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I.—That the Society be called the "WILLIAM SALT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY."

II.—The leading object of the Society shall be the editing and printing of original documents relating to the County of Stafford, to which, however, may be added papers selected by an Editorial Committee, illustrative of the same, or coming under any of the eight following heads:—

(*a*) Abstracts of the Monastic Chartularies, and of Ancient Family Deeds, with the names of witnesses and fac-similes of seals; Genealogies of Nobility and Gentry (accompanied by proofs), Heraldic Visitations, and other papers touching the general history and descent of properties and families.

(*b*) Printing and editing of the Public Records relating to the County, including the Exchequer or Pipe Rolls, the Assize Rolls, Fine Rolls, Inquisitions, Perambulations of Forests, Subsidy Rolls, and Assessments, &c., &c.

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(*d*) Church Notes hitherto unpublished, such as Ecclesiastical Surveys, Extracts from Episcopal and Parish Registers, Copies of Epitaphs, and Description of Monuments and Ecclesiastical Buildings, Abstracts or Copies of Wills, &c.

(*e*) Notices of British and Roman Remains, and Roads and Buildings, and the Antiquities generally of the District.

(*f*) Autograph Letters and other Documents relating to the Civil War.

(*g*) Notices of distinguished Worthies, Broadsides, Election Squibs, &c.

(*h*) Correspondence, in which enquiries may be made and answered, on any of the above subjects, and miscellaneous information, including corrections of errors.

III.—The general affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council of ten, of whom five shall be trustees of the William Salt Library, and nominated by them, from time to time, and five shall be elected at an Annual Meeting of the Subscribers. The Council shall be empowered to delegate, if they see fit, the selection of the papers to be printed, to an Editorial Committee. Of the Council, three shall be a quorum, and in case of equality of votes, their Chairman shall have a casting vote.

IV.—The Officers of the Society shall be a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Auditor, to be appointed by the Council. These Offices shall be honorary, but the Council shall have power to appoint an Assistant Secretary to be paid at the discretion of the Council, as the nature of his duties may warrant.

V.—The Subscription shall be One Guinea annually, to be paid in advance, upon the first of January in each year, and such annual payment shall entitle each Subscriber to the volume issued for the year of such subscription. Any Subscriber shall be permitted to withdraw from the Society by giving notice of his intention three months before the termination of any year of Subscription.

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The William Salt Archæological Society.

GENERAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1901.

THE Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the William Salt Library, on the 12th November, 1901. The Chair was taken by the President, Lord Wrottesley. There were also present: Lord Hatherton, Sir Reginald Hardy, Mr. W. C. T. Mynors (the Mayor), the Revs. E. Collett, S. W. Hutchinson, F. G. Inge, F. P. Parker, S. Lees, Edward Salt, F. J. Salt, G. S. Tyack, F. J. Wrottesley, and Messrs. S. B. Bamford, W. Wells Bladen, H. Bladen, W. S. Brough, W. Fowler Carter, W. H. Duignan, I. E. Everett, W. Morgan, Colonel Mort, and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. W. Bradley. The Honorary Secretary, Major-General Wrottesley, was absent owing to illness.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and signed by the Chairman, the Report of the Editorial Committee was read by the Rev. F. P. Parker, as follows:—

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1900–1901.

The Committee have to report that Volume iV, New Series, was issued to the Subscribers in July of this year, and the new Volume is well advanced, over 190 pages being in type. Its contents will consist of the history of the Giffards of Chillington, which has been compiled by the Honorary

Secretary, and a continuation of the Plea Rolls of Edward IV.* It is proposed to print the Chillington deeds in extenso, as very few of them exist at the present day.

All outstanding debts of the Society have been defrayed, excepting the honorarium of the Assistant Secretary, and the balance at the Bank will enable this to be paid at any time. The Balance Sheet also includes a sum of £17 which has been expended on account of future volumes.

As several new Members have joined the Society, and some may be present at this meeting, the Committee would welcome any suggestions respecting the contents of future volumes.

Mr. Parker also presented the Balance Sheet for the past year, which had been audited by Mr. W. Morgan, the Honorary Auditor, and showed a balance in favour of the Society of £79 15*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Parker then read the Report of the Assistant Secretary for the past year, by which it appeared that the Society had lost five Members by death during the year, and that two had withdrawn.

The Members whose loss by death the Society have to deplore were the Reverend Prebendary S. Plant, Mr. E. Hewitt of Hanley, Mr. T. C. Salt, Mr. S. L. Seckham, and Mr. James Slater.

The withdrawals were those of Mr. W. Hall Jones and Mr. C. B. Sparrow.

Fourteen new Members had joined the Society, viz.:—

The Rev. F. H. Annesley, Seighford Vicarage; Mr. T. A. Argles, Haregate, Leek; the Rev. E. A. Beresford, Hoby Rectory, Leicestershire; Mr. S. B. Beresford, Seven Kings, Essex; Mr. Reginald Boucher, Kempsey House, Worcester; Mr. Ed. J. Charles, Thelsford House, Moseley, Worcestershire; Mr. Samuel Lees, Hill Top, West Bromwich; Miss Perry, The Wergs, Wolverhampton; Mr. John F. T. Royds, The Hill, Sandbach, co. Chester; the Rev. F. J. Salt, Stafford View, Stafford; Mr. George Thorneycroft, Dunston Hall, Penkridge; and the Rev. Francis J. Wrottesley, Denstone Vicarage, Uttoxeter.

* As it was found these extracts from the Plea Rolls would not be sufficient to fill the Volume, it was subsequently determined to substitute for them a continuation of the Subsidy Roll of 1539.

The extra subscriptions have afforded material aid to the Society's funds. They were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
In 1899	36	14	6
In 1900	38	5	6
In 1901	15	16	0
Making a Total of	90	16	0

Eight Subscribers voluntarily continue the extra subscription for the current year, for which the thanks of the Society are due.

J. W. B.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting, and invited suggestions in regard to future work.

A discussion arose on the advisability of printing the Inventories of Church Goods, co. Stafford, made by the Commissioners of Edward VI., and which had been lately published for Shropshire by the Archæological Society of that county, and the question was referred to the decision of the Editorial Committee.* Mr. Lees suggested that the Protestations of 1642 should be printed, and this question was likewise referred to the Editorial Committee for their consideration.

The Chairman asked Sir Reginald Hardy to speak on the progress made in the work of publishing the Parish Registers of the county, and Sir Reginald then requested that such members of the Parish Registers Society as were present would remain at the close of the meeting, to consider the report of what had been done and the best method of forwarding the object of the Society, which was to preserve and to print the ancient Parish Registers for this county, as had been so successfully done for Shropshire.

Sir Reginald then proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Wrottesley for coming from London to preside at the meeting, and desired to convey the regret of all present at the enforced absence of Major-General Wrottesley. This was seconded by Mr. Brough, and carried unanimously. After a few words of thanks from Lord Wrottesley, the meeting separated.

* It was afterwards discovered that these had been printed.

The William Salt Archæological Society.

BALANCE SHEET. 15TH OCTOBER, 1900, TO 15TH OCTOBER, 1901.

1900.	*Receipts.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 15.	To Balance in Bank		..		49	1	10
1901.							
Oct. 15.	To Subscriptions and Arrears from (132 out of 143) Old Subscribers, as under—[1]						
	1 credited to Vol. XVII., Old Series	1	1	0			
	1 ,, ,, ,, XVIII., ,, ,,	1	1	0			
	3 ,, ,, ,, I., New Series	3	3	0			
	7 ,, ,, ,, II., ,, ,,	7	7	0			
	11 ,, ,, ,, III., ,, ,,	11	11	0			
	128 ,, ,, ,, IV., ,, ,,	134	8	0			
	1 ,, ,, ,, V., ,, ,,	1	1	0			
	152 Volumes.				159	12	0
	To Subscriptions from 14 New Subscribers :—						
	1 credited to Vol. I., New Series	1	1	0			
	1 ,, ,, ,, II., ,, ,,	1	1	0			
	1 ,, ,, ,, III., ,, ,,	1	1	0			
	10 ,, ,, ,, IV., ,, ,,	10	10	0			
	1 ,, ,, ,, V., ,, ,,	1	1	0			
	14 Volumes.				14	14	0
	To Sales during the Year :						
	3 copies, Vol. II., New Series, and postage	3	4	0			

1900.	*Payments.*	£	s.	d.
Oct. 30.	By Honorarium to Mr. J. W. Bradley (Assistant Secretary) ..	15	0	0
1901.				
May 2.	,, Mr. W. Boyd, for transcription of Muster Roll of 1539 (Hundreds of Cuttlestone, Pyrehill, and Seisdon	11	0	0
,, 22.	,, Mr. Ovenden, for making Index to Vol. IV., New Series ..	6	15	0
July 16.	,, Mr. J. P. Jones, for drawing of Tomb of Sir John Giffard, Brewood Church	5	5	0
,, 19.	,, Messrs. Pollard & Co., Exeter, for reprint six sheets of the Wrottesley History from the *Genealogist*	6	0	0
Aug. 12.	,, Messrs. Harrison's account for printing, binding, and issuing Vol. IV., New Series	116	3	0
Oct. 1.	,, Mr. J. P. Jones, for collotype of Tomb of Sir John Giffard	2	16	0
,, 12.	,, Messrs. Wright and Charrington, for stationery and printing for the year	2	3	6
,, 15.	,, Balance in Bank	79	15	4

5 back vols. (at reduced rates to replace missing vols., Old Subscriber)	2 10 0	5 14 0	
To *Extra* Subscriptions, to complete promised sums:			
From 29 Subscribers	11 12 6		
,, 8 ,, (3rd year)	4 3 6		
(Voluntary Extra Subscriptions)		15 16 0	
Total ..		£244 17 10	Total .. £244 17 10

[1] 2 Compounders.
1 Dead.
8 Not paid.
132 As above.
143

Examined and found correct,

(Signed) WILLIAM MORGAN,
Hon. Auditor.
7th November, 1901.

(Signed) GEORGE WROTTESLEY, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Hon. Secretary.

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GIFFARDS

FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY

MAJ.-GEN. THE HON. GEORGE WROTTESLEY.

1902.

PREFACE.

HAVING undertaken a history of the Giffards of Chillington for the William Salt Society, I found the work so obstructed at every step by reason of the number of Giffards in various parts of the country, many of whom bore the same Christian name as the contemporary members of the Chillington branch, that I have thought it advisable to preface the work by an account of the other Giffard houses which formerly flourished in other counties of England.

The necessity for a work of this kind will be appreciated when it is stated that in the reign of Henry II there were two, if not three, contemporary Walter Giffards. In the reigns of King John and Henry III there were three Osbert Giffards more or less contemporary. In the reign of Edward I there were three contemporary William Giffards. In the reign of Edward II there were four contemporary John Giffards. In the reign of Edward III there were five contemporary John Giffards. And all these, it must be understood, were men of importance, lords of manors, and large landowners. The matter became further complicated when, as often happened, they had wives of the same name; thus, in the reign of Edward III there were two contemporary Edmund Giffards, both of whom had wives named Margaret. Into this pitfall, I am sorry to say, I fell, and I have mixed up these two Edmunds in my extracts from the Plea Rolls in Vols. XIII and XIV of the *Staffordshire Collections.*

The investigation of the subject has led me further than I anticipated, and the following pages contain a sketch of thirty branches of the Giffard family, all of which are now extinct. To quote old Fuller's quaint description of the gentry of Bedfordshire, "Hungry time hath made a glutton's meal on this catalogue of gentry, and hath left but a very little morsel for

manners remaining," nor must it be assumed that the subject is exhausted, for mention is to be found on the public records, of other families of the same name, of which, however, the traces are so slight, that without local knowledge it is impossible to give any connected account of them—they are to be found, in fact, in nearly every county of England as well as in France and Ireland. They even penetrated across the border, and an important line of Giffards was established in the Lowlands of Scotland as early as the reign of William the Lion. On the Charter Roll of the second year of King John, there are letters of safe conduct for the Abbot of Aberbrothock, William Cumin and William Giffard, ambassadors from William King of Scots to King John.[1]

The work has been very laborious, owing to the number of authorities it has been necessary to consult, but I have derived considerable assistance from Mr. Hardinge F. Giffard, for which I have to express my acknowledgments and best thanks.

G. W.

[1] The second title of the Marquesses of Tweeddale, viz., the Earl of Gifford, is derived from the Giffards of Yester in Scotland, although they pronounce the G hard. The preposition is likewise improperly used, as the name is a patronymic and was never territorial. According to Sir David Dalrymple's *Annals* a Hugh Giffard of Yester died in 1267.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 15, line 15. Delete the three lines following the words, "*de parte Comitis Ricardi.*" The Earl Richard here named could not be the Earl of Devon, as the latter Earls were never chief lords of Clovelly.

Page 30, bottom line, for "Yeresborough" read "Irishborough."

Page 51, line 23, omit "of Spoore, co. Cornwall."

Page 52, line 1, omit "of Spoore."

Page 86, add to account of Peter Giffard II:—"The Inspeximus of Taunton Priory enrolled on the Charter Roll of 8 E. III, *m.* 5 and 6, recites amongst the gifts to the House, 'a rent of 20*s.* from the land of Hupesterte by Peter son of Peter Giffard.' Taunton Priory was founded by William Giffard the Chancellor *temp.* H. I."

THE GIFFARDS.

THE GIFFARDS.

PLANCHÉ, in his well-known work on the *Conqueror and his Companions*, describes Walter Giffard, the patriarch of this family, as "the progenitor of a race from which the noblest families in England may be proud to trace their descent," and to this it may be added that there are few families of which the members have risen to so many high offices in the State, or have been distinguished in so many spheres of life. Walter Giffard was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Conqueror for the compilation of Domesday. His brother William Giffard was Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor under the first three Norman Kings of England. Richard Giffard was a Justiciary appointed under the Constitutions of Clarendon in the reign of Henry II. Godfrey Giffard was Bishop of Worcester and Chancellor to Henry III, his brother Walter was Archbishop of York and Chancellor to the same king. Hugh Giffard was Constable of the Tower of London in 1235, and his son Alexander was distinguished in the Crusade of 1240. To come to more recent times, William Giffard, an eminent English Jesuit, rose to the position of Archbishop of Rheims and Duke and Peer of France in 1622. The Giffards of Chillington and Whiteladies played a conspicuous part in the preservation of Charles II after the battle of Worcester. A member of the same house, Dr. Bonaventure Giffard, was the first Vicar Apostolic of England and is famous for the panegyric upon him in the pages of Macaulay. In the domain of literature they occupy a place in the persons of William Giffard, the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, Humphrey Giffard, the Elizabethan Poet, and Andrew Giffard the Antiquary and Librarian of the British Museum. Robert Giffard of Exeter rose to the position of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1824, and was elevated to the rank of a baron in the same year, and at the present day a Giffard has been raised to the rank of an Earl, and has held the post of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain under two sovereigns and under three administrations.

Walter Giffard "the elder," as he is styled in the chronicles of Orderic Vitalis and William de Jumièges, flourished between the years 1035 and 1084. The story of his relationship to the Ducal House of Normandy is told by the latter historian, who relates how the Earl Richard, being lodged in the house of one of his foresters during a hunting expedition, was so struck with the beauty of the forester's wife, he ordered her to be conducted at night to his chamber. The forester sadly recounted these orders to his wife, who, being a virtuous woman, consoled him by saying that she would put in her place her sister Gunnora, who was younger and much better looking than herself. This was done, and the Duke, after he was informed of the deception passed upon him, was rejoiced to find that he had not committed so great a sin. Gunnora afterwards lived with him for many years as his mistress, until, wishing to promote Robert, one of his sons by her, to the Archbishopric of Rouen, the Earl was informed that the canonical laws would not permit an illegitimate son to be consecrated, and for that reason he married Gunnora according to Christian rites, and in this way legitimated all his offspring by her.

The story "*si non è vero è ben trovato,*" but it bears too close a resemblance to a well-known scriptural incident, and was probably invented by the monks to embellish the reputation of Gunnora after she had become Duchess of Normandy. Like our own Queen Elizabeth Woodville, in somewhat similar circumstances, Gunnora had a bevy of younger sisters whom she promoted by marrying them to the sons of great Norman houses who were in ward to the Duke, and in this way the third sister, Avelina, was given in marriage to Osbern de Bolebec, Lord of Longueville, by whom she had Walter Giffard the first, and Godfrey, father of William d'Arques.

Walter married one of the daughters of Girard Flatel or Fleitel, and had issue Walter Giffard the second and several daughters, one of whom, Rohais, married Richard, the son of Earl Gilbert[1] (de Brionne). As Duke Richard died in 996, even

[1] *Histoire des Normands,* by William of Jumièges, chapters 36 and 37. The reader will note the origin of the names of Osbern and Gerard afterwards borne by the Giffards. Gunnora is the Danish Gunnor, from which is derived Guinevra, Guinevère, and finally Geneviève,

allowing for the fact that Osbern de Bolebec was a mere youth at the date of his marriage with Avelina, Walter Giffard the first must have been far advanced in life at the date of the conquest of England in 1066, and this agrees with all we have been told of him from other sources. He first appears in 1035, as a companion of his brother-in-law, Hugh de Gournay, in the abortive attempt of Edward, son of King Ethelred, to recover the crown of England.[1] He is next heard of in 1053, when he was left by Duke William in command of the forces blockading the Castle of Arques. For the invasion of England he found thirty vessels and a hundred men-at-arms, and Wace informs us in his *Roman de Rou* that previous to the battle Raoul de Conches, the hereditary standard bearer of Normandy, having asked to be quit of the service that he might fight with greater freedom, the Duke called to him Walter Giffard and desired him to bear the gonfanon. Walter prayed to be excused on the ground that he was too old and feeble. "For the mercy of God, Sire," said the old knight, "look upon my white and bald head. My strength is impaired, and I am short of breath." Whereupon the Duke excused him.[2] Orderic Vitalis names Gauthier Giffard amongst the Conqueror's companions of most military reputation, and in another part of his chronicle states that "Gauthier surnommé Giffard eut en partage le Comté de Buckingham," at the same time as William de Warenne and Ralph de Guader received the Earldoms of Surrey and Norfolk.

This statement of Orderic's has been disputed by historians of the present day on the ground that the Walter Giffard named in the Domesday Survey is not styled an earl, but the son of a deceased earl is never given the title of an earl in ancient documents before his investiture, and it often happened that an appreciable interval of time elapsed between the death of an earl in former days and the investiture of his successor. Considering the great age which Walter Giffard the elder would have attained in 1086, if he had been alive, it is hardly conceivable that he could be identical with the Walter Giffard of the Survey, who we know was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Conqueror for the compilation of it. The latter Walter would be

[1] Planché's *Conqueror and his Companions*, Vol. I, p. 163.
[2] Planché's *Conqueror and his Companions*, quoting Wace's Chronicle.

therefore probably detained in England in 1086 on work connected with the Survey, whilst the Conqueror was abroad, and died shortly afterwards.

Walter Giffard the second, therefore, would have received his investiture from William Rufus.[1] This Walter at the date of Domesday possessed 107 lordships in England, and according to Orderic Vitalis he died in 1102.

He was succeeded by Walter Giffard the third, who is mentioned by Orderic Vitalis as one of the three earls who were on the side of Henry I at the date of his quarrel with his brother Robert, and as present at the battle of Brenneville in 1119.

This Walter is styled Marshal of England and was the founder with his wife Ermengarde of the Abbey of Notley. He was dead in 11 H. II (1165), when the Pipe Rolls show that the Honor of Buckingham was in the hands of the King. There is some evidence that he left a son William, who died shortly after his father, and before his investiture as earl. In 4 E. I, John le Mareschal sued the Abbot of St. Mary of York for the next presentation to the church of Banham, co. York, and stated that Walter Giffard, formerly Marshal of England, had presented to the church, and that William, his son and heir, had enfeoffed John le Mareschal, the grandfather of the plaintiff.[2] This story derives some confirmation from an entry in the Pipe Roll of 9 H. II, under Warwickshire, which states that a William Giffard had owed 20s. and that Richard de Humet had been excused the debt. It is a well-known fact that the King had given some of the Earl's escheated manors to Richard de Humet, the Constable of Normandy.

On the death of Walter the third the earldom became extinct, but Richard de Clare, the Earl of Pembroke, claimed to be nearest of kin to him by descent from Rohais, the sister of Walter the second. This Richard subsequently called himself Earl of Buckingham, and this tends to confirm the statement of Orderic Vitalis that the earldom had been conferred on the elder Walter Giffard who had accompanied the Conqueror to England.

The Walter whom I have styled Walter the second had a brother William who was Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor to William the Conqueror and his two sons—William and Henry.

[1] Hemingus, however, the monk of Worcester, a contemporary writer, styles Walter Giffard the Domesday Commissioner, Comes Walterus Giffard.

[2] Coram Rege, Mich. 4–5 E. I, *m.* 49.

GIFFARD OF BRIMSFIELD.

The next in importance of the families founded in England by the Giffards was that of the Barons of Brimsfield, co. Gloucester, descended from Osberne, who held Brimsfield and many other manors in that and other counties at the date of the Domesday Survey. Vincent makes Osberne to be son of Hugh, Seigneur de Beuffe, who was brother to Walter Giffard the second, but I have never seen any authority for this statement.

An account of this family will be found in all the historical peerages, and I don't propose to repeat it here except to add a few useful dates and to note an error which has crept into the pedigree through an inadvertence of Dugdale, who has misread Thomas for Elias on the Pipe Roll of 9 Ric. I,[1] and this error has been repeated in every pedigree of the family which has been printed since Dugdale's time.

In a suit of 5 H. III, on the Gloucestershire Assize Roll, Elias Giffard of Brimsfield was sued by the Abbot of Cirencester for erecting gallows at Brimsfield, which the Abbot claimed to be within his Liberty.

Elias Giffard defended his right to have gallows, and stated that a certain Osbert Giffard his ancestor, who was at the Conquest of England ("*qui venit ad conquestum Anglie*"), had held the manor of Brimesfield with a right of gallows and had hanged thieves there, and after him Elias his son had had the same liberty and had hanged thieves there, and after him Elias the son of the said Elias and the father of the defendant had held the same liberty and had hanged a thief there in the reign of King Henry, the King's grandfather.

Elias Giffard, the defendant in this suit, died in 33 H. III, leaving a son, John, 16 years of age. Judging, therefore, by chronology, he has probably omitted one of his ancestors, all of whom, except the first, bore the name of Elias.

The following dates taken from the Pipe Rolls and the Chartulary of St. Peter of Gloucester will help to elucidate the pedigree:—

[1] The two final letters of the name, "as," only can be deciphered, and Dugdale's copyist appears to have jumped to the conclusion that the name was Thomas.

Helias Giffard occurs 1090, in the Chartulary of St. Peter of Gloucester.

Helias Giffard and Ala his wife and Helias his son occur in 1121, in the same Chartulary.

Elyas Giffard paid 100 marks for his relief on the Pipe Roll of 31 H. I (1130).

The son of Helias obtained the sobriquet of the Boy to distinguish him probably from his father,[1] and Helias Boy Giffard and Berta his wife and his son Walter occur "*tempore Hamelini Abbatis.*" Hamelin was abbot from 1148 to 1179; Helias Giffard the younger and his mother Berta occur in 1167.

Helias Boy Giffard granted the church of Boyton to the monks for the soul of Berta his wife. This gift was afterwards confirmed by Walter Giffard, the son of Elias.

Walter Giffard and Gilbert, his brother, occur in 1177.

A later Helias Giffard attempted to reclaim the grant of the church of Boyton which had been made by his father Helias and his uncle Walter, but the gift was confirmed by Bishop Josceline of Sarum and afterwards by Bishop John, who was acting during the vacancy of the See, between 1184 and 1189.

This Elias died *circa* 1190 leaving a son under age, whose custody was given to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

The pedigree therefore appears to be as under, but there may have been another Elias:—

Osbert, "*qui venit ad conquestum Anglie,*" and who was identical with the Osberne of 1086

Elias, *living* 1121 ⊤ Ala.
and *d.* in 1130.

Elias ⊤ Berta de Clifford, succeeds in 1130.

Elias, 1167, *d.* in 1190 (Pipe Roll).	Walter of Boyton, 1177.	Gilbert 1177.

Elias occurs in 1221, and *d.* in 33 H. III. (1249), *Inqn. p.m.*

John Giffard, aged 16 in 1249.

John Giffard the son of this John, having joined the insurgent Barons against Edward II, was executed as a traitor in 1322. After the reversal of the attainder in 1327, various suits arose to

[1] This and "Le Child" are not uncommon sobriquets, and being latinised as Le Puer, are supposed to be the origin of the name of Le Poer.

determine his nearest of kin. These will be found detailed in Dugdale's *Baronage* and in Vol. XIV of *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 5. They show that no male heirs were left of the last Elias Giffard, and it is therefore evident that we must go farther back to connect the younger branches of this family with the parent line.

GIFFARD OF FONTHILL.

The third Barony founded by the Giffards in England after the Conquest was that of Fonthill, co. Wilts, held in 1086 by Berenger Giffard, who held also *in capite* Bereford (Barford) in the same county and Bridie in co. Dorset.

This is one of the rare instances where, like the Verdons of Alton, co. Stafford, a family holding a single knight's fee of the Crown is stated to hold it by barony, and whose descendants were barons by tenure.[1]

The Pipe Rolls show that the Baron of Fonthill in the early part of the reign of Henry II was Gerard Giffard, and the return of knights' fees known as the Liber Niger of 1166 names the same Gerard as holding a knight's fee *in capite* in co. Wilts. In the same feodary, the Bishop of Winchester returns a knight's fee held of him by Gerard Giffard, and which had been held in 1135 by Robert Giffard, the father of Gerard.

The earliest appearance of Gerard on the Public Records is in 5 H. II (1159) when the Pipe Roll of Wiltshire returns him as having contributed 4 marks to the King, part of a forced loan on the tenants *in capite*. He paid a mark for scutage for a knight's fee in Wilts on the Pipe Roll of 8 H. II, and a further sum of 66*s.* 8*d.* on the Pipe Roll of 11 H. II. The Pipe Roll of 14 H. II returns him as having paid a mark for the aid to marry the King's eldest daughter.

A postscript on the Roll under this entry states that Robert Mauduit, Robert de Mandeville, and William Cumin held the fee. This enables us to identify the fee as that of Fonthill, for the Liber Rubeus in a list of tenures of date 1201–1212 states that Robert de Mandeville, Robert Mauduit, and William Comyn

[1] They held, however, many other manors as mesne tenants, such as a knight's fee of the Bishop of Winchester, another of the Baron of Brimsfield, a part of a fee under the Abbess of Wilton, and a knight's fee and other lands of the Honor of Clare.

held the fee which had been formerly held by Gerard Giffard in co. Wilts. The latest mention of Gerard Giffard on the Scutage Rolls printed in the Liber Rubeus is in 1172. Robert Giffard, who is shown to be his son by the Chillington deeds, is returned on the Pipe Rolls as holding a knight's fee in co. Wilts in 1186, and again in 1194. The Chancellor's Roll of 3 John (1202) returns under Wilts that Robert Giffard had paid 2 marks to be excused from serving abroad ("*quod non transfretet*") and 10 marks scutage for a knight's fee, of which 5 marks had been remitted. At this date he must have been advanced in life, and the Wilts Pipe Roll of 11 John (1209) states that Robert de Mandeville then owed 50 marks for the lands of which Robert Giffard had been seised when he died.

The Oxfordshire Pipe Roll of the same date states that Robert Mauduit owed 20 marks for his purparty of the lands which formerly belonged to Robert Giffard, to be held of Robert de Mandeville as the eldest coheir.

Robert, however, had left a male heir in one Andrew Giffard, who was doubtless an ecclesiastic, and identical with the Andrew Giffard *clericus* who occurs as a witness in the original feoffment of Peter Giffard at Chillington (see deeds later on). The Close Roll of 4 H. III has the following writ:—"Whereas Andrew Giffard, who held the Barony of Fontil by hereditary right, was dead, and had resigned the Barony *temp.* King John with the King's assent to Robert de Mandeville, Robert Mauduit, William Cumin, and William de Fontibus, as right heirs of the Barony, retaining in his own hands the '*varassoria*' of the Barony, and which were held of the Honor of Clare, the said '*varassoria*' were now to be delivered to Robert de Mandeville and the other heirs above named."

The "*varassoria*" were the tenures by Castle Guard at the Earl's castle of Chepstow or Strigul.

Andrew Giffard was also heir of a William Giffard who held a considerable estate in Warwickshire under the Earls of Warwick. On the Curia Regis Roll of 19 H. III, in a suit between Robert de Mandeville (one of the coheirs of Fonthill) and William, Bishop of Worcester, respecting the advowson of the church of Haleford, co Warwick, the jury stated that one William Giffard had formerly presented to the church, and after his death Andrew Giffard the

heir of William had presented to it, and after Andrew's death Robert de Mandeville had presented to it.[1] The Liber Niger of 1166 shows that William Giffard held two knights' fees of the Earl of Warwick of old feoffment. The Kenilworth Chartulary styles William Giffard the Dapifer or Steward of Roger, Earl of Warwick, and in this capacity he accounts for the scutage of the knights of the Earl of Warwick on the Pipe Roll of 5 H. II. The following abstracts of deeds refer to this William Giffard and his heirs.

He first occurs as a witness to the foundation grant of St. Mary of Warwick by Roger, Earl of Warwick. This grant was confirmed by Henry I in 1123.[2]

William Giffard confirms the grant of the land of Suhanger (Sunger) to the monks of Bordesley for the soul of Roger the Earl, who gave it to him, for the good estate of his lord, William the Earl, and Gundreda the Countess, the Earl's mother, on condition that Richard de Dercat and Gilbert, his son, and William, son of Hunger, who claimed it by hereditary right, shall release their claim to the church. Witnesses, Ralph, the Prior of St. Sepulchre, at Warwick, Henry, brother of the Earl, Robert Pincerna, Henry Dapifer, Ralph Clericus, Walter, son of Girard, Hugh de Ardena, Robert Murdac and Thomas his brother, Robert, son of Odo, John de Kinton, William de Cirecester. *s.d.*[3]

Roger, Earl of Warwick, confirms the grant of William Giffard to the monks of Bordesley, of the land of William, son of Hunger, at Suhanger. Witnesses, Henry, brother of the Earl, Henry Dapifer, Walter, the Chaplain, Geoffrey, the Chamberlain, Walter, son of Girard, and Edwin de Piru. Dated 1154.

William Giffard confirms the grant of his uncle William Giffard of the land of Suhanger to the monks of Bordesley. Witnesses, William Cumin, clerk, William, the Dean, Roger de Cherlecote, William Cumin, Lord of Snitenefeld, Robert *fratre ejus*, Girardo Giffard *fratre meo.*

[1] The Testa de Nevill, in a list of fees of *circa* 1241, states the heirs of Andrew Giffard held half a knight's fee in Haleford of the Earl of Warwick and a knight's fee in Avenderet of Roes de Verdon and that Roes held it of the Earl.

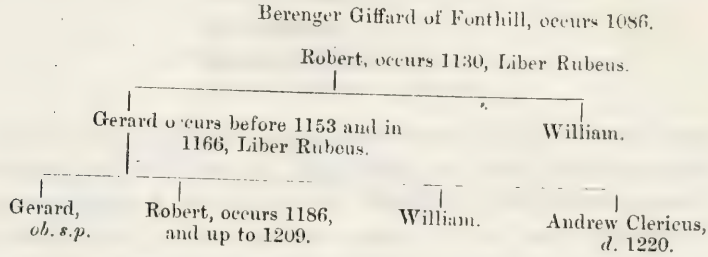
[2] Chartulary of St. Mary of Warwick. Public Record Office.

[3] Mr. Bromley-Davenport's deeds, Hist. MSS. Commission. This deed is also in Dugdale's *Collections*, with a drawing of the seal, showing a knight on horseback with a pointed helmet, a heater shield with a spike on it, and a lance with a pennon of three tails on which there are two crescents.

Seal, a knight on horseback, with a pointed helmet, a heater shield with an escarbuncle on it. Legend, Sigillum Willelmi Giffard.[1]

Andrew Gyffard confirms the grant of his uncle, William Gyffard, of the land of Suhanger to the monks of St. Mary of Bordesley for the souls of his uncle William and his own brother William, and others. Witnesses, William Cumin, William de Curli, Peter, son of Robert de Wolwardington, Philip, the parson of Haleford.[2]

The pedigree of this branch of the Giffards would be, therefore, as shown below :—



The division of Gerard's lands amongst so many coheirs extinguished the barony, and it disappears altogether from the Records after the death of Robert Giffard in the reign of King John.

The connection between these three Baronial Houses has not been discovered, but that they were very nearly related to one another, there can be no doubt. Helias Giffard is the first witness to the grant of Walter, Earl of Buckingham, to St. Fides of Longueville, and he held two knights' fees under the same Earl: Gerard Giffard, the Baron of Fonthill, held a knight's fee under Helias Giffard of Brimsfield in 1166, and both these two houses obtained large feoffments of land from William Giffard the Bishop of Winchester, who was the brother of the Earl Walter Giffard.[3]

[1] Dugdale's *Collections*, MS. No. 142.

[2] Mr. Bromley-Davenport's deeds, Hist. MSS. Comm., 10th Report.

[3] For the relationship of the Chancellor to Walter Giffard of 1086, see Rounds *Feudal England*, p. 469. Walter Giffard and William his son witness a deed in the Chartulary of St. Trinité de Rouen (printed).

Having completed the above sketch of the three baronial houses founded in England by the Giffards, I propose now to give an account of the numerous knightly houses which sprang from them. The most important of these was the family of the

GIFFARDS OF WHITCHURCH AND WEAR,

who held a very large fief under the Earls of Devon. Their principal manors were :—

Aveton Giffard,
Weare Giffard,
Whitchurch,
Lamberton, and
Clovelly, all in co. Devon.

All the above manors except the last were held *in capite* and in demesne at the date of Domesday by Rualt Adobed, about whom very little is known, for he disappears from the scene at a very early period. His fief, like many of the lesser baronies of Domesday, was merged into the earldoms created by Henry I and King Stephen, and the Adobed fief was conferred on the family of De Redvers, Earl of Devon, who were raised to that dignity early in the reign of Henry I. As the Giffards held these manors immediately of the Earl, and no mention is made of any mesne tenure by the family of Adobed in later years, it may be assumed that their fief had escheated to the Crown before the grant of it to the Earls of Devon, and that the latter had enfeoffed a Giffard in the greater part of the Adobed fief, including all the manors held by Rualt in demesne. Besides the manors above named the Giffards of Whitchurch and Wear were also mesne lords of other manors which had been subinfeuded and they owed altogether the service of 15 knights' fees.[1]

Clovelly, the other manor held by them in demesne, was in the hands of the King at the date of Domesday, and was held by the Giffards of Wear of the Honor of Gloucester. The latter Honor was the Barony of the De Clares, Earls of Strigul and Gloucester.

As none of these manors were held *in capite*, we obtain no

[1] *Inqn. p.m.* on Emma Giffard, 4 E. I.

assistance from the Pipe Rolls in elucidating the early history of this family, but in the beginning of the reign of Edward I, Emma, the heiress of this house, was a lunatic and in ward to the Crown, and some inquisitions of that date throw considerable light upon their history.

An inquisition of 4 E. I states that Emma, the daughter and heir of Walter Giffard, had died, and before her death she had been *non compos mentis sue*, and the custody of her lands and person had been given by the King after the loss of her reason to Sir John Wyger; that Emma had held 15 knights' fees in co. Devon, viz., in Aveton Giffard, Wyttechurche, Lamberton, Were, Kempetere, and Lempstelegh which were worth £40, and that the custody of them belonged to Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle.[1] Emma, daughter of Emma, was her nearest heir, and her marriage belonged to the King, by reason of his custody of the heir of John de Maundeville, who was in ward to the King, because Hugh de Wodeworthe, the father of Emma, held the manor of Lemstelegh of John de Maundeville by knight's service.

This inquisition appears to have been taken to determine the relative rights of the King and of Isabella, Countess of Devon.

Another inquisition was taken in the same year on Alice Giffard and Emma her daughter, "*que mente sua alienate extiterunt.*"

The inquisition states that Alice and Emma were both dead, and they had held no lands *in capite* in co. Devon, but they held of the Countess of Albemarle the manors of Lamerton, Aveton, Wittechirche, and Were in demesne, which were worth £25, and they owed the service of 13½ knights' fees to Isabella, the Countess, and they also held a knight's fee in Clovelli of Joan de Umphreville and the heirs of Ralph de Baylton, and a knight's fee in Legh-Boitevile (Bretteville), and Didesham. Emma, daughter of Hugh de Wideworthe and the said Emma was next heir and sixteen years of age, and was of sound mind, and was married to Robert de Dineham.

From this point, it is best to work back, in order to throw light on the history and origin of the fee of Whitchurch and Wear.

[1] Isabella was surviving sister and heir of the last Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, who died in 1262, aged 27.

The Testa de Nevill, in a list of fees of the date of *circa* 1241, gives the following account of Walter Giffard's fee. He held at that time:—

Were, Holnham, and Polam, } one knight's fee held of the Honor of Plympton.[1]

Lamerton—one knight's fee of the same honor.

Aveton—one knight's fee of the same, and

Whitchurch—one knight's fee of the same.

Clovelly at this date had been subinfeuded, and was held by Roger Giffard. In the Aid of 1284, Matthew Giffard (the grandson of Roger) is shown to hold a knight's fee in Clovelli of Robert de Dinham, and that Robert held it of the Earl of Gloucester. A statement respecting this fee in the Testa de Nevill *circa* 1241 mentions that Roger Giffard held it "*per medium, de parte Comitis Ricardi*," and it is probable, therefore, that the whole of this Whitchurch fee was a grant of Richard, Earl of Devon, given with a daughter in marriage to an ancestor of Walter Giffard.

The words "*per medium*" refer to the tenure of the mesne lord, who was Walter Giffard of Wear at this date.

Working back again in reverse order from this Walter Giffard, I find on the Devon Assize Roll of 36 H. III (No. 178), Martin de Salterne sued Walter Giffard for common of pasture in Salterne and Were, and stated that he had been enfeoffed by *William, the grandfather of Walter*, and whose heir he was, and he produced the deed of William. The jury found in his favour. *m.* 14.

On the Devon Assize Roll of 23 H. III (No. 176), Alice, the wife of Walter Giffard, Joan, the wife of Robert Bozun, and Rosamund, sister of Joan, sued Martin, son of Hervey, for a carucate of land in Legh Bretteville of which Alice de St. George, the mother of Alice, Joan, and Rosamund, had been seised when she died.[2]

[1] Plympton was the "caput" of the Barony of de Redvers, Earls of Devon. After this barony had passed to the family of Courtenay it is known as the Honor of Oakhampton.

[2] According to Westcote's *Devonshire*, Rosamund was daughter and heir of John St. George, and had issue John Bozon. If this is correct two of the co-heiresses must have married Bozons.

On the Devon Assize Roll of 22 H. III (No. 174), Matilda, late wife of Robert fitz Eustace, sued Walter Giffard for a third of two and a half ferlings of land and 5s. of rent in Alfemeston, which she claimed as dower. A jury found in her favour.

This suit identifies Walter Giffard as the representative of an earlier Walter Giffard, for an inspeximus of Henry II in favour of the Canons of Plympton has the following:—

"*Ex dono Comitis Ricardi servitium de Alfemestona concessu Walteri Giffard et Eustachii, salvo servitio ejusdem Comitis per denarios.*[1]

Earl Richard here mentioned was the Richard de Redvers, son of Earl Baldwin, who died A.D. 1162.

At the same assizes, viz., those of 22 H. III, Jordan de Palleham sued Walter Giffard to warrant to him one-twelfth of a knight's fee in Paleham for which he held the deed of *William Giffard, the grandfather, of Walter, and whose heir he was. m.* 17, *dorso.*

This suit confirms the information given on the Roll of 36 H. III, which names William Giffard as the grandfather of Walter.

An undated Assize Roll (No. 180) which is shown by the character of the writing to be of very early date, and is supposed to be of 3 H. III (1219), has the following:—

"*Devon.* Henry de Rupe sued Walter, son of Walter Giffard, to warrant to him a ferling of land in Were, for which Henry had been sued by Geoffrey, son of Matilda. Walter did not appear, and the Sheriff was ordered to take land belonging to him in Were, to the value of the tenement claimed." This suit is of importance, as it shows that Walter Giffard of Wear, living 1219, was son of a previous Walter, and we now obtain three generations of the family.

The defendant was probably a minor at this date, for amongst the Fines of 8–9 H. III, William Buzun pays 30 marks for the custody of the lands of Walter Giffard of Whitchurch, Lamerton, and Were, which Walter, Earl of Devon, had given to him, and of which Falk de Breauté had deforced him.

Working backwards as before, I find a William Giffard first

[1] *Inspeximus of Plimpton Priory, Monasticon*, by Hen. II. The Rev. Oswald Reichel, of Alaronde, who first drew my attention to this inspeximus, considers that Alfemeston is now Oveston in Plymstock. Alfemeston was another of Rualt Adobed's fees, A.D. 1086.

witness to a grant of Robert fitz Baldwin fitz Gervase of his land in Paseford to the monastery of Tavistock, made in the time of the Abbot B.[1] This must be Baldwin, who was abbot from 1174 to 1183. In this deed William Giffard takes precedence in the testing clause of the Abbot's knights, Richard d'Alneto and Hugh de Wicha, and I conclude he must be William Giffard of Whitchurch, and identical with the William Giffard who occurs in the Liber Niger of 1166, as a tenant of the Abbot of Abingdon.

In the same Feodary, viz., the Liber Niger of 1166, the Bishop of Winchester returns a knight's fee which was then held by Walter Giffard, and had been held by William Giffard in 1135, but I have not been able to trace the subsequent history of this fee.

The inspeximus of Plympton by H. II, which has been already quoted, contains the following confirmation of a grant by Earl Richard, son of Earl Baldwin :—"*Et terram de Avetona, quam Walterus Giffard et mater ejus eis dederunt, cum quatuor hominibus, et Langestana et Wudemanswell cum bosco, et Rughadona.*" The mention of the mother of Walter as a co-grantor of this gift makes it probable that the fee of Aveton was obtained in frank-marriage by the father of this Walter.

As the grants named in the inspeximus are of the time of Henry I or King Stephen, we obtain from it another generation of the Giffards of Whitchurch, and it is not unlikely that this Walter may be the Walter, son of Gerard, who occurs as a witness to the deeds of Roger, Earl of Warwick. This Walter, son of Gerard, was apparently a member of the Fonthill line, and the latter house had obtained a considerable feoffment under the Earls of Warwick at a very early period. The evidence, however, to connect Walter of Whitchurch with the Giffards of Fonthill is somewhat scanty, but I shall give it for what it is worth.

In 1197 a Walter Giffard is a party to a Fine respecting land in Bereford, co. Wilts,[2] and on the Charter Roll of 7 John, the King confirms to the nuns of Waverley a rent of 12*d.* in Bereford granted to them by Walter Giffard.[3] Bereford in Wilts, now Barford, was held *in capite* in 1086 by Berenger Giffard of Fonthill, but there is no evidence beyond the similarity of name to identify this Walter Giffard with Walter Giffard of Whitchurch.

[1] New Monasticon under Tavistock.
[2] Early Fines printed by the Pipe Roll Society.
[3] Charter Rolls *temp.* John, printed.

Sir William Pole, in his Devonshire Notes, states that the Fee of Whitchurch and Were was held *temp.* H. II, by a Robert Giffard, and at first sight this would seem to prove a descent from the Giffards of Fonthill (*see* p. 12), but it has been shown that the heir of Robert Giffard of Fonthill was an Andrew Giffard, *clericus*, and several coheiresses. The authority, however, of Sir William Pole who had access to the Giffard deeds, should not be lightly thrust aside, and I think it very probable that William Giffard of Whitchurch had an elder son Robert, who died *s.p.*, for one of the Chillington deeds of that date is witnessed by Robert son of William Giffard.

The pedigree of this line of the Giffards would be therefore as follows:—

Walter Giffard of Aveton.
|
William Giffard occurs before 1183.
|
Robert, *ob.s.p.* — Walter occurs 1197.
|
Walter occurs 1219 and 1267.
|
Emma = Hugh de Widworthy, *d.* in 4 E. I (1276).
|
Emma = Robert de Dinham, 16 years old in 1276.

The Devon Assize Roll of 19 E. I (No. 1295) has a suit which shows that the last-named Emma left no issue. It is as follows:—

Devon. Robert de Dynham sued William le Prue, Hugh le Prue, William de Fulford, and others for illegally disseising him of his freehold in Wydeworthy. The defendants stated that the land formerly belonged to William de Wydeworthy, and from him it descended to Hugh, his son, and from Hugh to Emma, his daughter and heir, and Emma had married Robert de Dynham and had died *s.p.*, and William le Prue as son and heir of Alice, the sister of Hugh, had entered as her nearest heir, and Juliana, the second wife of William de Wydeworthy, who had been endowed out of the land, had also died, and he had entered into her land as heir of Alice.

Robert de Dynham replied that he was seised of the land as lord and not in right of his wife Emma, and in support of this claim he stated that when Juliana had married one Michael

Trenchard without his permission, she had paid him a fine of 100*s*.

The jury found that Robert and Emma had enfeoffed one Roland de Dynham in the land in question, and the suit was dismissed.

The Devon Hundred Roll of 3 E. I (1275), printed, states that Emma, the daughter of Walter Giffard, had gallows at Aveton and at Ructon (? Buketon).

The representation of this branch of the Giffards devolved on the families of Le Prue (Prowse) and Trewin, and from these families it passed through Filleghs and Courtenays to the Fortescues, with whom it is now vested.[1]

GIFFARD OF CLOVELLY AND AWLISCOMBE

I now come to the younger branches of the Giffards of Whitchurch and Wear.

The Testa de Nevill, in a list of knights' fees of *circa* 1241, shows that a Roger Giffard held at that date in co. Devon the following fees:—

Clovelly—one knight's fee held of the Honor of Gloucester.

La Meye—one knight's fee } of the Honor of
Payhembery, and Selak—half knight's fee } Oakhampton.

Rochbeare (Rokebery)—half a knight's fee of the same Honor: this had been subinfeuded.

Aulescombe—half a knight's fee of the Honor of Bery Pomeroy.

Kele—held jointly with William Lampsey and Thomas de Aureford of the Honor of Plympton.

Aulescombe—one-third of a knight's fee of the Honor of Totenays (Earl of Cornwall).[2]

[1] Sir William Pole's *Devonshire*.

[2] The Honor of Totnes or Totenais was held at the date of Domesday by Juhell de Totenais, and was granted to Roger de Nonant by Henry I. It was held by the Nonants till the reign of King John, when William de Braose claimed it, and it was then divided between these two families (Pedes Finium). The Braose share was forfeited *temp.* John, and granted to Henry fitz Count, afterwards Earl of Cornwall, but Reginald de Braose recovered it in 1 H. III. This Reginald married Grecia, daughter and coheiress of William de Brewere, and their son William left a daughter Eva, who married William de Cantilupe, who died 1250 (Risdon's *Note Book*).

Milford
Hole
Herdewyk } Two knights' fees of the Honor of Toriton,[1] held jointly with the Prior of Fritheslestock and Reginald Beaupel.

Codelegh (Goodleigh)—held jointly with the Prioress of Cantinton and William Dabernon of the Honor of Plympton.

The last five manors named were part of the Briewere fief.

Kirby's "Quest" and the "Aids" show that Clovelly and the first-named Aulescombe were held of the fee of Whitchurch, and we may therefore assume that this Roger Giffard was a cadet of that house. It is clear, however, that he held in addition a large estate which had been derived from other sources, and the following extracts from the Plea Rolls and other records throw some light on these tenures:—

At the Devon Assizes of 50 H. III (Roll No. 178, *m.* 24) Roger of Estclyfford sued Floer Giffard of West Clyfford in a plea that whereas he had no common of pasture in the land of Floer, the said Floer claimed common of pasture in his land of Estclyfford.

Floer stated that one Oliver Dinaunt had enfeoffed Baldwin Giffard in the land he held in West Clyfford, together with common of pasture in the lands of Roger in Estclyfford, and after the death of Baldwin, Roger, the son of Baldwin, had entered, and whilst in seisin of them had enfeoffed in them Walter, the father of Floer. Roger replied that John his ancestor had been seised of the lands in Estclyfford in severalty in the time of King Richard, and he appealed to a great assize. The suit was adjourned to be heard at Westminster.

At the Devon Assizes of 9 and 10 E. I (No. 183, *m.* 11 *dorso*) William de Westra Clyfford sued Floer Giffard to show by what right he claimed common of pasture in his lands of Estra Clyfford

[1] The Honor of Torinton was divided early in H. III between the five sisters and coheirs of Matthew de Torinton, who died *s.p.* in 1226. The coheirs *temp.* E. I were de Merton, de Tracy, de Umfraville, and de Sully. The family of Merton held two-fifths, having obtained the share of the second daughter, who died *s.p.* The share of the Sullys passed to the de Brians through the marriage of Sibil, daughter of Walter de Sully, with Guy de Brian (Risdon's *Note Book*). The above facts are necessary to enable the reader to understand the devolution of these fees.

when William had no common of pasture in the land of Floer in Westra Clyfford.

Floer stated that the land he held in West Clifford was formerly held by Oliver Dinaunt, who was seised of the common of pasture in question, as appurtenant to his freehold, and Oliver had granted the land to one Baldwin Giffard, and from Baldwin the land descended to Roger, his son and heir, and Roger had given it to Walter, the father of Floer.

William replied his ancestor John held his lands in Estra Clyfford in the time of King John in severalty, and from John they descended to William, his son, and from William to Peter, his son, and from Peter to the plaintiff, as son and heir. The jury found a verdict in favour of Floer.

At assizes held in co. Devon in 38 H. III (1254) (Assize Roll, No. 2182, *m.* 2), Peter de Clyfford sued Walter Giffard, Floyr Giffard, Robert Giffard, Gervase le Clerk, and others for unjustly disseising him of four acres of land in Estclyfford. A verdict was returned in favour of the plaintiff. It will be seen by this suit that the feoffment of Walter Giffard in Estclifford had taken place as early as 1254; and I should imagine that this Walter was another son of Roger Giffard and was the ancestor of the Giffards of Clifford,[1] co. Devon, an account of which branch will be given later on. To trace back farther the lineage of Roger Giffard, we find on the Curia Regis Roll of 9 Ric. I, William Briwere was suing Jordan de Abernon, Baldwin Giffard, and Marjory de Belland for a knight's fee in co. Devon, but the name of the place is illegible. On the Oblata Roll of 1 John (printed), under Devon, Baldwin Giffard and John de Abernon are described as owing 40 marks for a writ of mordancestor respecting a moiety of Linton and the vill of Forston, which they claimed against William Briewere.

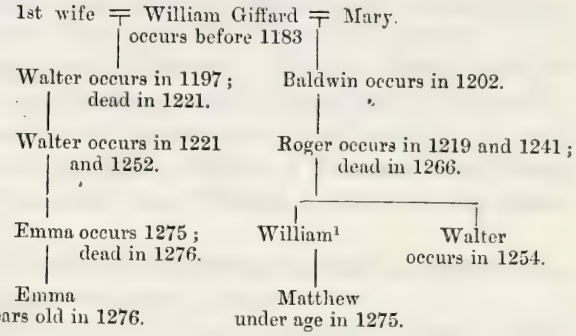
On the Chancellor's Roll of 3 John, under Devon, Baldwin Giffard and Jordan de Abernon, the heirs of Henry de Seccheville, are returned as owing 40 marks for a writ of right.

Above the name of Baldwin Giffard on the Oblata Roll of 1

[1] It is somewhat remarkable, however, to find that the Giffards of Halsbury afterwards held these lands in East and West Clifford. The inquisition on John Giffard of Halsbury, who died in 7 H. VII, states he held East and West Clyford of John, Lord Dynham.

John is written "*Marie matri ejus*," which implies that his right was derived from his mother Mary.

It will be seen, therefore, from the foregoing notes that Roger Giffard held two manors as subtenant of the Giffards of Whitchurch, and other manors which had been derived independently of the latter family by descent from his grandmother Mary. The only way I can see of reconciling this evidence is to assume that the father of Baldwin was the common ancestor of these two families and had married a second wife, from whom the Giffards of Awliscombe descended. The pedigree would be therefore as follows:—



The manor of Clovelly and the seigniory of the Aulescombe fee passed to Matthew or Mayner Giffard, who was under age at the date of the Devon Hundred Roll (printed) of 3 E. I. This Roll states that Clovelly was held of the Earl of Gloucester, and that Mayner Giffard was heir and was under age, and that Dominus Holvinus held the custody of it by purchase from the superior lord and he has gallows and the assize of bread.[2]

Matthew Giffard was of age in 1281, for in that year he was suing Margery de Nonaunt to take his homage and a reasonable relief for the freehold he held of her in Payhember, Schagh, Rogbiri, Come, and Tyrel (Assize Roll, No. 183, *m.* 16 *dorso*).

[1] The Giffard Pedigree in the Visitations of Devonshire (Edit. Vivian) makes Matthew the son of William, and I see no reason to doubt it. There is evidence that Roger had a son William.

[2] Matthew Giffard is usually described in the histories of Devonshire as son of Roger, but the date of the feoffment of Philip Giffard shows he must have been a grandson of Roger, for Matthew was under age in 1275, and Philip, son of Roger, was of full age in 1239 (see p. 24).

On the same Roll he sued Marjory de Nonaunt to acquit him of the service which Hugh de Courtenay claimed from him for the freehold he held of the said Marjory in the places above named.

The Book of Aids, under "Devon," of date 1284–86, gives the following account of Mathew Giffard's fees:—

John de Trill holds Trill of Mathew Giffard for the service of one knight, and Mathew holds it of Hugh de Courtenay.

Philip Giffard holds Payembre, one-fourth of half a knight's fee, of Mathew Giffard, Mathew holds it of Marjory de Nonaunt, and Marjory holds it of Hugh de Courtenay.

Mathew Giffard holds Mete and Stokheye, one knight's fee, of Alan fitz Roald, and Alan holds it of Hugh de Courtenay.

Peter Spudding holds Cobbeton of Mathew Giffard, one-third of a knight's fee, and Mathew holds it of the Earl of Cornwall.[1]

Mathew Giffard holds Houlescombe (Awliscombe), one-fourth of a knight's fee, of the heirs of Richard Tremenet, and Richard holds it of William Spek, and William holds it of the Earl of Cornwall.

Mathew Giffard holds in Houelescombe half a knight's fee of the heirs of Henry de Pomeray of Beri.

Mathew Giffard holds in Clovelly one knight's fee of Robert de Dinham, and Robert holds it of the Earl of Gloucester.

This Matthew occurs frequently on the Rolls. In 1294 he was summoned in co. Devon for military service against the Welsh.[2]

In 25 E. I (1297) he was summoned to the military council held at Rochester,[3] and in the same year he was summoned for service in Flanders.

In 1298 he was summoned for military service in Scotland.[4]

With this Matthew Giffard the male line of this family terminated. He married Edith, the widow of Richard de Bede-

[1] The Briwere fees were held originally of the Earl of Cornwall, and that Honor together with that of Lancaster had been granted by Henry III to his younger son, Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. In this way, the Giffards are afterwards found to hold under the Duchy of Lancaster.

[2] Parliamentary Writs, printed.

[3] *Ibid.* [4] *Ibid.*

ford[1] and left a daughter Eva, who married John de Stanton, and whose daughter and heir married John de Crewkerne.[2]

Besides the Walter above named, Sir Roger Giffard had two younger sons, Philip and Bartholomew. The first is named on the Devon Assize Roll of 23 H. III (1239), where Roger Giffard acknowledged a deed by which he had granted to his son Philip all his land of Pambire and the service of Robert Giffard and his heirs for the land of Cottespitte, and the service of Hugh de la Ya and Matthew de la Ya (Yeo) and the service from the land of la Sethlake, which was appurtenant to Pambire.

The Aid of 1284 states that Philip Giffard held one-fourth of half a knight's fee in Payembre of Mathew Giffard, and Matthew held the same of Marjory de Nonaunt, and Marjory held it of Hugh de Courtenay. Philip left four daughters and coheirs, amongst whom his property was divided in 19 E. II. The deeds of partition are in the British Museum amongst the Additional MSS. 28838, folios 46 and 112.

GIFFARD OF CLIFFORD AND YEO, CO. DEVON.

On referring back to the account of the Giffards of Awliscombe, it will be seen that Roger Giffard had enfeoffed Walter Giffard as early as 1254 in lands in East and West Clifford. This Walter is doubtless a younger son of Roger, for we know that the latter had other sons, and it is hardly conceivable that he would have enfeoffed a more distant relative in lands of his inheritance when he had sons living. This Walter must be therefore the ancestor of the Giffards of Clifford and Yeo.

The Rev. J. R. Powell, a well-known local antiquary and genealogist, sent the following notes to the *North Devon Journal* in 1879:—

Robert, the Abbot of Tavistock, by deed *s.d.* enfeoffed Gervaise Giffard of lands in Abbotesham, North Devon. Robert was Abbot A.D. 1270 to 1285. This deed shows that Gervaise was son of Walter Giffard of Clifford.

[1] De Banco Roll, Easter, 19 E. I.

[2] Pole's *Devonshire*, but according to Polwhele, Matthew left a daughter Isabella, who married a Mandeville, and Awlescombe fell to Sir John Stanton through this marriage. He probably left two daughters, Eva and Isabella.

A deed dated 3 E. II (1309–10) between Gervaise and Richard Giffard respecting lands in Abbotsham shows that Richard was the son and heir-apparent of Gervaise.

Grant of 31 E. III (1357), by John de Bowey and Margaret, his wife, and Theobald Bowey to Richard Giffard of Bowood in Abbotsham, and Sabina, his wife, of all their lands in Thorne in the parish of Bideford.

An indenture of 10 H. IV (1409–10) partitioning the lands of John Bowey, shows that Simon Giffard married Emma, daughter and coheir of John Bowey, and had issue by her Geoffrey, his son and heir.

Letters of attorney of 10 H. VI (1431–2) mention that Gervaise Giffard had issue Simon, Simon had issue Geoffrey, and Geoffrey had issue John.[1]

A deed 17 H. VI (1439), between Geoffrey Giffard of Yeo and John Giffard of the one part, and Thomas Chedley, John Coplestone, and others of the other part, respecting lands in Yeo, etc., mentioned John as son and heir-apparent of the said Geoffrey Giffard.

As Godleigh was held of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the accession of that house to the throne the Giffards of Clifford and Yeo became tenants *in capite*, and we find accordingly several inquisitions *p.m.* on members of this family.

The inquisition *p.m.* on Robert Giffard, armiger, who died 20th March, 16 E. IV (1476), states he had held the manor of Godelegh and the advowson of the church, and lands in Mortho, Yeo, and Abbotesham; that Godelegh was held of the Duchy of Lancaster, the lands in Mortho of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, that Abbotesham was held of the Abbot of Tavistock, and that Yeo was held of John Denys of Orlegh. John, his son, was his nearest heir and was sixteen years of age. The possession by this family of the manor of Godelegh indicates very clearly a descent from Sir Roger Giffard of Awliscombe, but at this date they had parted apparently with the lands in East and West Clifford, and these are found subsequently in the possession of the Giffards of Halsbury.

An inquisition on the death of John Gifford, held 11 January, 10 H. VII (1495), states that he died on the 17th November last

[1] Notes in *North Devon Journal*, 1879, by the Rev. J. R. Powell, quoting proofs by Mr. Robert Dymond, F.S.A., taken from deeds at Cockington.

past, and that Leonard his brother was his nearest heir. At the time of his death he held the manor of Bradeford of the Earl of Devon, and lands in Methe, Godelegh, and Trewe.

A deed of 18 H. VIII, between Nicholas Denys of Orleigh and Thomas Giffard of Yeo, shows that John Giffard had issue Robert, Robert had issue John, and Leonard had issue the said Thomas Giffard.[1]

The inquisition *p.m.* on the death of Thomas Gifford was taken in 25 H. VIII (1533). It states that he held the manor of Stoklegh Dabernon of the fee of Torbryan and Stokleigh Franceis of Giles Daubeny, and the manor of Goodlegh of the King. Lands and tenements in Methe and the advowson of the church and lands in Morthou, held of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Lands in Gratton and Hollegh and Yeo held of Nicholas Denys of Orlegh, and lands in Bolland held of Thomas Gifford of Halsebury. Lands in Estlonde, Westlonde, Poppsham, and Thorne held of the Abbot of Tavystock. The manor of [. . .]legh, and lands and tenements in Exeter held of the Prior of Plympton, and the manor of Bradeford, and the advowson of the church held of Peter [ ]. The inquisition also shows that he had married Elizabeth the daughter of William Denys, late of Orlegh, and had died on the 17th March last (1533), and that John Gifford his son was his nearest heir and 21 years of age and upwards.[2]

By an inquisition held 20th October, 33 H. VIII (1541), on the death of John Gifford of Yeo, it was found that he had died on the 19th March last past, leaving Margaret his widow, who was the daughter of John Mylyton, Esq., and a daughter Wilmote, who was his sole child and heir, and that Thomas Gifford, the father of the said John, had been seised of the manors of Stokelegh Davernon and Stokeleigh Francis and of the advowsons of Meeth and Goodleigh, and had enfeoffed in them, by deed dated 24th October, 18 H. VIII, Hugh Stukeley, Anthony Pollard, John Gifford of Halsbury, and three others named, to the use of the said Thomas Gifford and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of

[1] Notes in *North Devon Journal*, 1879, by the Rev. J. R. Powell.

[2] Most of these possessions had been obtained by the marriage of Robert Giffard, who died in 1476, with Radigond, the daughter and heir of Gilbert Denys (Deeds of R. S. S. Cary, Esq., of Cockington). This Gilbert was one of the representatives of Sir Roger Giffard of Awliscombe.

William Denys of Orleigh, Esq., and that the said Thomas had died 4th February, 27 H. VIII, leaving Elizabeth his widow.

Wilmote, the heiress of this house married in 1540 George, the son and heir-apparent of Thomas Cary of Cockington, who was afterwards Lord Deputy of Ireland, by whom she left issue.

The above evidence gives us the following pedigree:—

- Walter Giffard occurs 1254.
  - Fiber Giffard, *ob.s.p.*
  - Gervaise occurs 1309.
    - Richard = Sabina occurs in 1357.
      - Gervaise.
        - Simon = Emma, dau. and coheir of John Bowey.
          - Geoffrey occurs 1410 and 1438.
            - John occurs 1438.
              - Robert = Radigond, dau. and heir of Gilbert Denys. *d.* 1476, 16 E. IV.
                - John, 16 years of age in 1476, *ob.s.p.* 10 H. VII, 17 Nov., 1494.
                - Leonard.
                - Thomas Giffard = Elizabeth, dau. of William Denys of Orleigh. occurs 18 H. VIII, 1526, *d.* 17 March, 1533.
                - John Giffard = Margaret. *d.* 33 H. VIII (1542).
                - Wilmote = Sir George Cary, Lord Deputy of Ireland *temp.* Elizabeth.[1]

GIFFARD OF HALSBURY

The Awliscombe deeds in the possession of the Corporation of Exeter show that Sir Roger Giffard had a son Bartholomew. By deed *s.d.* Roger Giffard lets to farm his land of Aulescombe to Alice Coffin for her life, for which Alice granted to Roger the third part of Welcumbe, which she held in dower. And the said Alice was to exonerate Roger from a rent of 2 marks payable to

[1] Wilmot Cary's brass in Tormohun Church shows the Cary arms impaled with those of Giffard of Awliscombe, and a crescent for cadency on the latter arms.

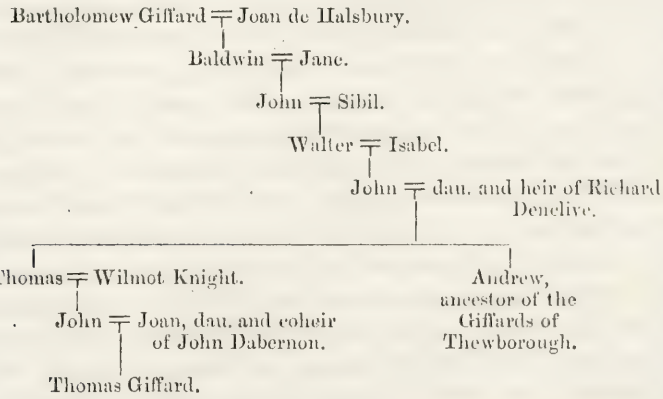
Richard Treminet, 2 marks payable to Richard de C . . . rs, and 12*s.* payable to Mathew de Banton. The three last named were doubtless the mesne lords of Awliscombe, and their tenure was represented at this date by a chief rent payable by the tenant in possession.

By another deed *s.d.* Richard de tribus minetis (Treminet) remits to Bartholomew Giffard a rent of 2 marks which Roger, father of Bartholomew, used to render for the land of Haulescombe, the said Bartholomew and his heirs to render in lieu of it to Richard and his heirs a pair of gilt spurs for his land in Haulescombe and Cobberwympel.

The Episcopal Registers of Exeter show that on the 23rd March, 1314, William Martyn was ordained deacon on the presentation of Bartholomew Giffard, and on the following 21st December the same William was ordained priest on the presentation of Baldwin Giffard. Bartholomew therefore died in 1314.

According to Sir William Pole, the historian of Devonshire, who wrote *temp.* Elizabeth, this Bartholomew Giffard married Joan, daughter and heir of Peter de Halsbury, and was the ancestor of the Giffards of Halsbury.

The descent from Bartholomew is given by Pole as below :—



From the last-named John we have the evidence of inquisitions, and Heralds' Visitations.

The inquisition on John Gifford of Halsbury, who died in 7 H. VII (1491), states that he held the manor of Halsbury and lands in Nethercote and Wirtheyate, East and West Clyfford, Trew, Nuttecote, Gorwen, Tadeport, Braddon, Ludecote, a moiety of

the manor of Podyngton, with a fourth of the advowson of the church, two messuages in Exeter held of the bishop, and a moiety of a carucate of land in Combehed, and a fourth of a knight's fee in Myll. Halsbury was held of Hugh Beaumond in free socage and four carucates of land in West Clyfford, East Clyfford, Trew, and Nuttecote were held of John, Lord Dynham, in free socage.

The moiety of Podyngton was held of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, the fourth of a knight's fee in Myll was held of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, as of the Honor of Toryton, and the lands in Braddon and Ludecote were held of the Earl of Devon. He had survived Elizabeth, his wife, who had been jointly enfeoffed with him in some of the lands above mentioned, and had left issue, Thomas, William, Richard, Lewis, and other sons whose names are not given in the inquisition, and several daughters.

Thomas Gifford, his son, was his nearest heir, and was thirty years of age and upwards.

The inquisition taken on the death of Thomas Gifford of Halsbury in 5 H. VIII (1513) is in bad condition, but some of it can be deciphered. It states he held the manor of Hallysbury, and lands and tenements in Bolland, Wodeland, Cheppyngtoriton, Godelegh, Exeter, Braddon, Ludecote, Wylleswylle, Walden, Hatherlegh, Wykescosy, lands in West Clyfford, Est Clyfford, Trewe, Nuttecote, Thornbury, and other places which are illegible; also land in Upton Helyon, with a moiety of the advowson of the church, a moiety of the manor of Podyngton, and a fourth part of the advowson, one-fourth of a moiety of the manor of Offewell, and rents from Helegh Sackvyle and Helegh Mandevylle, and Gorwen.

By deed dated 31st July, 3 H. VIII (1511), Thomas had made a settlement on Anne his wife for her life, and he had made a will dated 3rd March, 5 H. VIII. On the same date, the trustees at his urgent request had made a feoffment of all his land in Walton in the parish of Milton Damerel on himself for life, with remainder to Roger Gifford and his heirs, and Roger Gifford had entered into these lands on the death of Thomas.

John Gifford, his son, was his nearest heir, and was aged thirty years and upwards.

So large a proportion of the lands and tenements above specified being held in moieties, looks as if they had been derived from a coheiress.

The inquisition of 20 H. VIII on the death of the last named John is also extant, but much torn and discoloured. It states he died on the 22nd February, 19 H. VIII (1528), and that Thomas, his son, was his nearest heir and twenty-two years of age and upwards.

This Thomas Gifford of Halsbury died in 4 E. VI (1550) possessed of an immense estate in co. Devon.

The inquisition on his death was taken on the 23rd July, 1550, and states that he held the manor of Halsbury and 500 messuages, 10 mills, 7,000 acres of arable land, 1,200 acres of meadow, 4,000 acres of pasture, 1,200 acres of wood, 2,200 acres of furze and heath, and £20 of rent in Halsbury, Merhyll, Bolland, South Yeo, Knowdyshill *alias* Knewshill, Hier Bocombe and Nether Bocombe, Nethercott, Honyscliff, Dysworthy, and many other places named, situated in the parishes of Parkeham, Woolfordsworthy, Wyke St. Pancras, Blacketorryngton, Est Putforde, Were Gyfforde, Methe, etc., and on the 11th April last had enfeoffed in them Thomas Monke, armiger, Robert Cary, of Clovelly, John Denys, Anthony Gyfforde, and Giles Risedon, to the following uses, viz., to himself for the term of his own life, and after his decease one-third of the lands, etc., held by knight's service to the use of his own right heirs "to the intent that the lorde by knight's service shall not be defrauded," and out of the remaining two-thirds and the lands held in socage to pay an annuity of 5 marks to his son Thomas Gyfforde, and a fourth of the lands and tenements in Hier Bocombe, Lower Bocombe, Nethercote, and Honyscly ff to the use of his son Thomas Gyffeard for the term of his life.

Margaret Gyfforde, his wife, to receive the yearly revenues of the rest of the property for a term of 19 years, during which the feoffees shall allow for his daughters, Wylmot, Dorothye, Jane, Margaret, and Katharyn 40*s*. each yearly for their maintenance, and 500 marks on the marriage of each of them, provided they marry with the consent of their mother, or, if she should die, with the consent of the feoffees, or any two of them, and with the benefit of survivorship if any of the daughters should die.

(Here follow other uses of no interest.)

He held also, besides the above great estate of 15,600 acres, the manor of Yeresborough (Ernsborough) and lands in Chittelhampton,

Goodleigh, Bediford, Luddecott, Honycott, Aysekridge, Northam, and Hatherleigh, and on the 28th October, 29 H. VIII (1537), on the marriage between him and Margaret Monke, the daughter of Anthony Monke, armiger, he had conveyed to the said Margaret the manor of Yerisborough and the other lands and tenements above specified for term of her life, with remainder to himself, the said Thomas Gyfforde, and his heirs. And long before the death of the said Thomas one Fulk Prideaux, armiger, now deceased, was seised of 20 messuages, 26 gardens, 2,000 acres of land, 700 acres of pasture, 100 acres of meadow, 40 acres of wood, 1,000 acres of furze and heath, and £3 6s. 8d. of rent in West Clyfford, Est Clyfford, Trew, Notcot, Gowen, Chepyngtoriton, Comb, Tadyport, Bocombe, Wescott, Orchard in Bucklondbruer, Topsham near Exeter, Askerygge, Myll in Nymet St. George, Hatherleigh, and other places named, and had conveyed them to John Gyfforde, armiger, deceased, the father of the said Thomas Gyfforde, and to the heirs of the body of the said John, whose son and nearest heir of his body was Thomas Gyfforde, lately deceased, and John Gyfforde, being so seised, had enfeoffed in them on the 4th December, 19 H. VIII (1528), Thomas Tremayne, armiger, and four others named, for the use of the said John Gyfforde for his life, and after the decease of the said John, to the use of Ebote, wife of the said John Gyfforde, for the term of her life, in the name of dower and jointure, and for the use of the male heirs of the bodies of the said John and Ebote, and with divers remainders over, and finally to the use of the right heirs of one Thomas Gyfforde, armiger, deceased, whose kinsman and nearest heir was the said Thomas Gyfforde, namely, son and heir of the said John Gyfforde, son and heir of the said Thomas Gyfforde.

Halsbury, with the lands and tenements in Morthen, Merhyll, South Yeo, Knowedyshill, and Bocombe were held of Thomas Pomerey, knight, as of his manor of Parkeham in free socage.

Nethercote and Honyselyffe were held of John Fulford, armiger.

Barnehouse, Fordmille, Roueland, Aysshman, Dysworthy, and some other tenements specified were held of the lady Honora Lysle as of her manor of Umberleigh.

The lands and tenements in Ferme, Southcot, and Were Gifford were held of Bartholomew Fortescue, armiger, as of his manor of Were Gifford.

Thomas Gyfforde died 19th April, 4 E. VI, and John Gyfforde,

his son, was his nearest heir, and was two years of age on the 5th November last.[1]

It will be perceived that in addition to the manor of Yeresborough and the other lands and tenements settled on Margaret Monke, Thomas Giffard possessed an estate of 19,500 acres.

The above inquisition presents us with four generations of the family, as under:—

Thomas Giffard.
|
= John Giffard = Ebote.
|
Thomas Giffard, = Margaret Monke.
m. 29 H. VIII,
d. 4 E. VI
(1550).

John Giffard, aged two.
5 Nov., 1549.

Thomas,
2nd son.

At the visitation of Devonshire of 1620, which is printed by the Harleian Society, John Giffard of Halsbury appeared and certified to six generations of his family as under:—

John Gifford of Halisburie = Avis, dau. of John Dennis of Orleigh.

John Gifford.
m. three times: 1st wife a Sidenham; 2nd wife, a Speke; 3rd wife, Ebote Woode.

Thomas, 2nd son.

Thomas Gifford = Margaret Monke.

John Gifford, armiger, of Halisburie and of Exeter.

Thomas Gifford,
ob.s.p.

John, = Elizabeth Trenayne.
aged 40
in 1620.

Thomas, aged 14.

John, aged 8.

(Signed) John Gifforde.

[1] *Chancery Inq. p.m.*, 4 E. VI, Vol. 90, No. 35.

In the original visitation the John who heads this pedigree was written Thomas in the first instance, and the inquisitions show that this is the correct version.

The great estates of the Giffards of Halsbury have long been dissipated. In the middle of the seventeenth century, John Giffard of Halsbury, being childless, left Halsbury to Roger Giffard, the second son of Colonel John Giffard of Brightleigh, the distinguished soldier and Cavalier of the Civil Wars. This Roger also died without leaving any issue, and left Halsbury to his great-nephew, Roger Giffard, the second son of Henry Giffard of Brightleigh. The last Roger sold Halsbury about 1750, and Brightleigh was sold about 1769 by the daughters and representatives of Cæsar Giffard, the second son of John Giffard of Brightleigh, the latter property having been diverted from the children of the eldest son. This diversion of the property, being considered illegal, was the subject of litigation for a considerable number of years, during which the rightful heir died, leaving an infant son, John Giffard, who was too poor to assert his rights until it was too late to do so effectually.

The John Giffard last named left, with other issue, Sir A. Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Stanley Lees Giffard, LL.D. From the former descends the present head of the family, John Giffard, Esq., of the Admiralty, who is the son of Edward Giffard and nephew of the late Admiral Sir George Giffard, K.C.B., the sons of Sir A. Hardinge Giffard. Stanley Lees Giffard, the brother of Sir Hardinge, was the father of the present Lord Chancellor.[1]

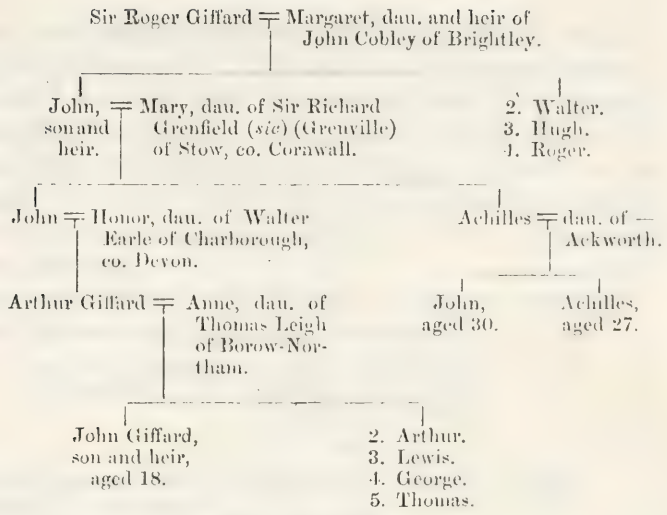
GIFFARD OF BRIGHTLEY AND TAPELEIGH, CO. DEVON.

This branch of the Giffards springs from Sir Roger Giffard, the son of Thomas Giffard of Halsbury, living *temp.* Henry VIII, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Cobley of Brightley.[2] At the visitation of 1620, John Giffard of Brightley appeared and certified to the following pedigree[3]:—

[1] *Ex inf.*, Hardinge F. Giffard, Esq.

[2] See the *Inqu. p.m.* on Thomas Giffard, p. 29 *ante*.

[3] I have omitted the daughters of the house. The arms given are the same as those of the Giffards of Halsbury, viz., Sable, three lozenges in fesse ermine.



(Signed) John Gyffard.

The inquisition *p.m.* on Sir Roger Gifford is dated 15th October, 1 E. VI (1547), and states he died seised of the manor of Tapleigh and lands in Westley, held *in capite* of the Honor and Castle of Barnestaple, and lands in Walden and Mylton Damerell, held of the heir of William Courtenay, knight, and lands and tenements in Upcot and Hatherlegh, formerly held of the Monastery of Tavistock, now dissolved. John Gifford, his son, was his nearest heir and twenty-one years of age and upwards.

His wife, Margaret, died the following year, and the inquisition on her death states that she died seised of the manors of Brightleigh, Stowford Snape, Wollacombe Tracy, Bremybridge, Nymet St. George, and lands and tenements in Coblegh, and other places. John Gifford, her son, was her heir and twenty-three years of age.

The will of John Gifford of Brightleigh is dated 1585. He names in it his son and heir John, and the latter's wife, Honor Erle, and his sons Arthur, Achilles, Roger, Hannibal, and Walter, his wife, Mary, and his cousin, Anthony Gifford. The overseers of his will to be Walter Gyfford, Hugh Gyfford, Roger Gyfford, Amys Gyfford, Andrew Gyfford and others. A William Gyfford is also a witness to it.

According to Westcote, who wrote in 1630, Arthur Giffard of the above pedigree died *s.p.* John Giffard, therefore, who signed

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and certified to the pedigree, was the head of the family at this date, although aged eighteen only. This John was the famous Royalist and Cavalier of the Civil War. He died in 1666. The present Lord Chancellor descends in a direct male line from this John Giffard, and his career affords an interesting example of a descendant of an ancient family who by his personal qualities has raised it again into eminence, after more than a century of comparative obscurity.

Westcote, and Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, carry down the pedigree for two more generations as under:—

Colonel John Giffard of Brightley. = Joan, dau. of Sir John Windham of Orchard Wyndham, co. Somerset.

Susanna Bampfield = John Giffard of Bampfield. = Frances Fane

Roger.

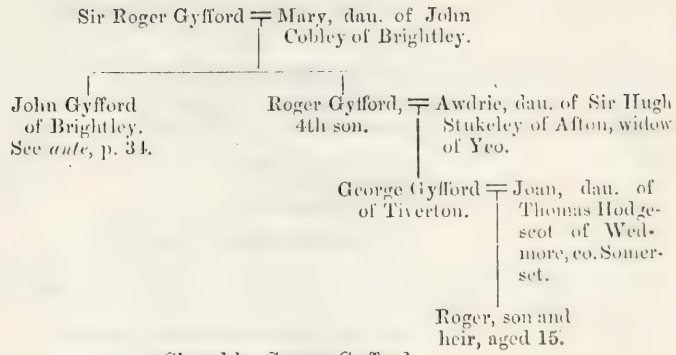
John Giffard of Brightley, now living, *m.* a Clotworthy of Rashleigh.

This John Giffard left an only daughter, Margaret, married to Edward Courtenay of Molland; and on the death of this John Giffard *s.p.*, his father settled the estates in tail male on his eldest son, Henry, by his marriage with Frances Fane. This settlement Cæsar Giffard, the second son of John, fraudulently induced his father to destroy after Henry's death, and in this way the Brightleigh estates were alienated from Henry's children (excepting a very small portion), and were settled on Cæsar on his marriage. These facts appear in the Chancery proceedings taken by Henry's son, John. The second son of Henry, Roger Giffard, succeeded to Halsbury under his great-uncle's will, as stated above in the account of the Giffards of Halsbury.[1]

GIFFARD OF TIVERTON, CO. DEVON.

At the visitation of Devonshire of 1620, George Gifford of Tiverton appeared to his summons, and certified to the following pedigree:—

[1] *Ex. inf.* Hardinge F. Giffard, Esq. The descent to the present day has been verified and recorded in the College of Arms and will be found in Burke's *Peerage*, under Halsbury.



Westcote, in his *View of Devonshire*, states that Roger Giffard, fourth son of Sir Roger Giffard of Brightley, married, first, Audrey, daughter of Sir Lewis Stukeley of Affeton, knight; secondly, Agnes, daughter of John Grindal of London, merchant, (both of whom were widows when he married them), and, thirdly, Richard, daughter of John Prouz of Tiverton, by whom he had a son, George Giffard of Tiverton.[1] This George married a daughter of Thomas Hodges of Wedmore, co. Somerset, and widow of Laurence Giffard of Wellington, co. Somerset, by whom he had a son, Roger Giffard, then living, married to a daughter of Roger Catford of Petherton.

The Roger Giffard last named left an only daughter, who was married in 1650 to Robert Burgoyne.[2]

The Devonshire visitation of 1620 also contains short pedigrees of two other junior Giffard branches, viz., those of St. Giles and of Milton Damerel.

The first of these was founded by Hugh Giffard, the third son Sir Roger Giffard of Brightley, and the descent is as follows :—

[1] According to the inscription on the monument of Roger Giffard in St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, he was the fifth and not the fourth son of Sir Roger Giffard, and Westcote's account of his wives is also erroneous.

[2] Visitations of Devonshire by Vivian, p. 400, quoting the Parish Register of Tiverton. Roger Giffard, the son of George Giffard of the pedigree, was the owner of Tiverton Castle at the date of the famous siege of it by Fairfax.

Hugh Giffard of St. Giles. ⊤ Joan, dau. of John Bamfield of Poltimore.

Achilles Giffard of Instow, *living* 1620. ⊤ Dorothy, dau. of Philip Holworthy of Bridgwater.

Cecily, dau. and heir, *m.* to Ralph Berry of Eastleigh.

Certified by Achilles Giffard.

The second was as follows :—

Anthony Giffard of Milton Damerel. ⊤ Dorothy, dau. of Wikes.

Emanuel Giffard of Tapley, co. Devon. ⊤ Jane, dau. of Humphrey Coplestone of Fullingcoat.

Richard, son and heir, aged 18.

Certified by Emanuel Giffard.

GIFFARD OF LANDCROSS, CO. DEVON.

The inquisition taken 1st August, 1 Charles I (1625), on the death of John Giffard of Hallesbury, armiger, names his father, John, his mother Alice Smyth, his brothers, William and Anthony, and his son and heir, Thomas Giffard, and it shows that by a deed dated 6th August, 18 James I (1620), John Giffard, the father, had (saving his own life interest) enfeoffed William Giffard, his second son, in the capital messuage of Barton and lands in Winslade, with an ultimate remainder, failing the male issue of William, to Anthony Giffard, the third son of the said John Giffard of Hallesbury, and the male heirs of his body, and failing such, with remainder to the right heirs of the said John Giffard for ever. The inquisition also shows that the said John Giffard, the father, and Alice, his wife, were seised of the manor of Lancras, *alias* Langerasse, and on the 14th August, 18 James, had enfeoffed in it (saving their own life interest) Anthony Giffard, the son of the said John, for his life, with remainder to the firstborn son of the said Anthony and the heirs male of his

body, and failing such, to the use of the right heirs of the said John for ever, etc.

The inquisition also mentions that Lancras was held *in capite* of the late King James as of his Honor of Okehampton.[1]

The Anthony Giffard, named above, left issue and was the founder of this branch of the Giffards.

He died 14th February, 1649-50. His monument still exists in Landcross Church and has this inscription:—

"HIC JACET ANTONIUS GIFFARDUS DOMINUS DE LANCRAS VIR VERE PIUS ET CATHOLICUS OBIIT 14 FEBRUARII ANNO DOMINI 1649."

Anthony appears to have been succeeded by a son John, who was succeeded by another Anthony, for on the same stone is inscribed:—

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANTHONY GIFFARD, ESQR., THE SON OF JOHN GIFFARD, ESQR., OF THIS PARISH, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON YE 3RD OF MARCH, ANNO DOMINI 1701, ETATIS SUE 39."

The last of this family, Honora Giffard, was buried at Landcross on the 15th September, 1729. Respecting this Honora Britton and Brayley state in their history: "The last owner of that name (*i.e.*, Giffard) is by tradition said to have been a Catholic lady, who, having ruined herself by supporting a falling religion, at last received parochial relief."

The Giffards appear to have suffered greatly by their adherence to the Catholic faith, and their estates in every case had been sequestered under the Commonwealth.

Amongst the proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, under date of 25th February, 1654-5, there is a petition of William Leigh, gentleman, for a discharge of a moiety of the manor of Upton which had been sequestered for the recusancy of Anthony Giffard, deceased.

It was not possible for a Roman Catholic to compound under the Commonwealth, for a necessary preliminary to it was the taking of the Oath of the Solemn League and Covenant, and their estates were sold to the highest bidder.[2] At the Restoration they were forced to redeem their property by money borrowed

[1] Chancery *Inqn. p.m.*, 1 Charles, Part 1, No. 57, Devon and Cornwall.

[2] An Act of 21st October, 1653, gave them some relief and allowed them to compound for two-thirds of their estates.

for the purpose, for they obtained no assistance from the King, and their estates thus remained saddled with a permanent charge, which involved the ruin, eventually, of many of the smaller proprietors.

GIFFARD OF THEWBOROUGH, CO. DEVON.

This family, according to Sir William Pole, was a younger branch of the Giffards of Halsbury, being descended from Andrew Giffard, a younger son of John Giffard of Halsbury (see p. 28 *ante*). Sir John Maclean gives this pedigree of them :—

John Giffard = Ingrett, dau. and heir of Alan Esse of Thewborough.
|
John Giffard.
|
Stephen Giffard.
|
Alice, dau. and heir, *m.* William Prideaux of Adeston, who was *living* in 1461.

In this pedigree, however, Sir John has omitted all mention of the other coheir, Eleanor, who married John Denys. The inquisition on Agnes, the widow of Stephen Gyffard, who died 13th April, 1483, states that she held certain lands and tenements in Plymptree, Wydecombe, and other places, and by an indenture dated 10th October, 15 E. IV (1475), had granted them to John Denys and Eleanor, his wife, for their lives, with remainder to William, son of the said John and Eleanor, and his issue, and in default of such, to Roger, brother of William, and his issue, and in default of such, to Robert, brother of Roger, and his issue, and in default to Thomas, brother of Robert, and his issue, and in default to the heirs of the said Eleanor. And Eleanor had died, and John was still living.

The inquisition further shows that the manor of Thuburgh and a third part of the manors of Esseraffe and Curreworthy and a third part of the advowson of the church of Esseraffe had been settled in 1443 on Stephen Gyffard and the said Agnes and on the heirs and assigns of the said Stephen for ever. Stephen

had issue Alice and Eleanor, and had died. Alice married William Prydeaux, and Eleanor married John Denys. William, Eleanor, and Agnes had died, and the said Alice and John Denys had survived them and were still alive. And in 2 E. IV a fine had been levied, by which a moiety of the said premises had been settled on William and Alice and their male issue, and in default of such, on Fulk Prideaux and his issue, and in default of such, on the issue of the said Alice, and in default of such, on the issue of the said John and Eleanor. And the other moiety had been settled on John Denys and Eleanor, and their issue, and in default of such, on the issue of Eleanor, and in default of such, on the issue of the said William and Alice, and the said William Prydeaux, and Eleanor and Agnes had died, and Alice and John Denys had survived them and were still alive.

Thuburgh was held of the King *in capite* as of his Honor of Plympton, by the service of one knight's fee, and the manor of Esseraffe was held of Edmund Grey, by the service of one-third of a knight's fee, and the manor of Curreworthy of William Major, by fealty.

Agnes had died on the 13th April last, and her nearest heir was her kinswoman, Anne, the wife of John Willemer, viz., daughter of John Mighelstowe, the son of the said Agnes. And she is twenty-four years of age and upwards.[1]

Amongst the Devon Fines of 37 H. III (1253) Robert Giffard, son of Thomas de Esse, gave half a mark for an assize,[2] and Westcote gives this pedigree under Esse or Ash of Thuborough.

Sir Ralph Esse, kt., of Thuborough.

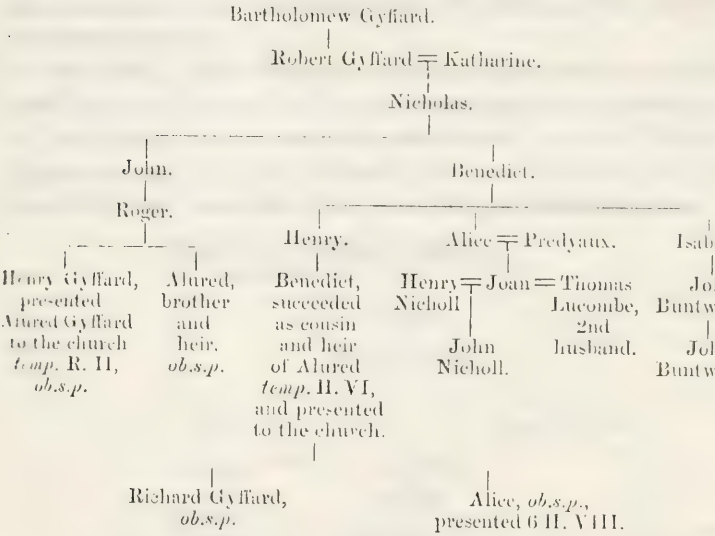
- Thomas, son and heir, *d.s.p.*
- Ingrett = Andrew Giffard of Thuborough.
- Elizabeth = John Giffard of Helland, co. Cornwall.

The family of Esse or Ash appear to have been Giffards, and amongst the acquisitions of the Abbot of Ford, confirmed by Richard I, is a purchase of land in Aessa from Walter, son of Baldwin de Aessa.[3]

[1] Chancery *Inquis. p.m.* 1 Ric. III, No. 47.
[2] Extracts from the Fines (printed), Record Series.
[3] New Monasticon, under Ford.

GIFFARD OF LANOWMURE, CO. CORNWALL.

This line of the Giffards is a younger branch of the Giffards of Halsbury. The pedigree is given at full length in a suit in Banco of Trinity term, 21 H. VIII, *m.* 608, respecting the advowson of the church of Lanyvett. The pleadings state that Bartholomew Giffard was seised of the manor of Lanyvett and the advowson of the church, and presented Walter Giffard, clerk, in the reign of Edward I, and from Bartholomew the descent was as follows :—



Lanowmure and Lanivet appear to have been the inheritance of Katharine, the wife of Robert Giffard, for by a fine levied in 13 E. I (1285) Bartholomew Giffard settled the manor of Lanowmure and advowson of Lanivet on Robert Giffard and Katharine, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and failing such on the right heirs of Katharine.

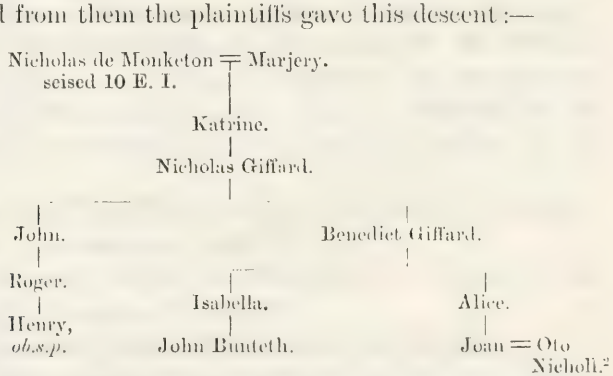
Bartholomew Giffard had no doubt purchased the wardship of Katharine and given her in marriage to a younger son.

Katharine, the wife of Robert, is shown to have been the sister and heir of Laurence Pentec by a suit on the Cornwall Assize Roll of 30 E. I. In this suit Robert Giffard and

Katharine, his wife, sued Gilbert de Coudre for a messuage and a carucate of land in Treventhevyn, near Lanhomour, as the right of Katharine, and in which Gilbert had no entry except through Isolda, formerly wife of Thomas de Pridias, to whom Roger de Pridias had demised it, and which Roger had unjustly disseised Laurence Pentec, the brother of Katharine, and whose heir she was. Gilbert held the land by courtesy of England as the former husband of Isolda. The jury returned a verdict in favour of Robert and Katharine.

The following suit in Banco of Hillary term, 28 H. VI, confirms the pedigree given in the suit of 21 H. VIII, and shows that Katharine was the daughter of Nicholas de Monketon (*alias* Nicholas Pentec).[1]

Cornubia. John Bunteth and Oto Nicoll and Joan, his wife, sued Thomas Lanhergy for ten messuages and two carucates of land in Lanhomure, which Ralph Raymond had given to Nicholas de Monketon and Marjery, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, *temp.* E. I, and from them the plaintiffs gave this descent :—



By fine levied in 27 E. I (1299), between Robert Giffard and Katharine, his wife, complainants, and Martyn Giffard, deforciant, a messuage and two carucates of land in Lannohoumeur, were settled on Robert Giffard and Katharine, his wife, for their lives, with remainder to Nicholas, son of the said Robert, and his heirs. And by another fine levied at the same date, between Nicholas Giffard and Isabella, his wife, on the one part, and Robert Giffard

[1] Sir John Maclean, in his *Trigg Manor*, states that Katharine was daughter of Roger Pentec, but this must be a mistake.

[2] De Banco Roll, Hill., 28 H. VI, *m.* 320.

and Katharine, his wife, on the other part, a messuage and a carucate of land in Lannevet and the advowson of the church were settled on Nicholas and Isabella and the heirs of their bodies.

Sir John Maclean in his *Trigg Manor*, shows that a part of Lannowmure was held of the Bishop of Exeter, and that in 1283 Lannowmure and Lanyvet and the advowson of the church of Lanyvet had been settled by fine on Hugh de Munketon and Katharine, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and failing such on Nicholas de Munketon, the uncle of Hugh, and Marjery, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.

It would appear, therefore, that there was a double manor in Lannowmure, one held by the family of Monketon of the Bishop, and the other by Bartholomew Giffard under the Earl of Cornwall, and Bartholomew had united the two fees by marrying his son Robert to the heiress of the Bishop's fee. In the Book of Aids, under date of 1303, Robert Giffard is returned as holding a full knight's fee in Lannoumur of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.

In 26 E. I he was in prison at Launceston for the death of Richard de Spekcote, the Parson of Parkham, but was released on finding security to serve the King in Scotland at his own costs, and he afterwards obtained a full pardon for the felony.[1]

Robert was Knight of the shire for co. Cornwall in the Parliament of 28 E. I, and again in 34 E. I.[2]

His son, Nicholas Giffard, was returned as a Knight for the County in the Parliament of 18 E. II.[3]

Sir John Maclean gives also the following useful dates:—

Robert Giffard was dead before 1312, for in that year Walter Giffard, Doctor of Theology, and others presented to the church of Lanivet.

In 1330, Nicholas Giffard presented to the church. John Giffard occurs in 1346 and was dead in 1359. Roger Giffard, his son, was dead in 1362.

Henry Giffard occurs in 1392 and presented to the church in 1404.

Benedict Giffard presented in 1423.

[1] Close Roll, 26 E. I, *m.* 7. *Ex inf.* H. F. Giffard.

[2] Parliamentary writs (printed). [3] *Ibid.*

In the Book of Aids, under the date of 1428, Benedict Giffard occurs as part owner of two knight's fees in Kylguyt, co. Cornwall, formerly held by Richard Sergeaux.

According to Sir John Maclean, the manor of Lannowmure passed to John Lanhergy, who died in 1406, and from him it descended to John, his son. The last John was succeeded by Thomas Lanhergy, who occurs in 1438 and was dead in 1465, leaving Joan, his sister and heir, who married Edmund Beket.[1]

GIFFARD OF TWYFORD, CO. BUCKS.

The Heralds' Visitations name Richard Giffard, living *temp.* H. II, as the earliest known ancestor of this family, and they are probably correct, for this branch of the Giffards held Lodeston or Leiston in the Isle of Sheppey *in capite*, and Richard Giffard is shown in the Liber Rubeus to have held Lodeston, co. Kent, in 1166 of Walter de Meduana.[2]

Richard occurs in 1172 as one of the Justiciaries appointed under the Constitutions of Clarendon.

Their principal manor and seat, however, was at Twyford, co. Bucks, which they held under the Earls of Ormond. The Ormond family derived their claim from the Pipards, and the "*Quo warranto*" Pleas of 12 E. I state that John Giffard le Boef had been enfeoffed in two-thirds of Twyford by Robert, son of Nicholas, the ancestor of Ralph Pipard, and this grant had been ratified by the King.

The "Nomina Villarum" of 1316 returns John Giffard as lord of the vills of Twyford, Charndon, and Pounden in co. Bucks, and of Elmington, Tansor, Naseby, and Hallidon in co. Northampton, and of South Newington and Begbrooke in co. Oxford.[3]

Besides these manors they are found afterwards in possession of Somerton and a moiety of Firingford in co. Oxon, both held *in*

[1] *Trigg Manor*, by Sir John Maclean.

[2] Richard Giffard is named as one of the knights holding under the Honor of Buckingham on the Pipe Roll of 19 H. II, in which year he was excused 15*s.* for scutage. He appears, therefore, to be holding at this date one of the knight's fees held of that Honor by Elias Giffard in 1166 (Liber Niger) and was doubtless a cadet of the House of Brimsfield. On the Pipe Roll of 21 H II, under Kent, he is returned as paying £18 15*s.* as fermor of the King's manor of Ailisford for three-quarters of the year.

[3] Parliamentary writs (printed).

capite, and the inquisitions on the various members of this family enable a very complete pedigree to be made of it. One will be found in the visitation of Oxfordshire of 1574, which has been printed by the Harleian Society, but it contains so many errors that it is not worth transcribing.

A much more reliable pedigree is to be found in Baker's *Northamptonshire*, under Hellidon, which formed part of the Twyford fee. This is as given below:—

Sir John Giffard of Twyford, co. Bucks, and of Hellidon, *living* 1301.
|
Sir John Giffard del Beuf, 9 E. II.
|
- Sir John Giffard, 13 E. III and 21 E. III.
  - Sir Thomas Giffard, 14 R. II.
    - Sir Thomas, 17 R. II.
      - Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Seyton. = Roger Giffard, *ob.* 10 H. IV. = Isabella de Stretele.
        - Catharine, *d. unm.*
        - Thomas = Eleanor.
          - John Giffard, 3 H. VII.
            - Thomas Giffard, *ob.* 3 H. VIII. *Inqu.p.m.*
              - Thomas Giffard, *ob.* 4 E. VI.
                - Ursula, *ob.* 1 Eliz. = Sir Thomas Wenman of Carswell, co. Oxon, *ob.* 19 Eliz.
        - Elizabeth.
        - Katharine = Sir Thomas Billings.
          - Mary = John Clopton.
- Nicholas.
- Sir Gilbert, occurs 17 E. III.
  - Richard = Joan. levied a fine of Hellidon, 7 R. II.
- Thomas.
  - Roger Giffard.
    - Giffards of St. James's Abbey, Duston.

Sir Thomas Wenman was ancestor of the Viscounts Wenman, now extinct.

This pedigree, however, is not free from error, as will be seen from the notes which follow. Roger Giffard, who died in 10 H. IV, was grandson, not great-grandson, of Sir John Giffard, living *temp.* E. III, and Katharine, who married Sir Thomas

Billings, was daughter and heir of Roger Giffard of Stanlake (see p. 64).

In 10 E. I, John Giffard le Boef, knight, was performing military service in Wales for John Giffard of Brimsfield.[1]

In 25 E. I, John Giffard, armiger, was returned as owning £20 of land and upwards in co. Northampton.[2]

John, son of John Giffard le Boef of co. Devon, was summoned for military service against the Scots in 29 E. I.[3]

In 34 E. I, John Giffard, knight, was elected Knight of the Shire for co. Bucks in the Parliament of that year.[4]

The Patent Roll of 1339 names both a John Giffard le Boef, knight, and a William Giffard le Boef, knight.

The French Roll of 20 E. III returns John Giffard of Twyford, as one of the wardens of co. Oxon who were to aid the wardens of co. Hants to repel any invasion by the French.[5]

In 20 E. III, for the aid assessed in the marriage of the Black Prince, John Giffard of Twyford was assessed for a knight's fee in Hellidon, co. Northampton, which was held of the Honor of Clare.

A suit in Banco of 3 H. V (1415), gives a descent of four generations from the last-named John. In this suit Thomas Gyffard sued John Stokes and Isabella, his wife, for the manor of Helidene (Hellidon), co. Northampton, and gave this descent:—

John Gyffard of Twyford, kt., seised of the manor *temp.* E. III. = Lucy.

Thomas = Elizabeth.

Roger.

Thomas Gyffard, the plaintiff.[6]

The plaintiff in this suit was under age, and sued by his *custos*. Isabella, the defendant, was the widow of Roger Giffard and admitted the claim of Thomas. This Thomas proved his age in 8 H. VI (1430).[7] Going back for two generations, Sir Thomas Giffard, the grandfather of the last-named Thomas, died in 1394

[1] Parliamentary writs, printed.
[2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.* [4] *Ibid.*
[5] *Crecy and Calais*, by the present writer.
[6] De Banco, Trinity, 3 H. V, *m.* 317. [7] Inq. de etate probanda, 8 H. VI.

(18 Ric. II). The inquisition taken in Kent on his death is extant, and states that he held the vill of Leisdon in the Isle of Shapaa (Sheppey), co. Kent, of the King *in capite*, that he died on the 25th September last, and that Roger his son was his nearest heir, and was twenty-six years of age.

The Bucks inquisition states he held the manor of Twyford of the Earl of Ormond and four virgates of land in Achecote of John Wodewylle and gives the same account of the heir.

The Oxfordshire inquisition returns that he held a moiety of Somerton and the advowson of the church of the same of the King *in capite* by the service of one knight's fee, and a moiety of Firyngford, also *in capite*, and that these manors were held jointly with Sibil, his wife.

The inquisition on Sibil, late wife of Thomas Gifford of Twyford, knight, was taken in 8 H. VI, in the same year in which her grandson Thomas proved his age. At this date she had survived her husband for thirty-six years. The writ is dated 12th October, 8 H. VI (1429), and the jury state that Feringford had been settled on Thomas Gifford and Sibil, his wife, for their lives by license of the King in 7 Ric. II, with remainder to Roger, son of Thomas, and Joan, his wife, daughter of Baldwin de Bereford, knight, and the heirs of their bodies, and failing such, on John, Thomas, and William, brothers of Roger, successively in tail, and failing their issue, on the right heirs of Thomas Gifford, knight, for ever. Joan had died, leaving no heir of her body, and John, Thomas, and William had also died *s.p.* The manor of Somerton, by license dated 19 Ric. II, had also been settled on Sibil for her life, and after the death of Joan, Roger had married Isabella Stretele and had issue Thomas Gyfford, now living. Roger had died in 10 H. IV (1409), and the reversion of the manor of Somerton should fall to Thomas, son of Roger, who was under age at the date of the death of Sibil. Sibil had died on the 26th February last. Feringford also should remain to Thomas as heir of Thomas Gifford, knight, viz., as son of Roger, son of the said Thomas Gyfford, knight. The jury also said that King Henry, the late King, had granted the custody of all the lands of Roger Gifford in 11 H. IV[1] to William, Lord de Roos of Hamlak,

[1] William, Lord de Ros of Hamlake, died in 1414, and Thomas, Duke of Clarence, was killed at the battle of Beaugé in 1421. The heir of Lord de Ros

together with the marriage of the heir, and the custody had been afterwards granted to Thomas, Duke of Clarence, and lastly to John Stokes, armiger, and Isabella, his wife, who were now living.

Both the manors of Feryngford and Somerton were held of the King *in capite* by the service of ward at Dover Castle.

Thomas, son of Roger, was heir of Roger and was twenty-one years of age and upwards.

The inquisitions taken on the death of Thomas Gifford of Twyford, who died in 9 E. IV (1469), are also extant.

The Oxfordshire inquisition was taken at Dadynton, and states that Thomas held no lands in co. Oxon and that he died on the 29th May, 1469, and that John, his son, was his nearest heir and thirty-eight years of age and upwards. The Buckinghamshire inquisition states he held the manor of Twyford of the King *in capite* by the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee, and also two virgates of land in Water Stratford and a mill in Preston. It gives the same account of the heir.

John Gifford was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died in 3 H. VIII, and the inquisition taken on his death is also extant. The writ of "*diem clausit extremum*" is dated the 18th October, 3 H. VIII (1511) and the jury state that Thomas held 20 messuages, 20 tofts, a water-mill, 2,000 acres of arable land, 1,000 of meadow, 1,000 of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and £20 of rent in Twyford, Pounden, Charndon, Water Stratford, and Agecote in co. Bucks. The first three places named were held of the King *in capite* by the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee and were worth £55. Agecote was held of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, and Water Stratford of Richard Fowler, knight. Thomas had died on the 10th October last, and Thomas, his son, was his nearest heir and thirty years of age and upwards.[1]

The Oxfordshire inquisition is also extant, and states that John Gifford, the father of Thomas, had been seised of four messuages and seven virgates of land in Fryngfourde, and lands and tenements in Newenton Jewell and Begbroke, and on the 24th November, 3 H. VII (1487), had granted them to Thomas Gifford, who was named in the writ, and to Joan, the wife of Thomas, and

was a minor at his father's death and was also killed at the battle of Beaugé. The custody of the heir had therefore probably reverted to the Crown.

[1] Chancery inquisition, 3 H. VIII.

to the heirs of Thomas, and Thomas had also died seised of four cottages, 100 acres of land, and 50 acres of meadow and 40 acres of pasture in Fryngford and Gegge, and a moiety of the advowson of the church of Fryngford. Fryngford and Gegge were held of the King *in capite*, and the lands and tenements in Newinton Lowell and Begbroke were held of the King's manor of Wodestoke. Thomas, his son, was his nearest heir and thirty years of age.

Thomas Giffard, who now succeeded to Twyford, was the last of his race. Amongst the State papers of 29 H. VIII (1537), there is a letter from Sir John Baldwin, one of the Justices of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, to the minister Cromwell, stating that there was a report that the churches were to be pulled down by a mob, and that Mr. Thomas Gifford was investigating the matter. One of the witnesses examined by the justices stated that if anybody went about to pull down the churches, Mr. Thomas Gifford of Twyford would raise the country for eight miles round Buckingham at an hour's warning.

This Thomas sold the marriage of his only daughter and heir for a large sum to a man of somewhat obscure origin. The marriage settlement of 12 H. VIII (1520) is given at length in the inquisitions on the death of Thomas, which took place in 4 E. VI (1551). In this inquisition the Richard Wenman to whom the marriage had been sold is not styled "armiger," his designation being merely "gentleman." At this date, if the head of a family is not styled armiger, he could not have been entitled to use a coat of arms. The settlement states that on a marriage to be solemnised between Thomas Wenman, the son and heir-apparent of Richard Wenman, gentleman, and Ursula, the daughter and heir of Thomas Giffard, armiger, for certain sums of money given by the said Richard, the said Thomas Gifford settled lands to the yearly value of £100 on the said Thomas Wenman and Ursula, etc. The inquisition gives the same particulars respecting Twyford as on previous occasions, and states that Thomas died in 4 E. VI and that Ursula Wenman, wife of Thomas Wenman, was his only daughter and heir and was of full age.

Thomas Wenman was afterwards knighted and was the ancestor of the Viscounts Wenman, an Irish title which is now extinct.

In Planché's "Roll of Arms," which is printed in the *Genealogist*

New Series, Vols. III and IV, and is taken from an authentic armorial of the reign of Edward I, now in the College of Arms, Johan Gyfford le Boef bears gules, three lions passant in pale, argent, and a label of five pendants, azure. These are the arms of Giffard of Brimsfield, differenced by the label as a mark of cadency, and there can be no doubt that this family were a younger branch of the Giffards of Brimsfield. The latter were a powerful baronial house in full vigour at the date of this armorial, and the Giffards of Twyford could not have assumed these arms if they had not been descended from them.

GIFFARD OF ST. JAMES'S ABBEY, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

This is a younger branch of the Giffards of Twyford. According to Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*, Nicholas Giffard, a son of Roger, who was a younger brother to Thomas Giffard of Twyford and Hellidon, obtained a grant in 37 H. VIII of the dissolved priory of St. James in Duston parish, and he gives this account of his descendants:—

Roger Giffard of Middle Claydon, co. Bucks, armiger.

Nicholas, the grantee of St. James's Abbey, *ob.* 35 H. VIII.

Roger Giffard, *ob.* 33 Eliz., *Inqn.p.m.*

Francis Giffard, *ob.* 1 Charles, *Inqn.p.m.*

- Thomas Giffard of Crawley, co. Bucks, sold St. James's Priory in 1637.
- Roger, *ob.s.p.*
- Rev. Richard Giffard, Rector of Gayton, *ob.* 1639.
  - Rev. Francis Giffard, Vicar of Patteshull, *living* 1682.
    - Charles, aged 8 in 1682.
    - John, aged 5 in 1682.

The Nicholas of this pedigree could not have been the direct heir of Roger Giffard of Middle Claydon, for the inquisition taken

on the death of the latter on the 22nd November, 35 H. VIII (1543), states that his heir was his son John Giffard, armiger, who was aged fifty years and upwards. The inquisition also states that Roger by his will had given lands in Padbury to Mary, his wife, for her life, and that he held lands in Botyl Claydon. Roger had died on the 23rd January last.

In Middle Claydon Church there still exists a brass to the memory of Roger Gifford and Mary, his wife, the former of whom had died in 1542. This agrees with the inquisition, as the new year would not commence till the 25th March at that date.

GIFFARD OF COTTERSTOCK, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

This family is probably another younger branch of the Giffards of Twyford. In 17 E. II John Giffard of Cotterstoke, clerk, conveyed to John Giffard, his nephew, and Isabella, his wife, a fourth of the manor of Little Oakley, and in 35 E. III John, son and heir of Roger Gifford of Cotterstock, the kinsman and heir of John Giffard, lord of Cotterstoke, clerk, released to Henry Mulso of Geddington all his right in the fourth part of the manor of Little Oakley.[1]

The John Gifford, clerk, named above, was a rich Canon of York, who founded in 1336 a Collegiate Church at Cotterstock consisting of a Provost, twelve Chaplains and two lay clerks.[2]

GIFFARD OF SPOORE, CO. CORNWALL, AND OF FORKISTON, CO. DEVON.

This is probably a younger branch of the Giffards of Lanowmure. The visitation of Cornwall of 1620, which is printed by the Harleian Society, gives the following pedigree of this family:—

[1] Lord Braye's deeds in the 10th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission.
[2] Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

Nicholas Gifford of Spoore,
living 7 E. II.
|
Ralph.
|
Walter.
|
Baldwin. — Ralph, second son.
|
Richard,
living 2 H. V.
|
Joan, daughter and heir,
m. Robert Downe,
2 H. V.

The latter part of this pedigree is confirmed by a suit in Banco of Trinity term, 21 H. VI, respecting lands and tenements in Lukeham, co. Devon, which gives this descent :—

Baldwin Giffard of Forkiston,
seised of the lands, etc., in Lukeham.
|
Richard Giffard = Joan, daughter of John Kelly.
|
Joan, dau. and heir,
m. to Robert Downe,
21 H. VI.

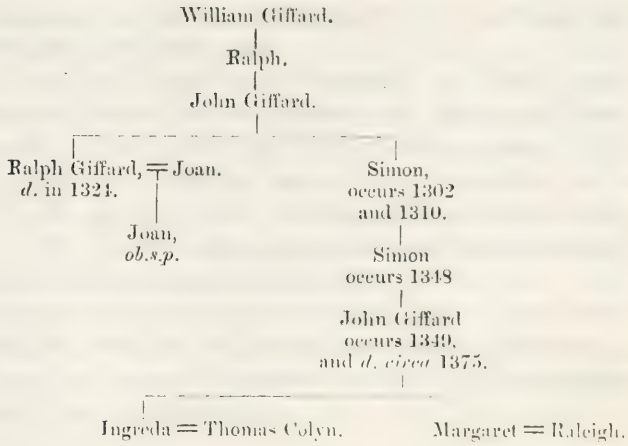
In this suit Robert Downe claimed the tenements in right of his wife Joan.

The Nicholas Giffard who heads the pedigree is probably identical with the Nicholas Giffard of Lanowmure who was elected knight of the shire for Cornwall in 18 E. II (1324–25), and Forkiston seems to be the Forston, co. Devon, which Baldwin Giffard claimed against William Briewerre, in 1 John (see p. 21).

GIFFARD OF HELLAND AND HELSET, CO. CORNWALL.

Sir John Maclean gives the following pedigree of this family[1] :—

[1] *Trigg Manor*, by Sir John Maclean



The descent from Ralph to John appears to have been through a Simon, for amongst the Fines of 49 H. III John, son of Simon Giffard, co. Wilts, pays a mark for an assize.

Sir John quotes for proof of the pedigree a suit of 1324, in which Joan, the widow of Ralph Giffard, claimed the wardship of Reginald, son and heir of Nicholas Peytevyn. At this date Joan was holding Helset in dower, and she alleged that Nicholas had held his land by military service of the lords of Helset. The defendant stated that the land was held in socage by a grant of Ralph, son of William Giffard, the ancestor of Ralph, formerly husband of Joan.

In the Testa de Nevill, under Wiltshire, Simon Giffard holds one-fifth of a knight's fee in Apshull of John Mauduit, and John holds it of Geoffrey de Mandeville, and Geoffrey of the Abbess of St. Edward. This must be the hide of land held by Gerard Giffard of St. Edward in 1166 (Liber Niger).

In the Book of Aids, under date of 1284, Ralph Giffard held in Cornwall one-third of a knight's fee in Westhoe of John de Mohun, and John held it of the Countess of Albemarle (*i.e.*, of the Honor of Devon).

In the same feodary, under date of 1303, Simon Giffard held a knight's fee in Douneguy de la Bruere in Cornwall, and at the same date Ralph Giffard held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Estho, co. Cornwall.

In the Nomina Villarum of 1316, under Cornwall, Ralph

Giffard is returned as lord of Stotescumbe with Goseville and Westho, which were members of it.

In the Book of Aids, under Cornwall, in 1346, Simon Giffard held a knight's fee in Douneghiri de la Bruere, of Henry de Champernon. And in the same feodary, under date of 1428, John Byry is returned as holding one-fourth of a knight's fee in Douneghuy de la Bruere which Simon Giffard formerly held. According to Sir W. Pole, Margaret, the daughter and heir of John Giffard of Hellond, married John Bery.

This branch of the Giffards bore for arms azure, three fleurs-de-lys argent two and one, and on each a pellet. This coat is evidently based on that of Cantilupe, and the Cantilupes were coheirs of the Giffards of Fonthill.

GIFFARD OF WESTON-UNDER-EDGE, CO. GLOUCESTER.

This line is without doubt an offshoot of the Giffards of Brimsfield, for the manor of Boyton, co. Wilts, which was in the possession of Elias Giffard of Brimsfield in the reign of Henry II, is found to be in possession of Hugh Giffard, the ancestor of this family in the reign of Henry III. We may therefore assume that this Hugh was the representative of that Walter Giffard, brother of Elias Giffard, to whom Boyton had been granted in the reign of Henry II.[1]

The Testa de Nevill, in a list of tenures of *circa* 1241, shows that Hugh Giffard held at that date Boyton of Elias Giffard for the service of half a knight's fee, and Elias held it of the Earl of Salisbury.[2]

Hugh Giffard married Sibil, one of the coheirs of the Barony of Cormeilles, and in this way became possessed of the manors of Weston-under-Edge and Norton, co. Gloucester. At the date of Domesday these manors were held *in capite* by Ansfrid de Cormeilles.

[1] Page 8 *ante*.

[2] The Liber Niger of 1166 returns Walter Giffard as holding one and a half knights' fees of Earl Patrick (of Salisbury), and I conclude Boyton was included in this tenure.

I must here correct an error into which all former archæologists have fallen, for, following the dictum of Dugdale, they have called this Sibil the daughter and heir of Walter de Cormeilles. She was really the daughter of Godfrey de Craucumbe, one of the coheirs of the Barons of Cormeilles. This will be apparent from the following evidence.

The Liber Rubeus, under date of 1210–12, states that Walter de Stokes, Godefird de Craucumbe, and Ralph Belet held nine knights' fees of the Barony of Walter de Cormeilles. These must have been the three coheirs of the barony.

Sir Richard Hoare, the historian of Wilts, writes, under Boyton, that Hugh Giffard married for a first wife a daughter of Walter de Cormeilles, and for a second wife a sister and coheir of Alexander de Craucumbe.

As Sibil, the coheiress of the Cormeilles Barony, survived her husband, Sir Hugh Giffard, it is evident that these two wives are really one and the same person, and that Sibil was the sister of Alexander de Craucumbe and the same person as the heiress of the Cormeilles fief.

In 19 E. I Godfrey, the Bishop of Worcester, the son of Sir Hugh Giffard, paid 50 marks for one-third of the Barony of Cormeilles, which fell to him in right of his mother.

The other possessions of this family were the manors of Itchull (Ewshott), and Cove in Hants, which were held of the Bishops of Winchester by the service of one and a half knights' fees, and Castle Guard at Farnham. This fee was probably obtained by marriage, for it was held in 1166 by Robert de Hichulle.[1]

Sir Hugh Giffard was appointed Constable of the Tower in 20 H. III. The Letters Patent which appoint him describe him as "*de familia Regis*," *i.e.*, of the King's Household.

By a writ on the Fine Roll of 23 H. III, the King accepts the homage of Hugh Giffard, who took to wife Sibil, the sister and one of the heirs of Alice de Craucumbe, who was dead, and the homage of John le Brun, the nephew ("*nepotis*"), and another of the heirs of the said Alice, and of Robert le Archer, who had married Alice, the niece and third heir of Alice, and the homage of Simon de Solariis, who married Ysabella, the other niece and fourth heir

[1] Liber Rubeus (printed), p. 206.

of Alice, for the reasonable purparties which fell to the said Sibil, John, Alice, and Ysabella of the lands, etc., which the said Alice de Craucumbe held of the King *in capite*. The Sheriff of co. Hereford to take security for the relief and to give seisin. The relief of Sibil was subsequently remitted by the King by a writ dated from Woodstock 9th September.

In this year, viz., in 1238, Sir Hugh had the guardianship of Prince Edward, and on the death of Sir Hugh, which is said to have taken place in 1248, his widow Sibil was appointed governess to the younger children of Henry III.[1]

The eldest son of Sir Hugh, Alexander Giffard, was a distinguished Crusader. He was one of two hundred knights who accompanied the Earl of Salisbury to the Holy Land in 1249. He was present at Mansoura in the following year, when his chief was killed. Matthew Paris states that Alexander Giffard escaped with difficulty after the defeat of the Crusaders, and was severely wounded in making his escape. He died *s.p.* The fine cross-legged effigy of him in Boyton Church displays on the shield the three lions of Giffard of Brimsfield.

The second son of Sir Hugh Giffard was Walter, who was elected Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1264, and translated to the See of York in 1266. On his death in 1279, the estates of this family devolved on his brother Godfrey, who was Bishop of Worcester and Chancellor of England 1267–9.

The inquisitions *p.m.* on the Archbishop give the following account of his property:—

The Hampshire inquisition states he held the manors of Itchull and Cove of the Bishop of Winchester by the service of one and a half knights' fees.

The Wiltshire inquisition states he held the manor of Boyton by the service of one knight's fee of John Giffard.

The Gloucestershire inquisition shows he held the manors of Norton and Weston under Egge of the King *in capite* for the service of half a knight's fee.

The Oxfordshire inquisition states he held the manor of Alerinton (Alkerton) of John de Lodbroke, knight.

[1] In 24 H. III Hugh Giffard was paid £20 for the expenses of Prince Edward, and in 26 H. III he and William Brun received £200 for the same. In the latter year Hugh Giffard had a gift of 30 marks from the King, to marry his daughter (Fine Rolls, printed).

All these inquisitions add that Godfrey, the Bishop of Worcester, was his nearest heir, and the last inquisition gives the age of Godfrey at forty-four.

Godfrey, the Bishop of Worcester, died in 1302, when John Giffard, his nephew, the son of William Giffard, brother of the Bishop, was found to be his heir.[1]

As this branch of the family held lands *in capite*, there is no difficulty in tracing their descent and identifying the various members of it by means of the inquisitions *p.m.* which are extant.

The John Giffard above named died in 13 E. II (1320), and John Giffard, his son, was found to be his nearest heir and twenty years of age.

This John Giffard, like the Baron of Brimsfield, joined the league against the Despencers, and by close writ of 7th February, 1322, the Sheriff of Gloucestershire was ordered to take all his manors into the King's hands. He, however, escaped the fate of his kinsman, John Giffard of Brimsfield, and his manors were subsequently restored to him on the fall of the Despencers. He died, however, very shortly afterwards, for he was deceased on the 10th June, 1327. An inquisition taken on the 13th February, 1328, states that John, his son, was his nearest heir and six months of age.

The "Aid" on the knighting of Edward the Black Prince in 1348 states that John Giffard held Weston and Norton by reason of the minority of the heir, John Giffard. It is difficult to identify the guardian of the heir, for at this date there were no less than five contemporary John Giffards, viz., John Giffard of Bures (Bowers in Essex), John Giffard of Chillington, co. Stafford, John Giffard of Twyford, co. Bucks, John Giffard of Lannowmure, co. Cornwall, and John Giffard of Helland, in the same county.

John Giffard proved his age on the 8th October, 1348. The inquisition states he was born at Sheynton (Sherston), co. Wilts, in 1 E. III. No specific mention of this John Giffard has been found of later date, but he must have been alive in 1349, for his daughter and heir Elizabeth was born in 1350, and I think it

[1] According to Gage's *Suffolk*, under "Barrow," William Giffard, knight, the son of Hugh Giffard of Boyton, married Katherine, the daughter and heir of Hamon Passelewe, and had issue John Giffard of Weston and Hugh Giffard, Parson of Barewe.

probable that the following extract from the Issues of the Pell of Easter, 25 E. III (1351), refers to him :—"To John Giffard, knight, lately taken prisoner at Calais by the French enemy, 100 marks of the King's gift for his redemption." Two inquisitions exist on his widow Alianora, who died in 1360. These show that she held jointly with John Giffard, formerly her husband, the manor of Shereston, co. Wilts, which was held of John Tybetoft, knight, by the service of a knight's fee, and the manors of Ichulle, Evershot, and Cove, co. Hants. Elizabeth, the daughter of John Giffard and Alianora, was her nearest heir and was ten years of age.

On the 3rd November, 1361, the heiress Elizabeth was dead, and the inquisition of 35 E. III taken on her death, states that John Giffard, the son of William Giffard, the son of John Giffard, the grandfather of Elizabeth, was her nearest heir, and was thirty years of age and upwards.

The Aid of 48 E. III (1374) states that John Gifford owed 5 marks for his relief for Weston and Norton, held by the service of one-tenth of the Barony of Cormailles.

The inquisition on this John Gifford has been lost. The Aid of 6 H. VI (1428), shows that a later John Gifford held at that date two knights' fees in Ichulle and Cove.

This John Gifford died in 1444, and the inquisition on his death, names Robert, his son, as his nearest heir and twenty-six years of age.

Robert Gifford died in 1446, and the inquisition on his death states that John, his brother, was his nearest heir and was seventeen years of age.

An inquisition of 8th October, 1478, taken on the death of Joan, late wife of Sir John Marney, formerly wife of Robert Gifford and of one Barantyne, shows that the last-named John Gifford was dead at that date and that his nearest heir was his son John, aged twenty-six.

This John Gifford was succeeded by Sir William Gifford, who occurs in 1505, and who died on the 17th June, 1549. The inquisition taken on the death of Sir William states that John Gyfford, son of John Gyfford, the son of the said William, was his nearest heir and was twenty-six years of age. At the date of the inquisition, which was 3 E. VI, the heir of John Gyfford was married to a daughter of Sir George Throckmorton.

The last named John died in 1563,[1] and was succeeded by a son, Sir George Gifford, who alienated most of his property.

He came of age in 1574, and amongst the Acts of the Privy Council of Elizabeth there is an order dated 1590 addressed to the Lord Mayor, empowering him to admit to bail George Gifford, who had been indicted before him for divers felonies.[2]

Amongst the State Papers of 1609 there is a petition of Henry Fleetwood to the Privy Council praying for redress against the action of Sir George Gifford, who had broken his agreement to permit him to enter into the manor and parsonage of Weston, co. Gloucester.[3]

In the following year the Fine of Sir George Gifford was granted by the Council to Henry Gibbs, the Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.[4]

In 1611 Sir George Gifford petitions the Earl of Salisbury, stating that he had served for thirty-nine years without any reward, that he was in great difficulties, and requests as a favour from him, and as a kinsman of his Lordship's wife, a grant of £2,000 of forfeited goods at the Customs.[5]

A note in the State Papers states that Sir George Gifford was dead in 1613, and the Gloucestershire visitation of 1623 shows he left no issue.

As his mother was a Throckmorton, this George Gifford was a cousin of the Giffards of Chillington, and further information respecting him will be found in the account of that family.

The arms of this family were argent, 10 torteaux 4, 3, 2, and 1, and the same arms are now borne by the Bishops of Worcester, who derived them from Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester, in the reign of Edward I. They are supposed to be the arms of De Corneilles, of which the last-named Bishop was one of the coheirs.

[1] *Inqn. p.m.* 5 Elizabeth, at which date George, his son and heir, was ten years old.

[2] Acts of the Privy Council (printed), Rolls Series.

[3] State Papers (printed), Rolls Series.

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] *Ibid.*

GIFFARD OF EGG-BUCKLAND, CO. DEVON, AND STANLAKE, CO. OXFORD.

The high offices held by the Giffards of Weston-under-Edge during the reign of Henry III and the evident favour with which they were regarded by the King are connected with one of the scandals of the reign of King John, for an Osbert Giffard of this period was an acknowledged son of that sovereign.

Sandford, in his *Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England*, mentions "Osbert Giffard, another base son of King John, to whom his said father in the 17th year of his reign commanded the Sheriff of Oxfordshire to deliver £30 of land of the estate of Thomas de Arden in that county." This Osbert first occurs as a witness to one of King John's Charters of 1216.[1]

He was probably a brother or half-brother of Hugh Giffard, and identical with Osbert Giffard who married Isabella de Freville, the daughter and heir of Alan de Bokland. On the Patent Roll of 17 John, Isabella de Freville, the wife of Osbert Giffard, had letters "*de conductu*," *i.e.*, of safe conduct for herself and her retinue.

On the Patent Roll of 18 John there is a writ to the Constables of all the King's castles to admit into them Osbert Giffard and his suite, who were making a journey on behalf of the King. Shortly afterwards we find him in prison, and on the same Roll there are letters of safe conduct for Isabella de Freville, the wife of Osbert Giffard, to enable her to come to the King, to speak with him respecting the release of Osbert, her husband.

On the Pipe Roll of 5 H. III, under Somerset and Dorset, amongst the "Nova Oblata," Osbert Giffard is returned as owing £108, a very large sum in those days, and for which he must have obtained some commensurate grant or advantage, but I suspect this Osbert was the ancestor of the Giffards of Twyford (see p. 65).

On the Devon Assize Roll of 22 H. III, Isabella Giffard sued the Prior of Plimton to carry out the terms of a Fine levied *temp.* King John between Alan de Bokland, the father of Isabella, and whose heir she was, and Joel, formerly Prior of Plimton, respecting

[1] Charter Rolls (printed).

lands in Bukland, but a verdict was given in favour of the Prior.[1]

This Isabella appears to have been both an heiress and a well endowed widow, who, having been in ward to the Crown, had been given in marriage to Osbert Giffard, and who, by a custom not uncommon in old days, retained the name of her first husband.

She was dead in 25 H. III, for at that date the Testa de Neville states that the heir of Isabella held two knights' fees in Egg Buckland, Compton, and Hoo of the Honor of Plympton.

Another return in the same feodary of about the same date states that Osbert Giffard held a knight's fee in Compton, Beeland and Howic of the Honor of Briewere.

After the death of Isabella, Osbert appears to have married another wife, Alice Murdak, but both he and Alice were dead in 31 H. III, when an inquisition held jointly on them states that Osbert held the manor of Foxcote, co. Somerset, of Maurice de Berlay (Berkeley), and the manor of Theaumes, co. Somerset, of Elias Giffard by the service of half a knight's fee, a rent of 40*s.* in Actun of Elias Giffard in co. Gloucester, and a carucate of land in Pinchecumbe, co. Gloucester, of the Earl of Gloucester.[2]

In co. Devon he held the manor of Hekebokele (Egg Buckland) jointly with Alice Murdak, together with the advowson of the church, and Hauknolle and Hoo.

Alice Murdak held Stanlake (co. illegible) of Beatrice, her sister, and she also held Teynford, co. Northampton, of Beatrice, her sister, as of the Honor of Wallingford. She also held in co. Oxon one-third of the manor of Dadinton of the King *in capite* by the service of one-third of a knight's fee, and lands in Radinton, Ellithorne, and Berneford in the same county. Osbert Giffard was her nearest heir and was thirteen years of age.

The same inquisition states that Osbert held the manor of

[1] In the Liber Niger of 1166 Wido de Bocland holds two knights' fees of the Honor of Totneys.

[2] The Testa de Nevill states that Osbert held three and a half virgates of land in Pinchenscombe by gift of the King. Alice Murdac occurs also on the Rolls as Alice Harang. On the Fine Roll of 31 H. III, Ralph fitz Nicholas gave 400 marks for the custody of the land and heir of Alice Harang and Osbert Giffard, together with the marriage of the heir.

Langeham, co. Dorset, *in capite*[1] for the service of a pair of spurs or 4*d*. annually, and the manor of Winterburne Houton, co. Dorset.

Osbert, son of Osbert, was his nearest heir and was twelve years of age.

A suit on the Curia Regis Roll of 12 H. III (No. 98) shows that this Winterburne had formed part of the Briwerre fee. It states that Ela, Countess of Salisbury, sued Osbert Giffard for two carucates of land in Wynterburne Therclos, co. Dorset, excepting a moiety of the advowson as her right and inheritance, and in which he had no entry except by William Briwerre, to whom William Longespie, formerly her husband, had demised it. And she sued Reginald de Moyun for two carucates in the same vill, etc. (as before). Osbert and Reginald called to warranty William Briwerre, the son and heir of William Briwerre. *m.* 9.

On the same Roll, Osbert Giffard sued Thomas de Berkeley to carry out a convention made between them respecting the manor of Foxcote. Thomas did not appear, and the suit was adjourned. *m.* 12 *dorso.*

In 27 H. III, Osbert, the son of Osbert Giffard, recovered three virgates of land in Orton, co. Oxon, from John de Overton.[2]

In 53 H. III the King granted to Osbert Giffard and his heirs all the land of John de Dyve, who had been killed at the battle of Evesham.[3]

The Devon Hundred Roll of 3 E. I (1275) states that Osbert Giffard had free warren in Heckebocland, Cumpton, and Hauknolle.

The Gloucester Hundred Roll of the same date states that Osbert Giffard, son and heir of Osbert Giffard, holds Pychenecumbe, which the King had given to his father of the escheat of Ralph de Vernun.

The Oxfordshire Hundred Roll of 7 E. I (1279), states that Osbert Giffard holds in Stanlak a carucate of land in demesne of John Mauduit by the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee.

He also held Dadington and had gallows there, jointly with the Prior of Burencester and Henry Dive, and he is named also amongst the tenants of Woodstock, holding two tenures, one of six and a half virgates, another of four virgates of land.

[1] The Testa de Nevill, *circa* 1241, states that Osbert Giffard held at Langeham, co. Dorset, a felon's land given to him by the King, and after the death of Osbert, the King had given the land and the custody of the heir to Ralph fitz Nicholas.

[2] Abbreviatio Placitorum (printed). [3] *Ibid.*

The Northamptonshire Hundred Roll of 4 E. I (1276), states that Osbert Giffard had withheld a mark of rent from Astwelle which he owed for the ward of Windsor Castle and that he claimed gallows in Tenford.

This Osbert Giffard was summoned to perform military service in Wales in the years 1277, 1282 and 1283.[1]

In 5 E. I Osbert Giffard performed military service in person against the Welsh for two knights' fees in Adington.[2]

He was dead in 1291, for in 19 E. I Sarra, formerly wife of Osbert, son of Osbert Giffard, sued Osbert Giffard for a third of the manor of Astewelle Fancotes, co. Northampton, a third of a moiety of the manor of Dadington (Deddington), co. Oxon, a third of the manor of Winterburne Houton, co. Dorset, and a third of the manors of Foxecote and Theaunes, co. Somerset, which she claimed as dower.[3]

Osbert Giffard the third was summoned to perform military service in Gascony in 1294, and in Scotland in 1296. In the following year (1297) he was summoned to the Parliament which met at Salisbury, and he was also summoned to the great Military Council which met at Rochester in the same year. These last two summonses seem to denote that he was a knight banneret.

In the year 1298 he was summoned to perform military service again in Scotland.

In 1300 he was returned as one of those who held £40 and upwards of land in cos. Somerset and Dorset and were summoned for service in Scotland. In 1301 he was summoned in the same way in co. Devon.

A presentment on the Kinver Forest Roll of 55 H. III (1271) throws a curious side-light on the connection between this line of the Giffards and that of Weston-under-Edge. It was presented that Baldwin de Fryville, Alexander, his brother, and others of the household of Godfrid, Bishop of Worcester, had taken a stag and three hinds in the forest without warrant, and had carried the venison to the Bishop's castle of Hertleburi. This Bishop was Godfrid Giffard of Weston-under-Edge, and we find all the Freville relatives of Osbert Giffard in his household.

[1] Parliamentary writs (printed). [2] *Ibid.*

[3] De Banco Roll, Hill., 19 E. I. These manors must have been those held in demesne by her husband.

The last Osbert appears to have left daughters only, but he had a brother John, who petitioned the King and Council in 1327 for the restitution of Winterbourne Houton, which he had formerly held for life under the terms of a fine levied *temp.* E. I, and which he had been forced to relinquish to Hugh le Despencer the elder, and which was then in the King's hands by the forfeiture of the said Hugh. The petition states that John had an elder brother Osbert, who had left issue.

On the Devon Assize Roll of 20 E. II (1326), John, son of Osbert Giffard, sued John Giffard of Twyford and six others for lands and rents in Accott.

The male line of this family lasted for some generations after this John, for Sir Edmund Giffard of Astewelle, co. Northampton, and of Stanlake, co. Oxon, who was living 31 E. III, and was dead in 6 Ric. II, must have been clearly a member of it.[1]

A deed enrolled Coram Rege at Easter term, 17 E. IV, respecting the manor of Astewelle, co. Northampton, shows that Katharine, the daughter and heir of Roger Gifford, was married at that date to Sir Thomas Billyng, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

GIFFARD OF BICTON, CO. DEVON.

It will exemplify the difficulty of tracing the descent of the various branches of the Giffards when I mention that there were two other Osbert Giffards contemporary or nearly so with the illegitimate son of King John. According to Sir William Pole, the Giffards of Buketon, co. Devon, descended from an Osbert Giffard, living *temp.* H. II, who held Buketon of the Bishop of Exeter, and from whom he gives this descent :—

Osbert Giffard.
|
Joel.
|
William.
|
Joel Giffard, kt.,
living 27 H. III.
|
Joel Giffard of Buketon,
living 8 E. II.

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XII, p. 153, and Vol. XIII, p. 175, where I have confounded him with a contemporary Edmund Giffard of Chillington.

A suit on the Devon Assize Roll of 50 H. III (No. 178) names Joel Giffard of Buketon and Richard, his son; the latter appears to have been omitted in Sir William Pole's pedigree.

The male line of this family became extinct *temp.* E. III.[1]

Amongst the ancient deeds in the Public Record Office there is a grant dated 43 E. III, by which Isabella de Bukynton conveys to Baldwin Giffard and four others her lands and tenements in Est Bukynton, with the advowson of the church and the custody of the gaol of Exeter. This identifies the place as Bicton, for that manor was formerly charged with the custody of the county gaol, and it stood within the manor till 1518.—(*Imperial Gazetteer*, 1897.)

Another Osbert Giffard was a brother of the last Elias Giffard of Brimsfield, who lived in the early part of the reign of Henry III. The following grant to him by William Peitevin is enrolled on the Gloucestershire Assize Roll of 5 H. III (1221):—

"Sciant, etc., quod ego Willelmus Pietavensis dedi et concessi Osberto Giffardo fratri Elie Giffard totam terram meam de Sida, pro homagio et servitio suo, Tenendum de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis jure hereditario, Reddendo unum sprevatum sorum vel xii denarios atque calcaria deaurata vel sex denarios pro omni servitio. Pro hac, etc., dedit Osbertus sexaginta marcas argenti per manibus et unum equum ad valenciam xi marcarum. Hiis testibus Elia Giffard, Radulpho Musard, Willelmo de Pontearchis de Bicestrope, Thoma de Suckeville, Hugone Giffard, Willelmo de Widerda, Roberto Walense, Johanne de Riperia et Johanne Clerico."[2]

On the Curia Regis Roll of 11 H. III (No. 97), Osbert Giffard of Norfolk acknowledged that he owed Osbert Giffard of Brumesfeld 60 marks for a quitclaim of the manor of Syde, co. Gloucester. *m.* 10 *dorso.*

The last-named Osbert could have left no issue, as otherwise they would have been heirs of the Barony of Brimsfield.

The following suit refers apparently to another Osbert, who was, I think, the ancestor of the Giffards of Twyford.

On the Curia Regis Roll of 10 H. III (No. 94), William de Huntercumbe sued Osbert Giffard for one-fourth of a knight's fee

[1] Sir William Pole's *Devonshire.*

[2] Gloucestershire Assize Roll, 5 H. III, *m.* 8 *dorso.*

in Ispedene (Ipsden), co. Oxon. Osbert called to warranty Elias Giffard, who appeared and asked why he should warrant the land to him. Osbert then produced a deed of Elias, the grandfather of Elias, by which he had granted Ispedene to Richard "*nepoti suo.*"

GIFFORD OF GREAT SANDFORD, CO. ESSEX.

Morant, in his *History of Essex*, states that this family was an offshoot of the Giffards of Buckinghamshire, and in this he is probably correct, for both this family and that of Twyford held a part of their lands under the baronial house of Ros of Hamlake.

Morant commences his account of the family with Ralph Giffard, who was Sheriff of Essex and Herts in 1318–19, but a suit in Banco of 8 Ric. II (1384), gives another generation of the family and shows that this Ralph was son of a William Giffard. In this suit, William, son of John Giffard, sued Robert Lambourne for land in Great Sampford which Robert de Roos had given to William Giffard and Ralph, his son, and the heirs of the body of Ralph, and from Ralph he gave this descent[1]:—

Ralph Giffard.

John.

William Giffard, the plaintiff, 1384.

Thomas, *living* 23 E. 3.

Robert de Ros of Hamlake occurs in 1258 and died in 1285.[2]

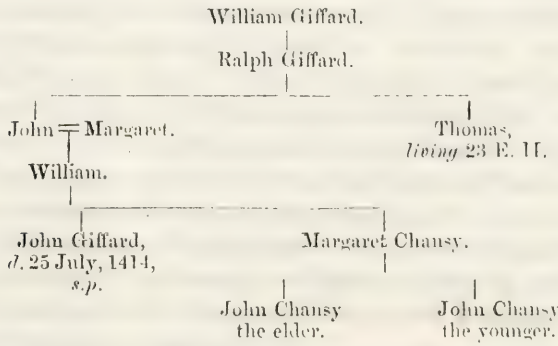
John Giffard, the son of the plaintiff in this suit, died on the 25th July, 1414, leaving no issue, and his heir was his sister Margaret Chansy.

The inquisition from which these facts are gathered was taken in 27 H. VI (1448–9), and states that one Walter Gardiner, chaplain, Richard Giffard, and another had been seised of the manor called Gyffardys in Great Sampford and Little Sampford, co. Essex, and had granted it to John Giffard and Margaret, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and in default of such, to the

[1] De Banco, Mich., 8 Ric. II, *m.* 186.
[2] *The Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C.

assigns of John Giffard, and from John Giffard the manor had descended to William Giffard, the son and heir of John and Margaret, and from William Giffard to John Giffard, who was named in the writ. John Giffard had died on the feast of St. James the Apostle, 2 H. V (25th July, 1414), and had left no issue, and the manor had descended to Margaret Chansy, the daughter of William Gyffard, and sister and heir of John, son of William. Margaret Chansy had granted the manor to John Chansy, her eldest son, and John Chansy the elder by his deed had granted it to John Chansy, the younger, his brother, to be held by him and his heirs for ever, and that John Chansy the younger had enfeoffed in the manor Henry, Duke of Exeter, Henry, Lord Bourchier, and others named. John Chansy the elder is the son (*sic*) and heir of the John named in the writ,[1] and is forty years of age and upwards, and that the manor was held of the lady FitzWalter and others.

Putting this evidence together, we obtain the following pedigree:—



According to Morant, this family also held an estate a Gillston, co. Herts, called Giffards Gilstone.

[1] The John named in the writ is John Giffard, and the word "filius" is clearly an error. John Chansy the elder would be the heir but not the son of John Giffard if his mother Margaret was dead. According to Morant, Margaret died in 1448, and the above inquisition was evidently taken after her death. Half of the Giffard fee was held of de Ros, and the other half *in capite*.

GIFFARD OF BOWERS, CO. ESSEX.

The first of this family on record is Sir William Giffard, who was Sheriff of co. Essex in the latter part of the reign of Henry III and early in the reign of Edward I. The Essex Hundred Roll of 3 E. I (1275) contains numerous presentments against him for oppression and extortions under colour of his office, and the jury of the Hundred of Barstable presented that he had erected new gallows at Bures. This William may be identical with William Giffard of Great Sandford.

By Letters Patent of 9 E. I the King granted to Robert Giffard the manor of Bures, co. Essex, for which Robert released to the King all his claim on the Hundred of Berdestable which he had by the gift of William Giffard, his father, and Gundreda, his mother.[1]

Gundreda must have been the heiress of the family of Sutton, who had held Bures by the curious service of scalding the King's hogs. Among the Sergeanties in the Testa de Nevill of date 1212 is one at Bures held by Robert de Sutton, "*per serjantium escaldandi porcos Regis.*" The Testa also states that the same Robert de Sutton held the Hundred of Berdestable.[2]

A writ in the Originalia, under Essex, dated 28 E. I, states that the King had accepted the homage of Robert Giffard, the son and heir of Gundreda Giffard, for the lands held by her "*ut de honore de Raylegh in manu Regis existente,*" and on the Patent Roll of the same year there is a license for Robert Giffard to enfeoff certain persons named in the manors of Bures and Trindheye, co. Essex, which were held *in capite.*

The next member of the family I have met with is John Giffard, named in an inquisition "*ad quod dampnum*" of 12 E. III (1339). The jury of this inquisition stated that if John Giffard of Bures enfeoffed John, the son of Walter Bacheler of Lullington, in the manor of Morton, co. Essex, there would still remain to him the manor of Bures Gyffard, sufficient to enable him to perform his customary service to the King.

[1] Letters Patent, *temp.* E. I (printed), Record Series, also Additional Charters British Museum.

[2] Testa de Nevill (printed) and Liber Rubeus.

This John Giffard served in the expedition to France of 1346 and was doubtless at the battle of Crecy, for on the French Roll of 20 E. III there are two writs dated 23rd January, 1347, addressed to the Sheriffs of Essex and Kent, directing them not to molest John Giffard of Bures, knight, who had the King's permission to return to England with Sir John Maltravers. At this date the King was at the siege of Calais, and many of the barons and knights who were with him obtained his permission to repair to England either on account of ill-health or for the purpose of replenishing their horses and equipment.[1] John Giffard afterwards returned to France and served at the latter part of the siege of Calais in the retinue of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk.[2]

He died in the following year, the writ of "*diem clausit extremum*" being dated the 12th March, 22 E. III (1348). The Essex inquisition states he held no land of the King *in capite*, but that he held the manor of Bures and lands in Uphall and other places named, for life by grant of Henry de Shorne, with remainder to Thomas, son and heir of Thomas de St. Nicholas, and that his nearest heir was William Bygot, son of John Bygot of Fange, who was thirty years of age and upwards.

The inquisition taken in Kent states he held the manor of Huntingdon of the Archbishop of Canterbury by the service of one knight's fee, and he held Bensted in Huntingdon by the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee of the Queen, as of her manor of Ledes, and that another part of Huntingdon was held of John de Grey of Codnor, as of his manor of Guildford. Stephen de Bassingbourne was his nearest heir, and was thirty years of age and upwards.

In consequence of the discrepancy between these two inquisitions with regard to the heir, a third inquisition was taken, which repeats the statement that Stephen de Bassingbourne was his nearest heir.[3]

He left a widow, Alianora, who died in 26 E. III, seised of the manor of Buckland in Berkshire.[4]

At Bower Giffard, co. Essex, there is an interesting sepulchral brass in the church to the memory of this Sir John Giffard, who was the last of his line.

[1] *Crecy and Calais*, pp. 55 and 108.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] *Inqn. p.m.*, 22 E. III, No. 39.
[4] *Inqn. p.m.*, 26 E. III, No. 46.

THE GIFFARDS OF CO. SUFFOLK.

The feoffment of the Giffards in co. Suffolk must have been of comparatively late date, for the Testa de Nevill makes no mention of them under that county. At the date of the Hundred Roll of 3 E. I (1275) William Giffard had recently relinquished the office of Sheriff of the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and was probably dead, for the juries of the Hundreds in both counties made numerous complaints of the oppression and extortion practised by him and his bailiffs during his shrievaldom. The jury of the Hundred of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, likewise presented that he had newly raised gallows in the vill of Barewe (Barrow). This William is identical with William, the son of Hugh Giffard of Boyton, who has been named in the account of the Giffards of Weston-under-Edge. He was dead in 1302, the date of the inquisition upon his brother Godfrey, Bishop of Worcester, for the jury stated that John, the son of William and the nephew of Godfrey, was the nearest heir of the Bishop.

Gage, in his *History of Suffolk*, states that this William Giffard married Katharine, daughter and heir of Hamon Passelewe,[1] and had issue by her John Giffard of Weston-under-Edge and Hugh Giffard, the parson of Barewe. According to the same authority, in 12 E. II John Giffard of Weston and Hugh Giffard released all their right in Barrow to Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, and in 14 E. II Katharine, the widow of William Giffard, likewise released her claim to Barrow in favour of the same Bartholomew.

At this date another Sir William Giffard was flourishing in the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, but there is no evidence to connect him with the Giffards of Barrow and Weston-under-Edge. The Book of Aids for co. Cambridge, under date of 1302, has:—

"Esthatherle, two-thirds of a knight's fee held by William Giffard and William fitz Ralph."

[1] This is doubtless correct, for in 25 H. III Hamon Passelewe and Matilda, his wife, were suing William de St. Albans and Alice, his wife, for the next presentation to the church of Barewe, co. Suffolk (Abbreviatio Placitorum, printed), and on the Suffolk Hundred Roll of 3 E. I the jury presented that William Giffard and the bailiffs of Matilda Passelewe had erected gallows in Barewe.

And under date of 1346 it states that William Giffard held Wendeye, one-third of a knight's fee formerly held by William Giffard.

Under Suffolk, the Book of Aids returns that William Giffard held in 1346 the manor of Topesfeld in Hadley for the service of half a knight's fee of John Kariel, and John held it of the Archbishop of Canterbury. William Giffard held at the same date half a knight's fee in Clopton, co. Suffolk, which Thomas Giffard and his tenants had formerly held of Earl Warenne. This entry seems to show that this William Giffard was the representative of a former Thomas Giffard.

William Giffard was also assessed at the same date for a fourth part of a knight's fee in Waclefeld, held of the Abbot of St. Edmund, and underheld by John de St. Clare.

Isabella Giffard held at the same date half a knight's fee in Boxsted of the Earl of Lancaster. This fee was held under Isabella by William Huy.

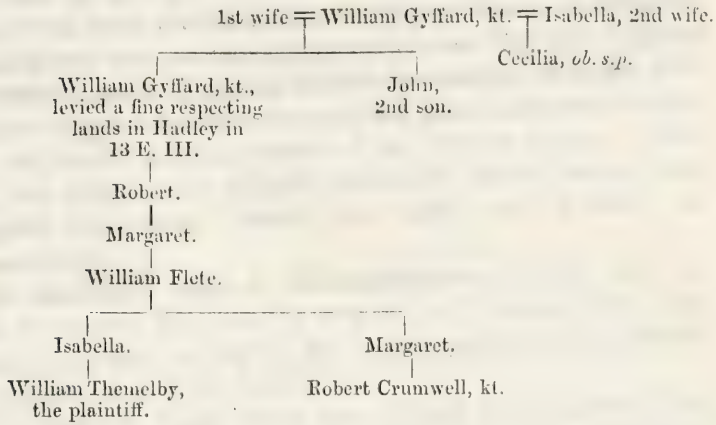
The Cambridge Hundred Roll of 7 E. I (1279) states that Dominus William Giffard held Sheppere (Shepreth) of Walter Martin.

Sir William Giffard was succeeded by another Sir William who was serving in France with the King in 1346 in the retinue of the young Edward de Montagu, afterwards Earl of Salisbury. On the 7th May a writ was sent to the supervisors of the array of the counties of Suffolk and Essex to exonerate William Giffard from his assessment in those counties, as he was serving in person in the retinue of Edward de Montagu. On the 20th June following William Giffard had letters of protection dated from Porchester, whilst serving in the retinue of Edward de Montagu, and in a few days after this date the expedition set sail for France. The latter writ was renewed in 21 E. III, when the King was at Calais, and in this writ William Giffard is styled a knight.[1]

The last William Giffard was succeeded by a son Robert, who left an only daughter Margaret, and the direct male line of this house became extinct in the reign of Richard II or Henry IV. At Easter term, 18 H. VI, William Themelby, armiger, sued William

[1] *Crecy and Calais*, pp. 84, 95, and 132.

Clopton, armiger, and Robert Clopton for land in Hadley, co. Suffolk, and gave this descent[1]:—



The feoffment of the Giffards in co. Cambridge appears to have been very ancient, for on the Cambridge Pipe Roll of 31 H. I (1130), Robertus Ostiarius filius Giffardi pays a mark of gold and seven ounces for the office of his father, and a later entry on the same Roll states that Robert Giffard *Ostiarius* was pardoned 3s. of this debt. Another Robert Giffard is returned in the Feodary of 1166 as holding one-sixth of a knight's fee in co. Cambridge, and a Ralph Giffard holds land in the same county in 10 Ric. I (Curia Regis Roll, printed). A Matthew Giffard witnesses one of the charters of the Conqueror in apparently a subordinate position, and may be the *Ostiarius*, or the King's Usher, from whom Robert derived an hereditary office in 1130.

GIFFARD OF TIRINGHAM, CO. BUCKS.

Amongst the number of his knights' fees returned by Gervase Paganel of Dudley in 1166 were three held at that date by Giffardus de Tiringeham. These were of old feoffment, and this line of the Giffards had therefore been enfeoffed by the ancestor of Gervase before the death of Henry I, *i.e.*, anterior to 1135.

De Banco, Easter, 18 H. VI, *m.* 447, taken from Plantagenet Harrison's Abstracts from the Plea Rolls, Public Record Office.

Immediately succeeding the name of Giffard of Tiringham occurs that of Henry de Mohun, a member of the Devonshire family of that name, who held under the Paynel Barony of Bampton in Devonshire, and we may assume therefore that the Giffards of Tiringham were a branch of the Devonshire Giffards, who had been enfeoffed by Fulk Paganel, the grandfather of Gervase, when he entered into possession of the Dudley Barony. The three fees held by the Giffards under the latter Barony were Tiringham and Great Crawley in Bucks, and Pedmore in Worcestershire.

The inquisition taken in Buckinghamshire on the lands of Roger de Somery, who died in 1 E. I (1272), states that John de Tiringeham held a knight's fee in Tiringeham and one-fourth of a knight's fee in Great Crawle.

The Testa de Nevill states that Giffard of Tiringeham held three-fourths of a knight's fee in Pebbemore of the Baron of Dudley. John de Tiringeham died in 1273 during the minority of Roger de Somery, his chief lord, and the custody of his lands falling in consequence to the Crown, an inquisition was held upon them, which states that John Giffard of Tiringeham held the manor of Tiringeham and the hamlet of Estwode of the Honor of Newport, and that Roger his son was his nearest heir and thirteen years of age.

The inquisition on Roger de Somery, the Baron of Dudley, who died in 20 E. I, states that Roger de Tiringeham held a knight's fee at Tiringeham of the Barony.

In the Book of Aids, under Bucks, Roger Giffard, *temp.* Edward I, holds Tyringeham with Felegrave and the hamlet of Astwode of Roger de Somery, and owed the service of one knight.

It will be noted that this family are styled indifferently Giffard and Tiringham, and I shall now show that another family of Giffard in Worcestershire assumed the name of de Crumba, or Croome, after the place of their residence.

GIFFARD OF CROOME, CO. WORCESTER.

At the Worcestershire Assizes of 32 E. I, Stephen Giffard sued Simon de Crombe, Agnes, late wife of Osbert, son of Adam

de Crombe, and others named, for unjustly disseising him of tenements in Crombe Adam.[1]

Stephen pleaded that Osbert, his father, had died seised of the tenements, and after his death Agnes, his mother, had entered as guardian in socage, as he was under age, and had alienated them to Simon, but he afterwards withdrew his suit. The pedigree appears to be as follows:—

Adam de Crombe,

Simon.

Osbert Giffard ⚭ Agnes.

Stephen Giffard, the plaintiff.

The Testa de Nevill shows that Adam de Cromba held a knight's fee of the Bishop of Worcester, and this family was doubtless enfeoffed by the Giffards of Brimsfield, for Elias Giffard held a knight's fee of the Bishop in the Liber Niger of 1166.

Amongst the bequests in the will of Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester, who died in 1301, is a sum of money to "*avori domini Simonis de Crombe nepoti mee.*"

In the Book of Aids, under date of 20 E. III (1346), John de Crombe and Roger de Lodeburn were assessed at 40s. for a knight's fee in Crombe, Tydelmynton, and Edmundescote, co. Worcester, which Adam de Crombe formerly held.

GIFFARD OF WHADDON, CO. BUCKS.

Whaddon formed a part of the great possessions of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham, which had escheated to the Crown *temp.* Henry II. The Hundred Roll of Bucks of 7 E. I states that at that date Richard Fitz John held Whaddon "*de honore Giffard per escaetam,*" and that Robert Giffard held a virgate and a half of land in it by sergeanty, viz., by the service of keeping the King's wood (Whaddon Chase).

The Richard Fitz John above named is the same person as the Richard de Mandeville who was one of the coheirs of the Giffards of Fonthill.

[1] Worcester Assize Roll, 32 E. I, *m.* 3. There are three Croomes in Worcestershire. Giffards Croome was probably the Croome now known as Hill Croome.

Robert Giffard was succeeded by John Giffard of Whaddon, armiger, who was summoned to perform military service against the Scots in 16 E. II.[1]

I have not met with any further information respecting this family till the reign of Henry VII, when a suit in Banco shows the male line came to an end. At the Easter sittings in Banco of 1 H. VII, Robert Pygot sued Richard Heyton, late of Totynhoo, and Alice, his wife, for an illegal entry into his close and houses at Whaddon, co. Bucks, and he gave this descent:—

John Gyffard, seised of the manor of Whaddon.

- Thomas, *d.v.p.*
  - Alice = Richard Heyton, and heir to her grandfather.
- John Gyffard = Margaret.
  - Margaret = Robert Pygot.
    - Thomas Pygot.

GIFFARD OF EAST GINGE, CO. BERKS, AND BURTON, CO. WILTS.

When Harvey Clarence, King of Arms, made his visitation in Wiltshire in 1565, he inserted in it the pedigree of Gifford of Burton, who bore for arms the three stirrups and leathers of Giffard of Chillington, differenced with a border. The pedigree was as follows:—

Walter Gyfford of Rodenhurst.

- Edward, married a daughter and heir of John Osborne of Burton, co. Wilts.
  - Edith, dau. of Twynyhoo, co. Somerset. = Morris Gyfford = Jane, dau. of John Poole of Sapperton, co. Gloucester.
    - Thomas, *ob.s.p.*
    - Two daughters.

By a third wife, Margaret, daughter of William Bewshin of Cottels, co. Wilts, Morris Giffard had Henry, a priest, Thomas, son and heir, and Arthur and Robert, who both died *s.p.*

The pedigree of Hale in the visitation of Essex of 1612 states that Richard Hale, who died in 1620, had married Deewes (*sic*), daughter and heir of Giffard of Somersetshire, who

[1] Parliamentary writs (printed).

bore azure, three stirrups and leathers argent and a border of the same.

An inquisition of 9 H. VI, taken after the death of Alice, formerly wife of Walter Gyffard, states that she held of the King *in capite* a moiety of the manor of Estgenge in co. Berks, by the service of one-eighth of a knight's fee, and that William Giffard, her son, was her nearest heir and was thirty years of age and upwards.[1]

An inquisition on Thomas Gyfford the elder, armiger, taken in co. Berks on the 3rd July, 31 H. VIII (1539), states that Maurice Gyfford, the father of Thomas, was seised of lands and tenements in East Gyng and a moiety of the manor of Estgyng, and by license of the King and by Letters Patent of 30th June, 13 H. VIII, had conveyed them to John Bourghchier, armiger, William Essex, knight, and others named, to the use of Thomas Gifford, son and heir of Maurice and of Isabella Mundeye, widow, on the marriage of Thomas and Isabella and to the heirs of their bodies, and failing such to the use of Thomas Gifford the younger, son of Maurice, and the heirs of his body, and failing such to the right heirs of Maurice for ever. Thomas the elder had died *s.p.*, 1st April, 30 H. VIII, and the lands and tenements should therefore devolve on Thomas Gifford the younger, and the said Thomas was aged forty years and upwards.

Another inquisition was taken in 44 Eliz. after the death of John Gyfford, gentleman, and states that he held a moiety of the manor of Eastginge, co. Berks, and lands and tenements, rents, etc., in Bysshopisrowe, Barford, Warmester, Burton, Whytborne, Bugley, Corseley, Chitterne All Saints, Codford Peter, Codford Mary, Semley, Russold, and Teffont, co. Wilts, and of the advowson of the church of Bysshoppisrowe aforesaid. And the said John Gyfford so being seised, a fine was levied between James Hannam, esquire, and George Gyfford, gentleman, plaintiffs, and the said John Gyfford and Mary, his wife, and William Gyfford, gentleman, son and heir-apparent of the same John, deforciants of all and singular the premises. By which said fine the said John, Mary, and William remitted all right to James and George and to the heirs of the said James for ever. Which said fine was to the uses following, namely, in respect of the moiety of the manor of Eastginḡ, and other the premises in Eastginḡ,

[1] Chancery Inqn. *p.m.*, 9 H. VI, No. 4.

Henredd, Russold, Warmester, and Semley, in the counties of Berks and Wilts, to the use of the said William Gyfford and Dorothy, his wife, for the term of their lives and the life of the longest liver of them, for the jointure of the said Dorothy, and after their decease to the use of the heirs male of the body of the said William begotten upon the body of the said Dorothy, and for default of such issue to the use of the issue male of the said William Gyfford, in default to the use of Thomas Gyfford, second son of the said John Gyfford, and of the issue male of the said Thomas, in default to the use of John Gyfford, third son of the said John, the father, and of the issue male of the said John Gyfford, the son, in default to the use of James Gyfford, fourth son, etc., and of the issue male of the said James, in default to the use of Christopher Gyfford, fifth son, etc., and of the issue male of the said Christopher, in default to the use of George Gyfford, sixth son, etc., and of the issue male of the said George, in default to the use of Botifield Gyfford, seventh son of the said John, the father, and of the issue male of the said Botifield, in default to the use of the right heirs of the said John Gyfford, the father, for ever. And in respect of all and singular other the premises, the residue, to the only use and behoof of the said John Gyfford, the father, and the said Mary, his wife, for the term of their lives and the life of the longest liver of them, after their decease to the use of the said William Gyfford, and of the heirs male of his body begotten upon the body of the said Dorothy, in default to the use of the issue male of the said William Gyfford, in default to the use of the said Thomas Gyfford and of his issue male, in default to the use of the said John, the son, and of his issue male, in default to the use of the said James and of his issue male, in default to the use of the said Christopher and of his issue male, in default to the use of the said George and of his issue male, in default to the use of the said Botifield and of his issue male, in default to the use of the right heirs of the said John Gyfford, the father, for ever, as by a copy of the said fine and a certain indenture tripartite made between the said John Gyfford, the father, and Mary, his wife, of the first part, the said James Hannam and George Gyfford, gentleman, of the second part, and John Hoskins, gentleman, and the said William Gyfford of the third part, bearing date September 20th, 30

Elizabeth, more fully appears, etc. And so being thereof seised, the said Mary died, and the said John, the father, survived her, etc. And the said John Gyfford, the father, died on the 11th day of September in the 43rd year of the said Queen at Frome in the county of Somerset.

And they say that the said William Gyfford is son and next heir of the said John Gyfford, deceased, and he was of the age of thirty years and more at the time of the death of the said John.[1]

It will be noted, as a curious circumstance, that this family held land in Barford, co. Wilts, which was one of the manors held by Berenger Giffard at the date of Domesday.

When Robert Gifford of Exeter was created Baron Gifford of St. Leonards, co. Devon, in 1824, he claimed to descend from this family, and the Heralds granted him their arms; but the descent has not been proved, and as the Giffards from time immemorial have played an important part in the municipal affairs of Exeter, and Robert Giffard, the father of the first peer, was a considerable burgess of that town, it is far more likely that they descend from the Giffards of Halsbury or the Giffards of Yeo, both of which families held burgage tenures in Exeter, as shown by the inquisitions *p.m.* which have been quoted. Sir Thomas Gifford, Mayor of Exeter, was knighted in 1663, and Sir John Gifford, another mayor, was knighted in 1688.[2]

GIFFARD OF HOOTON PAYNEL, CO. YORK.

Hooton Paynel, co. York, was held in demesne by the Paganels, from whom it passed to their coheirs, the Luttrels, and from the latter family to the Hiltons, who possessed it in 1471. In 1495 it was in the King's hands, and Henry VIII in the 33rd year of his reign granted it to William fitz William, Earl of Southampton. In 38 Elizabeth it was held by John Gifford of Chichester and Elizabeth, his wife.[3]

[1] Chancery Inqu. *p.m.*, Series II, Vol. 271, No. 157.

[2] Le Neve's Knights.

[3] Hunter's *South Yorkshire*. William, Earl of Southampton, died *s.p.* in 1542, when the manor escheated to the Crown and was afterwards acquired by John Gifford, the grandfather,

An inquisition taken after the death of John Gyfforde, armiger, of Hutton Painel, in 38 Elizabeth, names three generations of this family, but I am unable to affiliate them with any other branch of the Giffards. It states that the said John Gyfforde some time before his death was seised in fee of and in the manor of Hoton Pannell, otherwise Hutton Pannell, co. York, and by his indenture bearing date the first day of October in the 12th year of the said Queen, for and in consideration of a marriage before solemnised between John Gyfford, his son and heir-apparent, and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bellingeham, esquire, and for the jointure of the same Elizabeth, granted and agreed with Richard Bellingham, gentleman, son and heir-apparent of the said Edward, that he, the said John Gyfford, the father, and Anne, then his wife, before Christmas next by fine to be levied, would acknowledge the said manor and lands and rents specified in Hutton Pannell, Byllam, Clayton, and St. John's, and the advowson of the church of Hutton Pannell, to be the right of the said Richard Bellingeham, and of one George Goringe, esquire, etc. Which said fine so to be levied should be, as regards all the said messuages, lands, etc. (being parcel of the manor aforesaid), then in the tenures of Nicholas Whyteacres (and others) to the use of the same John Gyfford, the father, and his heirs during the life of the said John Gyfford, the son, without impeachment of waste, and after the decease of the said John, the son, then to the use of the said Elizabeth and of the heirs males of her body begotten by the same John Gyfford, the son, in default to the use of the heirs male of the body of the said John Gyfford, the son, in default to the use of the heirs male of the body of one John Gyfford, esquire, deceased, grandfather of the said John Gyfford, the son, and in default to the use of the right heirs of John Gyfford, the son, for ever. And as regards all the messuages, lands, etc., then or late in the tenures of John Thomson, Henry Fawkes, and George Showre, should be to the use of John Gyfford, the father, for the term of his life, and after his decease to the use of the said John Gyfford, the son, and Elizabeth, his wife, and of the heirs male of the body of the said John, the son, begotten of the body of the same Elizabeth, in default to the use of the issue male of the said John Gyfford, the father, and in default with remainders as above.

And the said John Gyfford, the father, was seised in fee

of all that grange and "farmhold," called Hallywell Grange, otherwise Howell Grange, in the parishes of Thurnsco, Darfeild, and Hutton, co. York, and of and in all that tenement and farm, called "Ryslippes" or "Islippes," in the parish of Northall and Harrowe, in the county of Middlesex, and by a fine levied on the Octaves of St. Michael, 33 Elizabeth, he conveyed the premises in the counties of York and Middlesex last recited to the uses expressed in certain indentures made between the same John Gyfford, the father, and William Gyfford, his second son, of the one part, and Richard Erneley, esquire, and John Lyon, gentleman, of the other part, namely, as regards the said grange and other the premises in Thurnsco, Darfeild, and Hutton, to the use of the said William Gyfford and his heirs until he should marry a certain Awdrey (*Audream*) Lyon, and after the marriage so celebrated between them, then, except all wood lands, parcel of the said grange, and all woods thereon growing, to the use of the said William Gyfford and Awdrey, and of the heirs of the said William, for ever. And as regards the said premises in the county of Middlesex, to the use of the said John Gyfford, the father, and Anne, his wife, during their lives and the life of the longest liver of them after their decease to the use of the said William Gyfford and his heirs, for ever.

The inquisition further states that the manor and advowson of Hutton Panell were held of the Queen in chief by the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and were worth by the year beyond reprises £15. The said grange and "farmhold" were held of the said Queen by the hundredth part of one knight's fee, and were worth by the year beyond reprises £3 6*s.* 8*d.* Of whom the premises in Middlesex are held the jurors were ignorant, and they were worth by the year beyond reprises £5. The said John Gyfford, the son, was son and heir of the said John Gyfford, the father, named in the writ, and was of the age of forty-seven years and more at the time of the death of the said John Gyfford, his father. And that the said Anne was yet alive at Abyngton, in the county of Berks.

The above inquisition gives the following pedigree:—

[1] Chancery Inqn. *p.m.*, Series II, Vol. 245, No. 67.

John Gyffard of Hutton Painel.
|
John = Anne,
living 12 Elizabeth,
died 38 Elizabeth.
|

John = Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Bellingham, aged 47 in 1596.

William, = Audrey Lyon. 2nd son.

In 43 Elizabeth the lands of John Gifford, a recusant, were leased to Henry Gifford for 21 years, and by a Fine levied in 3 James I, Hooton was conveyed by John Gifford to Sir Richard Hutton, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.[1]

GIFFARD OF BURSTALL.

When Henry Giffard of Burstall was created a baronet in 1660, he claimed to descend from the Giffards of Rodenhurst, but his pedigree as given in the extinct baronetages does not tally with Harvey's visitation. The pedigree is given as follows:—

Morris Giffard of Rodenhurst, co. Wilts, son of Edward Giffard.
|

John Gifford of Borcham, co. Essex.

George Gifford of Mount Deverel, co. Wilts.

William, who had issue.

John Gyfford, M.D.
|

John, *ob.* 1634 *s.p.*

Thomas Gifford, *m.* Ann, dau. and heir of Gregory Brooksby of Burstall.
|
Henry, created a baronet in 1660.
|
Sir John Gifford of Burstal, *ob.s.p.*

The last-named Sir John Giffard accompanied James II to France in 1689. Amongst the State Papers of that year there

[1] Hunter's *South Yorkshire.*

is a list of the English who were in France with King James, and amongst these is Sir John Gifford with a note against his name, "He hath a very good estate." He must have subsequently returned to England, for he died in London in 1736, when the title became extinct.

GIFFARD OF CHILLINGTON.

When Evelyn Shirley wrote his book on *The Noble and Gentle Men of England* in the early part of the reign of Victoria, he prefaced his account of this family with the following words:—

"A noble Norman family which is traced to the Conquest, and of which there were in Leland's time four 'notable houses remaining in England in the counties of Devon, Southampton, Stafford, and Buckingham,' all with the exception of the third have been long extinct." Previous chapters of this history will have shown that the houses which have become extinct since Leland's time were those of Giffard of Halsbury, co. Devon, Giffard of Itchell and Cove, co. Hants, and Giffard of Twyford, co. Bucks, but when Shirley speaks of these houses as being extinct, it was in the sense that their hereditary estates had been lost, either by sale, or by intermarriage into other families. It is to be presumed that cadets are existing of all these houses, and in the case of the Giffards of Halsbury, we know that to be the fact, the younger branch of this family, the Giffards of Brightley, having carefully preserved their evidences after the loss of their lands, and recorded them in the College of Arms.

Chillington occurs in Domesday, amongst the possessions of William filius Corbutionis in Warwickshire, but rubricated under the Staffordshire Hundred of Cuttlestone. The entry is as follows:—

In Colveston Hundred. Idem Willelmus tenet Cillintone, ibi sunt III hide, terra est VI carucate, in dominio est una carucata, et IX servi et XIII villani et VI bordarii, valuit IIII libras, modo XXX solidos. Episcopus de Cestria calumpniat hanc terram.

By a deed *s.d.* Peter Corbesun, the grandson of William fitz Corbuson, granted Chillington to Peter Giffard (whom he styles

the nephew of his wife), to be held by him and his heirs for the service of half a knight's fee. For this grant Peter Giffard gave him 20 marks and a charger (of metal), and to Margaret, his wife, five marks. The deed is witnessed by Henry de Montfort, Roger Murdac, and others.[1]

At the date of this deed Peter Giffard had returned from Ireland, where he had served with distinction under Strongbow (Richard fitz Gilbert, Earl of Clare). At Chillington there is still preserved the original grant made to him by Earl Richard of the vill of Tachmelin in Ireland with a moiety of the Cantred or Hundred of the same, for which he was to find the service of ten knights.[2]

Margaret, the wife of Peter Corbuson, was without doubt a Giffard, and probably sister of a William Giffard who was seneschal of Roger, Earl of Warwick, during the reign of King Stephen and the early part of the reign of Henry II. The object of paying five marks to her would be to extinguish her right of dower out of the manor.

Peter Corbuson, the grantor, was of Stodley, co. Warwick, and grandson of William filius Corbutionis, who held twenty-three lordships *in capite* at the date of Domesday. In Normandy this family held under the great house of d'Arques, Vicomtes de Rouen, and on referring back to the account of the Giffards of Normandy, it will be noted that the family of d'Arques were a younger branch of the Giffards of Longueville.

The above deed takes no account of the Bishop's claim on the manor, but by another deed *sd.* Peter Corbuson grants to Peter Giffard, Chilintona, which had been the marriage portion of Margaret, the sister of Peter Corbuson, to be held by him and his heirs for the service of half a knight's fee, as freely as Peter Corbesun, his father, had held it, and this grant was made in the court of Richard Peche, the Bishop of Coventry, and with his assent, the said vill of Chilinton being of his fee. Witnesses:—Robert Giffard, son of Gerard Giffard, and William Giffard, his brother, Richard, the Dean of Lichfield, William Giffard, the brother of Peter Giffard, and Robert Giffard, the son of William Giffard.

The date of this deed is approximately 1178, for it must be anterior to 1181, when Bishop Richard Peche died, and it was

[1] Deed No. 2, Appendix.

[2] Deed No. 1, Appendix.

probably later than 1177, when the English were expelled from the south of Ireland.[1]

By another deed *s.d.* Richard, the Bishop of Coventry, confirms the above grant. This deed is witnessed by Richard, the Dean of Lichfield, Andrew Giffard, clerk, Gilbert Giffard, William Giffard, and Richard de Rushale, the Bishop's steward.[2]

By a third deed William, the son of Peter Corbuson, confirms the grant of Chilinton which had been made to Peter Giffard by his father, for which Peter gave him a palfrey and a robe, two marks of money, and some armour. This deed is witnessed by Hervey (de Stretton), the Sheriff of co. Stafford, William Giffard, son of Gerard Giffard, and many others.[3]

The date of this deed must be anterior to Michaelmas, 1184, when Hervey de Stretton relinquished his shrievalty.

In the notes to the Chillington deeds in Vol. III of the *Staffordshire Collections* I expressed an opinion that the Giffards of Chillington were a branch of the Giffards of Brimsfield. This opinion was based on the circumstances that the former family had quartered the three lions of the Giffards of Brimsfield in their coat-of-arms as early as the reign of Henry VIII, on the presence of Gilbert Giffard, a son of that house, as one of the witnesses to the Chillington deeds, and on the assumption, which has since proved untrue, that a Gerard, son of Elias, who occurs in the Liber Niger of 1166 as a tenant of the Baron of Bery Pomeroy, was identical with the Gerard named in the Chillington deeds.

It will be seen from the evidence which is now brought forward that there can be hardly a doubt of the descent of the Giffards of Chillington from the Giffards, Barons of Fonthill.

The principal evidence for this view is derived from the names of the witnesses to the Chillington deeds above given. These were:—

[1] Deed No. 3, Appendix. It is clearly later than 1166, the date of the Liber Niger, for Peter Giffard is not named among the Bishop's tenants in that Feodary.

[2] Deed No. 4, Appendix.

[3] Deed No. 5, Appendix. These four deeds, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, were unfortunately lent to Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, for the purpose of being copied for his history of Staffordshire, then in progress. Shaw died shortly afterwards, and these deeds not having been reclaimed by the family were sold amongst his effects, and they are now supposed to be amongst the collections of Sir Thomas Phillips, who purchased the greater part of the collections of Shaw.

Robert Giffard, son of Gerard Giffard (the Baron of Fonthill);
William Giffard, his brother, and another son of the Baron of Fonthill;
William Giffard, brother to Peter Giffard;
Robert Giffard, son of William Giffard;
Andrew Giffard, clericus (the eventual heir of the Giffards of Fonthill); and
Gilbert Giffard.

All these Giffards, with the exception of the last, can be identified as members of the Fonthill branch of the family. A contemporary Gilbert Giffard was without doubt a son of Elias Giffard, the Baron of Brimsfield, but the name of Gilbert was likely to be common to both branches, owing to their relationship to the Fitz Gilberts of Clare.

It will be remembered that part of the Fonthill fief consisted of "*excussoria*," or tenures by castle guard at the Castle of Strigul (now Chepstow), the *caput* of the Barony of Clare.

The service of castle guard was usually performed by the younger sons of the military tenants of the barony. It was an honourable office, which could be filled without the great outlay in arms and horses entailed by the service of a knight. It requires therefore no great stretch of the imagination to conceive Peter Giffard, a cadet of the house of Fonthill, performing this service at Strigul, and in this way becoming enlisted in the expedition which sailed from that point to Ireland on the invitation of Dermot, the King of Leinster, in 1170.

On the subject of the parentage of Peter we are left almost entirely in the dark, for the name of his father never transpires. The only clue we possess to it is in the arms borne by the Giffards of Chillington from time immemorial, viz., the three stirrups and leathers. These are the arms borne in ancient days by the Scudamores of Upton and Fitield, co. Wilts. The feodary of 1166, which is known as the Liber Niger, records under Wiltshire that Godfrey de Scudamore held at that date four knights' fees, and that one of these was held by Walter Giffard "of old feoffment," by which is meant that he or his ancestor had been enfeoffed in it before the death of Henry I. I think it probable that Peter Giffard was either son or brother of this Walter, but beyond that I cannot go. The Scuda-

mores of Wiltshire were near neighbours of the Giffards of Fonthill, and Peter was a common Christian name amongst them.

Peter Giffard first appears on the public records as defendant in a suit respecting Gunstone, near Chillington, on an undated Plea Roll of the time of Richard I.[1] He occurs frequently as a knight of great assize on the Curia Regis Roll of May, 1201, and in the same capacity at the Staffordshire Assizes of 5 John (1203).[2] After this date the name ceases to appear on the Rolls until 10 H. III, or 1227, at which date I conclude this Peter was dead and had been succeeded by

PETER GIFFARD II.

At the Stafford and Salop Assizes of 10 H. III (1227) William, son of Syrid, sued Peter Giffard and Avice, his wife, for unjustly disseising him of a freehold in Walton. The cause was made a "*remanet*" (for the decision of the Justices of the Bench at Westminster), as it appeared that the plaintiff's claim was for common of pasture.

Avice, the wife of Peter, has been shown in previous notes on the Chillington Charters to have been the daughter of Eutrop Hastang of Leamington Hastang in Warwickshire and Chebsey in co. Stafford,[1] and Peter Giffard must have obtained Walton in frankmarriage with her. This Peter is shown to be a son of the first Peter by a suit in Banco of 7 E. I, which will be given later on.

A list of the bishops' fees in the Testa de Nevill returns Peter Giffard as holding a fourth part of a knight's fee in Walton and half a knight's fee in Engleton, for which read Chillington. This is probably Peter Giffard II, for this list of tenures is earlier than A.D. 1231, the tenant named at Hints, Geoffrey le Savage, being dead at that date.[3] A Peter Giffard occurs also in the Testa de Nevill in a list of Suffolk and Norfolk tenures of *circa* 1241 as holding half a knight's fee in Wickham in that county of William

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. III, p. 208.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] Close Roll, 15 H. III, *m.* 18.

de Albo Monasterio, who held it of Earl Warren. This half fee had probably come to Peter by marriage, and as we hear no more of it, I conclude this must be Peter Giffard III, who died *s.p.*

PETER GIFFARD III.

1241 to 1263.

This Peter Giffard was one of the jurors of the Hundred of Cuttlestone who made the returns to the Hundred Roll of 1255 (printed).

In 40 H. III (1256) a return was made into the Exchequer of the tenants of co. Stafford, who held as much as £15 of land or upwards by military service and were not knights. The list contains twenty-nine names whose estates varied from £60 to £15 a year, and amongst these is Peter Giffard, who was assessed at £15.[1]

In the following year Peter Giffard was serving in Wales in the retinue of R., Earl of Norfolk. His letters of protection are dated from Chester, 10th August.[2]

Chester was the rendezvous of the army which had been levied for service against the Welsh, and a writ on the Patent Roll of 41 H. III dated from Chester, 15th September, states that the King at the instance of Robert de Tateshale granted that Peter Giffard should not be put on assizes and juries, or made sheriff, coroner, escheator, forester, verderer, agistator, or regarder against his wish.[3] This Robert de Tateshale was a great Norfolk baron.

Peter was dead in 1263, for in that year William, his brother, appointed attorneys in a suit between him and John, son of John fitz Geoffrey, in a plea respecting the homage and relief which William owed for the freehold he held of the said John in Chylynton.[4]

[1] Vincent's MS., 133, College of Arms. Chillington must have been worth more than this, but his father's widow was probably alive, and held one-third in dower.

[2] Rot. Pat., 41 H. III, *m.* 7, *dorso.*

[3] Rot. Pat., 41 H. III.

[4] *Inqn.*, 47 H. III, No. 47.

WILLIAM GIFFARD.

1263 TO 1272.

During the disturbances of the kingdom consequent on the rebellion of Simon de Montfort and the Barons against Henry III in 1264 and 1265, this William must have been ejected from his estates, for the Forest Roll of 55 H. III has a presentment made against Robert Chenney, a Shropshire knight, for taking three bucks and other venison from Cannock Forest in 49 H. III to Chillington, which was at that time in possession of the said Robert,[1] and Deed No. 10 of the Chillington Charters printed with this history shows that he had also been ejected from Walton.

I conclude this ejectment was consequent on William's loyalty, for the county of Stafford at this date was entirely in the power of Simon de Montfort's adherents. The chief amongst these in Staffordshire was Ralph Basset of Drayton, and a presentment made against eleven of the landowners of that county for taking venison from Cannock Forest in 48 H. III states that they had so "*advocarunt se*" by Ralph Basset that none of the foresters dared to attach them.[2] Robert Hastang, the lord of Chebsey who had ejected William from Walton, was also of the same faction, and several presentments were made against him and his servants at the same Pleas of the Forest for taking venison to his house at Chebsey.[3]

By a writ dated from Northampton 28th December, 50 H. III (1266), the King for the good service performed by William Giffard to himself and Prince Edward granted to him all the lands of Robert Motun in Sibetoft.[4] It will be observed that a Robert Motun, probably son of this Robert Motun, is a party to Deed No. 14 of the Chillington Charters.

William was dead before July, 1272, for at the Stafford Assizes of that date the jury of the Hundred presented that John Gyffard, lord of Chilynton, held a full knight's fee and was of full

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. V, part 1, p. 146. [2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 140, 141, 146. There were other presentments to the same effect against Ralph Basset. The men in arms against the King appear to have subsisted in a great measure on the King's venison. Ralph Basset of Drayton was afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, fighting against the King.

[4] Rotuli Selecti (printed), p. 211.

age and was not yet a knight. He was therefore *in misericordia* i.e., at the mercy of the court for any fine it might think fit to impose on him.

JOHN GIFFARD I OF CHILLINGTON.

A.D. 1272 TO 1307.

John Giffard, who now succeeded to Chillington, was the fourth son of his father Peter. During the first part of his career and before he became a knight he has the prefix of "Magister" to his name, and had been probably brought up to the profession of the law. It was perhaps this circumstance which produced the numerous suits at law in which he was engaged during the whole of his lifetime. His first quarrel was with the Bishop, his superior lord, respecting the fishery of Copmere,[1] but a more serious cause of dispute was the service due for the manor of Chillington. John refused to pay his relief to the Bishop, alleging that he held the manor of the Mandevilles, and at the assizes of 56 H. III (1272) the Bishop sued him for the manor of Chylinton, excepting ten messuages, and four virgates of land as the right of his church.[2] The land excepted was evidently that held in demesne, and this shows that the Bishop was claiming only the suzerainty of the manor. John Giffard called to warranty John fitz John, who was to be summoned to be at Salop on the morrow of All Souls. This John fitz John was the son of the baron whom William Giffard had sued in 1257 to take his homage and a reasonable relief for the manor of Chillington. He was the descendant, by a second wife, of the famous Geoffrey fitz Piers de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and was the senior coheir of the Giffards of Fonthill. The fact, therefore, of John Giffard calling upon him to warrant to him the manor of Chillington lends strong probability to the view that the Giffards of Chillington descended from the Giffards of Fonthill. When William Giffard of Chillington called John fitz John to warranty in 1257 he must have been under the impression that Chillington was a Giffard fief which had come into the possession of Peter Corbuson through marriage with his wife, Margaret Giffard, and

[1] Assize Roll, Salop, 56 H. III, Vol. IV, *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 189.
[2] Assize Roll, Stafford, 56 H. III, Vol. IV, *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 206.

under the influence of this belief John fitz John had accepted the homage of William Giffard.

John Giffard occurs either as plaintiff or defendant in other suits on the Assize Roll of 56 H. III (1272). In one of these Richard, son of Richard de Huntinbach, sued him under the name of John, son of Peter Giffert of Chilynton, for common of pasture in two acres of land in Walton. John stated that William Giffard, his brother, and whose heir he was, had held a several pasture there, but the jury found in favour of the plaintiff.[1]

The other suits present no feature of interest.

In his plea against the Bishop respecting the fishery of Copmere, Magister John Giffard put in his place as his attorney John Giffard, *his brother*. It was not uncommon in former days to give the same Christian name to two brothers.

On the De Banco Roll of Mich., 2–3 E. I, John Giffard again sued John Fitz John to warrant to him the manor of Chilinton which Roger, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, claimed against him; and at the same sittings of the Court John Giffard sued the Bishop to permit him to fish in the water of Okemere (*sic*), as he formerly used to do. The Bishop did not appear and was to be attached by better sureties.[2]

At the same term Roger, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, sued John Giffard for the manor of Chylyngton, excepting ten messuages, four virgates and 140 acres of land, as the right of his church, and of which Hugh, his predecessor, had been in seisin in the time of King Henry, the great-grandfather of the King. John appeared by attorney and put himself on a great assize (of knights) and the suit was adjourned to the following Easter.[3]

John fitz John, who had accepted the homage of William Giffard, died in 1276, whilst the suit was in progress; and when this took place John Giffard must have approached the Bishop with some view to an accommodation, for by a fine levied at Shrewsbury in 6 E. I the Bishop acknowledged the manor of Chillington to be the right of John Giffard and his heirs, for which concession John Giffard acknowledged the manor of Sogenhull to belong to the Bishop and his successors.[4]

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. IV, p. 194.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. VI, part 1, p. 65.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 70.
[4] Pedes Finium, Staffordshire.

The nature of the claim of the Giffards to the manor of Sogenhull[1] (Sugnall) does not appear either from the Rolls or from the Chillington deeds.

The De Banco Roll of Trinity term, 7 E. I, has a suit which contains much interesting matter concerning the descent of the family from Peter Giffard the second. It states that Robert de Somerford was summoned by John Gyffard of Chilinton in a plea that he should perform the customary services owing for a freehold he held of the said John in Chilinton, and he stated that Robert held of him a messuage and a virgate of land in Chilinton by homage and the service of a pound of pepper and suit at his court of Chilinton every three weeks, of which service Peter, the ancestor of John, had been seised in the reign of King John, by the hands of William, the father of Robert de Somerford, and from the said Peter the right descended to Peter, as son and heir, and from the last Peter, who died *s.p.*, the right descended to one William, his brother and heir, and from William, who died *s.p.*, the right descended to one Hugh, as his brother and heir, and from Hugh, who died *s.p.*, the right descended to the plaintiff John as brother and heir.

Robert appeared and admitted that he held the tenement by homage and the service of a pound of pepper, but denied the suit of court and the alleged seisin of the said Peter, the ancestor of John, and he put himself on a great assize. The suit was adjourned to Michaelmas term, when four knights were to elect a jury.[2]

At the Pleas of the Forests of Kinver and Cannock held in 14 E. I (1286) Magister John Giffard of Chillington produced a Charter of King H. III, by which the King conceded, at the instance of W., Archbishop of York, that John should not be placed on any assize or jury, or made sheriff, verderer, reguardor, or any other office against his will. The Archbishop named was Walter Giffard, the head of the house of Giffard of Weston-under-Edge, co. Gloucester (see p. 56).

John de Mandeville, the Baron fitz John, had been succeeded by his brother Richard in 1276, and at Trinity term in Banco, 18 E. I, John Gyffard summoned him to acquit him of the service

[1] Pedes Finium, Staffordshire.

[2] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. VI, part 1, p. 96.

which Roger, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, exacted for the freehold which the said John held of Richard in Chilinton, and of which Richard, who was mesne tenant between them, ought to acquit him, and John Gyffard stated that he held of the said Richard the manor of Chylinton by homage and the service of half a knight's fee, and of which service Richard ought to acquit him, and through default of this acquittance the Bishop had distrained him to perform homage and to pay a relief of 50s., and for which he claimed £20 as damages.

Richard appeared by attorney and asked that it might be shown for what reason he was bound to acquit John of the service in question. John Gyffard replied that William, his brother, and whose heir he was, had done homage to John, the brother of Richard, and he had offered his homage to the said Richard on the Quindene of St. Hillary, 7 E., I, in Westminster Hall in the presence of Ralph Gyffard, William de Peneriz, and William de Somerford, and again on the Quindene of the Purification, 10 E. I, at Belesale, near Warwick, in the presence of William de Wroteslega, Reginald de Stapelega, Thomas Pany, and Ralph Gyffart, and the said Richard had refused on both occasions to admit his homage. The suit was adjourned to Michaelmas term.[1]

At the adjourned sittings Richard again appeared by attorney, and being asked if he was willing to acquit John Gyffard of the service in question, replied that he was, on condition that John did homage to him, but he denied that John had ever offered him homage, and Richard, being asked if he had power of distress for the homage and other services due in case they were in arrear, admitted that he had the power, but he claimed a verdict on the ground that the homage had never been performed or offered to him. The suit was then adjourned to the Hillary sittings and subsequently to the following Trinity term, when Richard failed to appear and a verdict was given in favour of John Giffard.[2]

At Hillary term, 20 E. I, the Sheriff of co. Northampton was ordered to levy 20 marks from the lands of Richard fitz John,

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*. Vol. VI, part 1, p. 194.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 196.

being the damages adjudicated against him in a suit of John Gyffard of Chylington, in a plea of "*quod acquietaret.*"[1]

John Giffard thus attained his object and the interposition of a powerful baronial house between him and his superior lord the Bishop. The suit is of interest from the light it throws on feudal usages, and the frequent introduction of new mesne tenures between the occupier and his lord, which is often a stumbling-block to the antiquary. The Bishop had distrained upon John Giffard for these services in 13 E. I, for on the Coram Rege Roll of Trinity term in that year John was suing William, the Bedel of Brewode, and three others for damages for an illegal distress, the defendants having taken the cattle of his plough at Chillington and impounded them. The Beadle of Brewood was, of course, the Bishop's beadle, and the legal training of John Giffard here came to his aid, for the taking of cattle of the plough as a distraint had been declared illegal.

On the Staffordshire Assize Roll of 21 E. I (1293) John Giffard occurs on more than one occasion as a knight of great assize. At the [illegible] he had again to defend his title to Chillington, for William, son of Peter Corbuson, the representative of the original donor, sued him at these assizes for the manor of Chilinton, and pleaded that one Margaret, the daughter of Peter Corbuson, his kinswoman, and whose heir he was, was seised of the manor in demesne as of fee in the reign of King Henry, the father of the present King, and from Margaret, who died *s.p.*, the fee descended to one William as her brother and heir, and from William to Peter as son and heir, and from Peter to the plaintiff as son and heir.

The reader will easily discern the errors in this statement of claim and in the dates quoted. It was necessary for the plaintiff to derive his claim from an ancestor who died not later than the reign of Henry III, as this was the legal limit of time for a writ of mordancestor, but Margaret, the ancestor from whom he derived his claim, must have died in the reign of Henry II, and was the aunt, not sister, of the first William Corbuson named in the pedigree.

John Giffard, however, took exception to the writ on the ground that he was not possessed of the whole manor, and

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. VI, part 1, p. 204.

specified fifteen freeholders by name who held lands within it, and as William could not deny this, the suit was dismissed.[1]

In 1295 we have the first mention of John's wife Ada. Some time anterior to this date she had been jointly enfeoffed with her husband in the manor of Chillington, but the deed no longer exists. At Michaelmas term, 23 E. I, Agnes, formerly wife of Robert Elys, was suing John Giffard and Ada, his wife, for the third of a messuage and 18 acres of land and 2s. of rent in Chillington which she claimed as dower.[2] The suit was adjourned.

It would weary the reader to name all the lawsuits in which this John Giffard was engaged. At Michaelmas term, 30 E. I, he was suing John de Harecourt for land in Walton by a writ of right, the meaning of which is that he had claimed the land in John de Harecourt's court at Chebsey, and a jury of the tenants had decided against him. John Giffard now transferred the suit into the King's court by a writ of right. The court was presided over by Ralph de Hengham, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and there is an entry on the Roll to the effect that John Giffard, lord of Chillington, knight, acknowledged that he owed to Ralph de Hengham six marks, and the said Ralph conceded that any other writings of the said John in his possession respecting other debts before this date should be cancelled.[3] The Justices of this era were notoriously corrupt, and extorted considerable sums from the litigants in their courts.

Richard de Mandeville, the Baron FitzJohn, died in 27 E. I, and the Staffordshire inquisition on his death states that he held half a knight's fee in Chillington and La Hyde, co. Stafford, which John Giffard held of him. His heirs were four sisters or representatives of sisters, of whom Matilda de Beauchamp, the wife of William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was the eldest coheir. In the

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. VI, part 1, p. 222. It will be observed that in all these suits respecting Chillington John Giffard never pleaded the grant to him by Peter Corbuson. The reason for this was that these grants explicitly admitted the Bishop's claim, and John Giffard was determined to get rid of his episcopal overlord. I suspect that the Bishop was the instigator of this suit of William Corbuson, and that the object was to force John Giffard to produce his title deeds.

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 32.

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 100 and 101.

partition of Richard's estates Chillington passed to the Beauchamps, and from this time forward formed a part of the Barony of the Earls of Warwick.

In the meantime Roger, the Bishop of Lichfield, John Giffard's old antagonist, had died, and the new Bishop, Walter, claimed the usual feudal services. At Hillary term, 32 E. I. John Giffard sued Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to acquit him of these services, but the suit was made a "*remanet*," Guy being in Scotland in the King's service.[1] At the same term Roger Corbeson's suit came on again, and the plaintiff repeated his plea as before. On this occasion John discovered a flaw in his opponent's plea, and took exception to it on the ground that Roger stated that the fee reverted from Margaret (from whose seisin he claimed) to Peter Corbuson as her uncle and heir, but gave no reason for this, viz., that Margaret had died without leaving issue. Roger then asked permission to withdraw his writ, which was granted.[2]

The suit came on again at Trinity term, 33 E. I, when Roger sued John Gyffard and Aldítha (*sic*), his wife, for the manor. The defendants stated they had not possession of the whole manor, because Thomas de Hyde held a messuage and a virgate of land in it, Ralph Gyffard held a messuage and a croft, and the nuns of Brewode held a messuage and half a virgate of land, and they held these tenements at the date of the writ, viz., on the 6th March, 32 E. I. Roger replied that John and Aldítha held the whole manor, either in demesne, or as of service, or as of alms, and appealed to a jury, which was to be summoned for the morrow of St. Martin.

No jury had been empanelled in this suit up to Easter term, 34 E. I (1307), at which date Roger withdrew his suit. This was probably done owing to the death of Sir John Giffard. In 1310 there is direct proof of the death of the latter, for in that year Roger had begun another suit against his son and successor.

Ada or Aldítha Giffard, the wife of Sir John Giffard, is stated in the family pedigree at Chillington to have been the daughter of Hugh de Courtenay, the Baron of Oakhampton, co. Devon. I have never seen any proof of this marriage, and it is

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. VII, p. 115.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 114.

probable that in this case John Giffard of Chillington has been confounded with one of the Giffards of Devonshire. I believe myself that this Ada was a Basset of Sapcote, owing to the presence of more than one member of that family as witnesses to the Giffard deeds of this period.

SIR JOHN GIFFARD II.

A.D. 1310 TO A.D. 1343.

Even if Roger Corbuson had not withdrawn his writ in 1307, the demise of the Crown would have nullified it. Edward I died in the autumn of 1307, and early in the new reign Roger sued out a new writ against John, the son of John Giffard, claiming the manor of Chillington on the same grounds as before.

The suit must have first come into court at the Trinity term of 2 E. II, for the record for Hillary term, 3 E. II, states that Roger, son of Peter Corbezun, not appearing to prosecute his plea against John, son of John Giffard, for a messuage and two carucates of land in Chilington, the suit was dismissed.[1]

Roger, however, immediately sued out new writs against both John Giffard and his mother, who held one-third of Chillington as dower. These writs were returnable at Michaelmas term, 4 E. IV, and the roll of that term states that the suit of Roger, son of Peter Corbizun, against John, son of John Giffard, for a messuage and two carucates of land in Chilington was made a *remanet*, the said John being in Scotland in the King's service, and having letters of protection from the 8th September, 4 E. II, till the following Feast of the Purification.

By another writ, Roger sued Alditha, formerly wife of John Giffard, for a messuage and a carucate of land in Chilington, in a plea "*de consanguinitate.*" Alditha asked for a view of the tenements claimed, and the suit was adjourned to the Quindene of St. Hillary.[2]

At this date John Giffard was serving in Scotland in the retinue of John de Somery, the Baron of Dudley. On the 26th September, while the suit was pending, he was at Roxburgh.[3]

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. IX, p. 22. There is no notice of the suit on the Roll of Michaelmas Term, 3 E. II. The regnal year began on the 8th July.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 26.

[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, p. 31.

The battle of Bannockburn was fought on the 24th June, 1314, and the King fled to Berwick-on-Tweed, from which place he expedited, on the 30th June, 362 urgent writs to barons and knights in the English counties enjoining them to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 15th August, to repress the incursions of the Scotch. One of these writs was sent to John Giffard of Chelyngton.

In this year, viz., in 8 E. II, he purchased from Ralph de Frecheville, lord of Cruch (Crich, co. Derby), the wardship and marriage of Ralph, son and heir of Ralph de Lathebury, and the marriage of the heir.[1] The object of this was doubtless to marry his daughter Margaret to the young heir (see deed No. 19).

In the following year he was one of the commissioners for levying the XXth for the Scotch war, and in 1316 he was one of those appointed to raise an armed man from every vill or township in the country to serve the King in Scotland.[2]

In 1317 the King issued military summonses for another invasion of Scotland, and on the 7th October John Giffard of Chilyngton had letters of protection whilst serving in the retinue of Stephen de Segrave, dated from York, and to last till Christmas. On the following 18th November he took out fresh letters of protection whilst serving in the retinue of Edmund, Earl of Arundel.[3]

In 1318 Sir John Giffard was again serving in Scotland in the retinue of Roger de Somery, the Baron of Dudley. His letters of protection are dated from York on the 24th September, to last till the following Easter.[4]

In 1319 he was in Scotland in the same retinue, his letters of protection being dated from York on the 20th July.[5] In this year, whilst he was with the King at York, he obtained a charter of free warren for Chillington and Walton (deed No. 14).

In 1321 was formed the association of the Barons against the Despencers. John Giffard of Chillington remained faithful to the King, and his loyalty must have been the more conspicuous, owing to the defection of the other branches of the family. John

[1] Wolley Charters, British Museum, IX, 31.

[2] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. VIII, p. 35, and Parliamentary Writs (printed).

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 36-37. [4] *Ibid.*, p. 39. [5] *Ibid.*, p. 40.

Giffard, the Baron of Brimsfield, Sir John Giffard of Weston-under-Edge, and the Giffards of Suffolk all joined the confederacy, and their lands were taken into the King's hands.

In 1322 the King recalled the Despencers and ordered a levy of men from the Midland Counties. The Commissioners of Array for co. Stafford were Sir John de Swynnerton and Sir John Giffard of Chillington.[1]

In 1324, the Confederate Barons having taken up arms under the Earl of Lancaster, the King assembled his forces at Coventry and advanced into Staffordshire to attack them, and the Earl retreated to the north. On the 11th March the King was at Tutbury, and on the 15th the retreat of the Earl was intercepted at Boroughbridge in Yorkshire and his forces were defeated and dispersed.

The King then called a Parliament to meet at York. The members for co. Stafford were Sir Philip de Somerville and Sir John Giffard. There is evidence of the attendance of the latter on the Parliamentary Rolls, for he was paid 4s. a day for fifteen days' attendance and for eight days spent in going and returning.[2]

John Giffard was a Knight of Parliament for co. Stafford again in 18 E. II (1325), and after that date we hear no more of him in connection with public affairs. When Edward III commenced his military operations in Scotland in 1333 John must have been over sixty years of age and past the time for military service. To turn to his domestic affairs, it is curious that no deed at Chillington names his wife. A suit, however, on the De Banco Roll of Trinity, 16 E. II, and deed No. 19 seem to show that he married into a Derbyshire family. In this suit John Giffard of Chillington sued Robert de Sheldeford and thirty-two other defendants, who appear by their names to be tenants at Longley and Murcaston in Derbyshire, for coming to his houses at Murcaston, cutting down his trees, breaking into his houses, and carrying away his timber and other goods and chattels to the value of £20. None of the defendants appeared, and the Sheriff was ordered to distrain Robert de Sheldeford, who had found bail, and to arrest all the others and produce them at the following term.[3] By the deed above mentioned, John Giffard granted to his daughter Matilda

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. VIII, p. 45.

[2] Parliamentary Writs (printed) and Close Roll, 16 E. II. The King's writ is dated 29th November, which would be the 29th November, 1322.

[3] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. IX, p. 90.

all the lands and tenements which he held by the gift of Margaret, late wife of Ralph, son and heir of Ralph de Latheby,[1] in Eginton and other places named (all in Derbyshire), to be held by Matilda during the lifetime of the said Margaret. This deed, which is dated from Chillington in 14 E. III, is witnessed by four of his Staffordshire neighbours and by four knights of co. Derby, the first-named of whom, Edward de Chaundos, was the father of the famous Chandos of the following reign.[2]

Eginton and Mercaston formed part of the Chandos fee in Derbyshire, and it is probable that John Giffard was married to one of that family.[3]

At Hillary term, 2 E. III, Roger Corbuson commenced anew his action against John Giffard for the manor of Chillington. Ada, the mother of John Giffard, was still alive and held a third of the manor as dower. She was therefore again made a defendant in the suit, the record stating that Roger, son of Peter Corbessone, sued John Giffard of Chylington, chyvaler, and Aldítha, formerly wife of John Gyffard of Chilyngton, for the manor of Chilyngton, by a writ of "*de consanguinitate*."

John and Aldítha asked for a view, and the suit was adjourned to Trinity term to enable a view to be made. At the latter term the suit was adjourned again, and this is the last appearance of it on the Rolls. Ada, whose longevity is remarkable, lived to the year 1339, having survived her husband for a period of thirty-two years, during which time she had held the whole of Walton which had been settled upon her and a third of Chillington as dower. In the latter year she was summoned to appear in Banco with other tenants in Gunston to acknowledge by what service she held a tenement in Gunston which Ralph Thickbrome had granted by fine to Hugh de Gunstone. She failed to appear, and the Sheriff returned she was dead. It was testified, however, in court that she was alive.[4] The probability is that she was on the point of

[1] Ralph de Lathebury, the husband of Margaret Giffard, had died *s.p.* and had been succeeded by his brother Robert in 20 E. II (Originalia).

[2] Deed No. 19, Appendix.

[3] A John Gyffard of Egynton, the elder, and John Gyffard of Egynton, the younger, occur in a suit in Banco in 19 Ric. II (see *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XV, p. 67).

[4] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XI, pp. 6 and 9. *Ibid.*, p. 93. As John Giffard's father lived to old-age, Ada was probably a second wife.

death and too feeble to appear in court, for there is proof of her death in the following year, when John Giffard is found dealing with both manors as sole tenant.

In 12 E. III, viz., on the 26th April, 1338, John Giffard settled his manor of Walton on his son John upon his marriage with Katherine, the daughter of Hugh, son of Robert Dunsowe of Salop. The settlement was made by Fine, the terms of which were that John and Katherine were to hold the manor for their lives, rendering 10 marks annually to Sir John for his life and a rose annually to his heirs, with remainder to the heirs of the body of John and Katherine, and failing such to the right heirs of John Giffard the father.

On the same date, by another fine, the manor of Chillington was settled on John Giffard for his life, with remainder to John, son of John Giffard of Chilynton, and the heirs of the bodies of John, son of John, and Katherine, the daughter of Hugh, son of Robert Dunsowe of Salop, and failing such to remain to the right heirs of John Giffard, knight, for ever.

Both these fines were levied at York, where the King was assembling his forces for an invasion of Scotland. This invasion, however, never took place, for the King, finding that the Scots were receiving succours from France, determined to attack the latter country, and embarked his troops in the autumn of 1338 for Flanders.

The latest document in which Sir John Giffard appears is the deed of 14 E. III, No. 19. He was dead before August, 1344, for by a writ on the Memoranda Roll of the Exchequer of 23 E. III John Giffard of Chillington (his son) was summoned to appear at the Exchequer to answer for his contempt in not taking knighthood according to the King's proclamation, before the feast of St. Lawrence, 18 E. III (10th August, 1344).

He left the son John who is named in the above writ, and deeds or public documents name three daughters, Margaret, Matilda, and Elizabeth. By a fine levied in 7 E. III the manor of Rushall was settled by William de Boweles the elder on himself for life, with remainder to his son William and Elizabeth, daughter of John Giffard of Chilynton, and the heirs of their bodies, and failing such on the heirs of William de Boweles the elder.[1]

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XI, p. 135.

Before proceeding with the history of the successors of the last Sir John Giffard, I propose to devote a page to the career of his half-brother Sir Peter Giffard, who played a not unimportant part in the troubled reign of Edward II.

He first appears in Ada Giffard's deed of 10 E. II (March, 1317), by which Ada grants to Peter Giffard, her son, all her interest in Gunston (deed No. 13).

In 13 E. II (1319), he was serving in Scotland in the retinue of John de Cherleton. This John was married to Hawyse, the sister and heir of Griffin de la Pole, the Prince of Powis, and in the same year we find Peter Giffard married to Ela, the widow of Griffin. The latter had died under age in 1309, leaving no issue, and Ela married James de Perrers[1] shortly afterwards, and had been left a widow for a second time when she married Peter Giffard. Ela was daughter of Nicholas, Lord Audley, and her mother Katherine was a daughter of John Giffard, the Baron of Brimsfield.

On the De Banco Roll of Michaelmas, 13 E. II, Peter Giffard and Ela, his wife, sued Walter de Grendon to render to them an account for the time he had been the bailiff of the said Ela in Tissington, co. Derby.[2]

At Michaelmas term, 15 E. II, Joan, late wife of Nicholas de Audley, sued Peter Giffard and Ela, his wife, for 10 marks of rent in Legh Underbrokhurst, in which Ela had no entry except through Nicholas de Audley, the husband of Joan, who had demised the rent to Ela and to James de Perers, formerly her husband, and to which Joan could not object during the lifetime of her husband.[3] By this marriage Peter had become a very large landowner in Wales, for besides Ela's dower as widow of Griffin de la Pole, the Prince of Powis, her mother, Katherine de Audley, by a deed in the Liber Rubeus, had granted to James de Perers and to Ela, her daughter, the castle and manor of Thlamandewry, with the Commotes of Hormyn and Pernet, to be held by them and the heirs of their bodies. This deed also proves the parentage of

[1] James de Perers was pardoned for marrying Ela without the King's permission in 1309 (Fine Roll, 3 E. II). His brother, Richard de Perers, paid 100 marks for the pardon.

[2] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. IX, p. 78. Tissington was an Audley fee.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 87.

Ela, for Katherine was the wife of Nicholas, Lord Audley, who died in 1299.[1]

Sir Peter, as the husband of a dowager Princess of Powis, must have been an important person in Wales at this juncture. The King had recalled the Despencers on the 8th December, 1321, and immediately ordered a levy of men from Wales and from the counties of Sussex, Oxford, Berks, Hants, Northampton, Stafford, Warwick, and Lancaster.

In January, 1322, on the rebellion of Roger de Mortimer, the King committed to Peter Giffard the custody of the Castle of Chirk, which was the caput of the Barony of Mortimer. On the 5th March in the same year, when the King assembled his forces at Coventry to attack the Confederate Lords under the Earl of Lancaster, he commanded Sir Peter Giffard to send to the rendezvous of the army at Coventry 500 men from Chirk.[2]

The Commissioners of Array for co. Stafford were John de Swynnerton and John Giffard of Chillington, who were ordered to raise 2,000 men and conduct them to the King wherever he might be.

The King had always been popular with the Welsh, and a large body of that nation joined his standard. On hearing of his approach, the Earl of Lancaster raised the siege of Tickhill and attempted to defend the line of the Trent, but the King passed by a ford, and the Earl fell back towards Scotland. At Boroughbridge he was intercepted by a force from Cumberland, and after a few hours' fighting, his army was defeated and dispersed.

Sir Peter Giffard must have taken part in these operations, for his arms are entered on the famous Roll of Boroughbridge. He bore azure, three stirrups and leathers gold and a border for distinction as a younger son. I think it probable that he served as a banneret upon this occasion. The battle was fought on the 22nd March.

In the following year he was dead, for on the 22nd April, 16 E. II (1323), the King issued a writ to the Sheriff of Salop and Stafford commanding him to take into the King's hands all the

[1] The pedigree of Audley is given very incorrectly in all the historic peerages. This Nicholas left a son Thomas, who died *s.p.* in 1307, and was succeeded by a brother Nicholas. *Inqns. p.m.*

[2] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. VIII, p. 42.

goods and chattels of Peter Giffard, late *custos* of the Castle of Chirk, who was dead, and who was indebted at the date of his death in divers sums to the King.[1] Apparently the harshness of the King's fiscal officers upon this occasion alienated Ela, the widow of Sir Peter, from her allegiance to the King's cause, for two years afterwards there is an entry on the Fine Roll of 18 E. II stating that Ela, formerly wife of James de Perers, who had been indicted for adhering to the King's enemies, made oath, and found security for her good behaviour in a sum of £300. It is not unusual to find a widow designated in this way on the Rolls under the name of a previous husband.

Peter left a son Hugh, who served in the expedition to Hennebonne in 1342. He was probably son of Peter by a former wife and was one of a body of outlaws employed by Edward III, who, having found sureties to serve at their own cost, obtained a general pardon dated from Castry on the 16th September, 1342.[2]

JOHN GIFFARD III.

A.D. 1344 TO A.D. 1350.

The earliest appearance of this John Giffard as head of his house is on the Patent Roll of 18 E. III (A.D. 1344), where he is appointed a commissioner with William de Perton to return the value of the various lands held by every person in Staffordshire from 100*s.* upwards.[3] By a recent order in Council, it had been ordained that all those who held lands or rents from 100*s.* up to 10 marks annually should find an archer for the King's service; those from 10 marks up to 20 marks, a hobelar or light horseman; those who held £20, two hobelars; and those assessed at £25, a man-at-arms. The army of Edward III which fought at Crecy two years later was raised on this basis, but John Giffard, from bad health or other disability, never took to the profession of arms, nor was he ever made a knight. A writ from the King, dated the 16th October, 1347, directs the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to supersede all demands on John Giffard of Chirynton (*sic*) for a

[1] Fine Roll, 16 E. II, *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. IX, p. 130. *Ibid.*, p. 131.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII.
[3] Rot. Pat., 18 E. III, part 2, *m.* 17, *dorso.*

man-at-arms, as he had sent one to Portsmouth, who had served with the King until his return to England, as appeared on the rolls of the Marshal.[1]

A writ on the Memoranda Roll of the Queen's Remembrancer of 23 E. III states that John Giffard of Chillington had been summoned to the Exchequer to answer for his contempt in not taking knighthood according to the King's proclamation, before the feast of St. Lawrence of 18 E. III (10th August, 1344).

His latest appearance is at Michaelmas term, 24 E. III (1350), when he was suing in Banco John Hastang, chivaler, to acquit him of the service which the Bishop exacted from him for his freehold in Walton, and in which the said John was mesne tenant between them and ought to acquit him. John Hastang did not appear, and the suit was adjourned.[2] As it does not occur again, John Giffard probably died about this date. As already mentioned in the account of his father, he married Katrine, the daughter of Robert de Dunsowe of Shrewsbury, but he left no issue and was succeeded by his brother Edmund.

SIR EDMUND GIFFARD.

A.D. 1355 TO 1377.

Edmund Giffard first occurs in the Rolls as serving in France in 29 E. III (1355) in the retinue of Ralph, Earl of Stafford. At this date he had become a knight.[3]

At Easter term, 37 E. III, Edmund Giffard sued John Sprenghose and Katrine, his wife, for waste and destruction in Walton, which John Giffard, his father, and whose heir he was, had demised to the said Katrine for her life. Katrine was clearly the widow of his brother John, who had remarried John Sprenghose of Longnor, co. Salop. After many adjournments of the suit, at Hillary term, 40 E. III, Edmund had varied his plea and sued the same defendants for waste and destruction in Walton, which John Giffard, the *brother* of Edmund, and whose heir he was, had demised to Katrine for her life.[4] This litigation,

[1] French Roll, 21 E. III, and *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. VIII, p. 91.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. XII, p. 101.
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 31, 52–55.
[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, p. 96.

after lasting for five years, was terminated by a fine levied in 41 E. III, by which John Sprenghose and Katrine surrendered the manor to Edmund Giffard and his heirs, who were to render to them 8 marks annually during the lifetime of Katrine.[1]

The latest appearance of Edmund is on the Coram Rege Roll of Easter, 50 E. III (1376), when he was suing Adam de Peshall for the custody of the land and heir of Nicolas de Whiston.[2]

At Easter term, 51 E. III, the Sheriff of co. Stafford returned that Edmund Giffard, one of the jurors in a suit in Banco, was dead,[3] and at Trinity term, 51 E. III (1377), Adam de Peshall was suing Margaret, formerly wife of Edmund Giffard of Chillington, and John de Tuttebury, the executors of the will of Edmund, for a debt of 100 marks. I have no clue to the identity of Margaret, but the suits in Vol. XIII, *Staffordshire Collections*, show that the first wife of Edmund was Agnes, daughter of Sir John Whiston of Whiston, by whom he had issue his successor John.[4]

JOHN GIFFARD IV.

A.D. 1377 TO A.D. 1409.

This John Giffard first occurs in the Public Records at the Staffordshire Assizes of 2 R. II (1379), when he was defendant in a suit brought against him by Sir Adam de Peshall, who claimed the manor of Whiston. John Giffard at this date was stated to be under age; but he had nevertheless removed Sir Adam from the manor. The latter appears to have entered it on the death of Nicholas de Whiston. Sir Adam's claim was derived from his wife Elizabeth, who had previously married Sir John de Whiston, the father of Nicholas.[5]

John Giffard must have come of age in the following year, for in March, 1380, he sold all his interest in the manor of Weston-under-Lizard to Sir Adam de Peshall, and accepted in place of it

[1] Staffordshire Fines, Vol. XI of *Staffordshire Collections*.

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. XIV, p. 149.

[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII, p. 139.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 148.

[5] A complete account of this transaction will be found in the *History of Weston-under-Lizard*, by Mr. Charles Bridgeman, in Vol. II, New Series, of the *Staffordshire Collections*.

lands and rents in Stretton.[1] At the same period he likewise obtained possession of the manor of Whiston, as heir at law of his cousin Nicholas de Whiston, having evicted from it one Walter Pryde, who had obtained a lease of it for fourteen years from Sir Adam de Peshall.[2]

The suits by which this John Giffard recovered the manor of Walton from the representatives of Sir John Salisbury will be found in Vol. XV of the *Staffordshire Collections* and the appendix to Vol. III, New Series. This matter had become very complicated, owing to the action of the King's Escheator, who had taken possession of the manor on behalf of the Crown after the forfeiture of Sir John Salisbury. The latter was one of the five knights of the King's household who were beheaded by the Duke of Gloucester in 1388.

John Giffard must have been dead in 10 H. IV, for amongst the indictments of the county of Stafford brought before the King at Lichfield in 1 H. V (1413) is one which states that John del Pirye of Gunston, Thomas Byle of Penford, and John Gyffard of Chillington, *armiger*, had broken into the house of William Kent, the Bailiff of Brewode, in 10 H. IV, and had feloniously killed John Geffrey, the servant of the said William, and that Thomas Gyffard of Chillington, squyer, had afterwards knowingly received them at Chilyngton.[3]

The John Giffard of Chillington, armiger, named in this presentment could not have been the head of his house, as it is not likely he would have been harboured at Chillington by his own son. If a younger son takes up the profession of arms, he is often styled "armiger" in ancient documents.

Another presentment states that John Gyffard of Chylington, *gentleman*, and others had feloniously killed Edmund Clerk of Stretton in 12 H. IV, and it had also been presented that Thomas Byle of Penford, yoman, and John Gyffard of Chilyngton, *armiger*, had broken into the house of William, the Bailiff of Brewode, in 10 H. IV and had feloniously killed John Geffrey, the servant of William. A postscript adds John Gyffard and Thomas Byle

[1] *History of Westbury-under-Lizard*, Vol. II, New Series, of *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 60.

[2] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XIII, p. 203

[3] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XVII, p. 8

afterwards surrendered and produced the King's Letters Patent dated 25th January, 2 H. V, pardoning them for all felonies, etc., perpetrated before the 8th December last.[1] Here it will be perceived this John Giffard is styled *gentleman* in one indictment and *armiger* in another, and it may be safely assumed that John Giffard, the head of the family, was dead in 10 H. IV, when Thomas Giffard is stated to have harboured the above malefactors at Chillington.

THOMAS GIFFARD.

A.D. 1409 TO A.D. 1420.

John was succeeded by Thomas Giffard, who is called his son in the Chillington pedigree and in the Heralds' Visitations, and I see no reason to doubt it, although I have been unable to find any direct proof of it. He served the office of sheriff of the county in 11 H. IV (1409–10).

Several presentments made against him on the occasion of the King's visit to Lichfield in 2 H. V will be found in Vol. XVII of the *Staffordshire Collections*. He was one of the faction of the Erdeswicks and Venables who had attacked Edmund de Ferrers, the lord of Chartley, with a large force in that year, and had destroyed his park palings and killed one of his servants.[2]

At the same date a presentment was made against him for giving liveries to seven persons against the Statute, the persons to whom he had given the liveries not being members of his household.[3]

Another presentment states that Thomas Giffard of Chylyngton, having a commission from the King's Chancellor to arrest Richard de Peshall of Newport, co. Salop, armiger, had attempted to arrest him at Stafford in 1 H. V, and the said Richard had refused rebelliously to submit, and John Jurdan of Fossebrok, yoman, with other malefactors, armed with swords and bows and arrows, had rescued the said Richard from the custody of Thomas Giffard, and would have killed the said Thomas unless the

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XVII, p. 29
[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 3 and 51.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 6.

constables of the town of Stafford and other lieges of the King had not rescued him.[1]

Thomas Giffard served with the King in France in 1415, in the retinue of Sir John Blount,[2] and according to the Sloane MS. 6400,[3] returned sick from Harfleur. On the 17th August, 1415, Joyce, who styles herself Lady of Chilinton, in conjunction with Robert, the son and heir of Thomas Giffard and Joyce, grants to Thomas Shelley of Walton a messuage and half a virgate of land in Walton (deed No. 22). On reading this deed anybody would assume that Thomas was dead, and the Chillington pedigree names this year as the date of his death on the strength of this deed. He is found, however, to be alive for some years afterwards, and on closer consideration it will be perceived that as Henry V did not land in France till the 13th August, it is hardly conceivable that Joyce could have received notice of the death of her husband in France as early as the 17th of the same month. There are also suits in Banco of later date in which a Thomas Giffard occurs as a plaintiff, and although he is not specifically named in these as lord of Chillington, there can be little doubt of his identity. In the first of these, of Hillary term, 7 H. V (1420), Thomas Giffard, *armiger*, sues Richard de Onne for a debt of £10; and in the second suit of Trinity, 8 H. V (June, 1420), he is plaintiff, with Sir John Talbot and others, in a suit respecting a Statute merchant or bond for 500 marks, the execution of which they alleged was to their detriment.[4]

Likewise, when in the seventh year of Henry V precepts were issued to the sheriffs of counties to summon a certain number of knights and esquires, bearing arms from their ancestors, of such as were most able and sufficient to serve the King for the defence of the realm, one of the names returned for Staffordshire was that of Thomas Giffard.[5]

It will be noted that in the deed of 1415 Joyce does not describe herself as widow of Thomas, and I conclude therefore,

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XVII, p. 27.

[2] Treasurer of Receipt Miscellanea $\frac{43}{9}$.

[3] This Sloane MS. consists of unpublished collections from the Fœdera and is the principal authority for Sir H. Nicolas's *Agincourt*.

[4] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XVII, pp. 71 and 73.

[5] Dugdale's *Collections*.

taking the other circumstances into consideration, that the deed was executed under the powers of a letter of attorney, issued by Thomas Giffard in favour of Joyce and his son Robert, before his departure for France in the King's expedition.

I have not met with any later notice of him than the suit named above of June, 1420. According to the Heralds' Visitations and the Chillington pedigree, he married Joyce, the daughter of Sir Robert Fraunceys; the latter had married Isabella, the widow of Sir Thomas de Brompton, who held the manors of Longford and Church Eaton for her life, and he would be therefore a near neighbour of the Giffards.[1]

Sir Robert was lord of Foremark and other lands in co. Derby and was a man of some note in his day.

ROBERT GIFFARD.

A.D. 1420 TO A.D. 1486.

Robert Giffard, who doubtless derived his name from his grandfather, Sir Robert Fraunceys, is named in the deed of 1415 (No. 22) as son and heir of Thomas. At this date, however, he was probably a minor, for he lived till 1486.

He is a witness to a Wrottesley deed of 20 H. VI (26th October, 1441) and is a party to the deed of 1466 (No. 23). In 1470 he was defendant in a suit in Banco, the original writ of which is deed No. 24 of the Chillington Charters, but I have not been able to find the record of it on the Rolls.

According to the Chillington pedigree he married for a first wife Hubella Blount, but it does not give her parentage. She was probably daughter of Sir John Blount, the knight bannerET with whom Thomas Giffard was serving in France in 1415. By her he had no issue, and in his old age he married a young wife, Cassandra, the daughter of Thomas Humphreston. As his son John lived till 1556, even allowing that the latter had reached the age of ninety at this date, he could not have been born before 1466, and at the later date Robert must have been sixty-five years of age. In 1473, when Robert was about seventy-two, he made a settlement upon his young wife which virtually disin-

[1] *History of Weston-under-Lizard*, Vol. II, New Series, *Staffordshire Collections*, pp. 153 and 157.

herited his son for the greater part of his life, for by a fine levied in 12 E. IV he settled all his manors and lands in Chillington, Whiston, and Walton on himself and Cassandra and the heirs of their bodies, and failing such on his own right heirs.[1] Cassandra survived till 1537, and under this settlement her son could not have inherited his patrimony for a period of over fifty years after his father's death. On the other hand, she did her best to provide a rich wife for him at an early age, for John was married about 1483 to Joan Hoord, a daughter of Thomas Hoord of Bridgenorth by Joyce, a daughter and coheiress of Sir John Stapleton of Stapleton, co. Salop.[2] In 1483, when the negotiations for this marriage were set on foot, it was necessary to make some provision for the young couple, and for a jointure for Joan, and Cassandra, by a fine levied in 22 E. IV, released all her right in the manor of Whiston.[3]

Robert died on the 4th June, 1486. In Ashmole's time there was an alabaster gravestone at the foot of the steps of the chancel of Brewood Church with this inscription on it:—

> "Hic jacet Robertus Giffard, Dominus de Chyllington armiger, qui obiit quarto die Junii anno domini, 1486."

Upon another alabaster slab, lying by the side of the other, was inscribed:—

> "Hic jacet Domina Cassandra, filia Thome Humferston armigeri et uxor Roberti Giffard armigeri, ac domini de Chillington, ac postea uxor Johannis Brodoke armigeri, que Cassandra obiit die mensis Januarii anno domini 1537, cujus anima propitietur Deus."[4]

SIR JOHN GIFFARD.

1486 TO 1556.

The Chillington deeds and the Heralds' Visitations all concur in describing this John Giffard as son of the last-named Robert; but we are met with a most remarkable phenomenon in the

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XI, p. 240.
[2] Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583, Vol. III of *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 82.
[3] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XI, p. 241.
[4] Ashmole's MSS., Bodleian Library, No. 853, p. 28.

pedigree at this point. His father Robert occurs as a consenting party to a deed dated 1415 (No. 22). As the age of consent commenced at fourteen, Robert must have been born before 1401. His son John survived till 1556. An interval of 155 years between two epochs of a father and son appears scarcely credible at first sight,[1] but there seems no doubt of the fact in this case. Robert, the father, married a young wife in his old age. John was born when his father was about sixty-five years of age, and lived to be ninety years of age. At the date of his father's death John was twenty years of age. He first occurs in a deed dated 1489 and quoted by Parke in his *History of Brewood*, by which Henry Parcarius (Parker) and Margaret, his wife, grant a pasture in Chillington, called the Jay Ridding, to John, the son and heir of Robert Giffard. His earliest appearance in the Chillington deeds, now extant, is in deed No. 25, dated 1495. By this deed William, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, lets to farm to John Giffard and to Roger Fowke, for a term of 99 years, his land of Hatton in Brewood, for which the lessees were to render £9 10*s.* per annum.

In 1509, the year of the accession of Henry VIII to the throne, John Giffard was appointed sheriff of the county, and was included in the Commission of the Peace issued by the new King in the following year. The accession of Henry VIII at the age of eighteen, after the dull and gloomy reign of his father, was hailed as the commencement of a new era, and most of the young men of good family at this period attended the court of the new King. John must have early attracted the attention of Henry VIII, for in May, 1509, *i.e.*, within a month after the commencement of the new reign, he is named as one of the Sewers of the King's household. An entry of the 24th May, 1 H. VIII, amongst the State Papers printed, states that John Giffard, one of the King's Sewers, was appointed Ranger of the seven Hayes of the Forest of Cank.

I am inclined to think that we have in this appointment and the subsequent grant to John Giffard of the standard of a demi-archer and the motto of "*Prenez haleine et tirez fort*" a clue to the

[1] There is a somewhat similar case, however, within my own knowledge. General Burgoyne, who commanded the British forces in America in 1777, was born in 1722; his son, the late Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, was born in 1782 and died in 1871. There was therefore an interval of 149 years in this instance.

favour with which he was regarded by the King. The importance attached by the King to skill in archery is well known, and is shown by many of his edicts. In one of these it was ordered that every person having a man child or men children should provide a bow and two shafts for every such child being seven years old and upwards, till of the age of thirteen. It was also ordered in this reign that all men under sixty, except spiritual men, Justices of the Peace, and some others named, "shall use shooting with the long bow, and shall have a bow and arrows ready in their house": the State Papers also show that it was a frequent custom with the King to practise archery with the members of his household in Tothill Fields, to whom he had often to pay sums of money which were lost by him in this pastime, and in the twentieth year of his reign he even went so far as to institute a society under a charter for the practice of shooting with the long bow, which, in imitation of the Order of the Garter, was called the Society of St. George.[1]

On the 10th July, 2 H. VIII (1510), the King granted to John Giffard the wardship of Sampson, the brother and heir of Hugh Erdeswick.[2]

On the 18th June, 1512, he obtained from the King the office of Joint Bailiff of the manor of Wolverhampton which had been forfeited by the attainder of Lord Lovell. In this grant he is styled Gentleman Usher of the Chamber.[3]

In the following year the King, having made an alliance with the Emperor Maximilian, invaded France with a force of 25,000 men. His exit from Calais at the head of his army is thus described by Stowe:—

"21 *July*. The King passed out of the Towne of Calcis in goodly array of battell, and took the fielde. Before the King went 800 almains all in a plumpe. After them came the Standard with the Red Dragon, next the Banner of our Ladye, and next of the Trinitie, under which were all the King's Household. Then went the Banner of the Armes of England borne by Sir John Gifford, under which banner was the King himself."[4]

[1] Lieut.-Colonel Luard's *History of the Dress of the British Soldier*.

[2] State Papers (printed). Rolls Series. [3] *Ibid.*

[4] Stowe's *Chronicle*, 1615, p. 492. There can be little doubt that the standard-bearer was Sir John Giffard of Chillington, for independent of the fact that the latter was in the King's household, there was no other of the name at this period who was a knight.

The military operations of this campaign comprised the sieges of Terouanne and Tournay, and the battle of the Spurs, all of which resulted in favour of the English arms.

In the following year (1514) he obtained from the Crown the wardship and marriage of Dorothy, the eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Montgomery. At this date Sir John Giffard had been a widower for several years, but he was still in the prime of life, and it is very possible that he intended to marry the young lady himself in the first instance, but he soon became smitten with the more mature charms of the mother of the heiress, and on the Patent Roll of 6 H. VIII (1515), there occurs a pardon for Sir John Gifford, knight, for marrying Elizabeth, the widow of Sir John Montgomery, without the King's licence. In the previous year John Perte, the Solicitor-General to the King, had purchased the wardship and marriage of the second daughter of Sir John Montgomery,[1] and it is probable that he would have had to pay a very large sum for licence to marry a rich widow who was in ward to the Crown; he trusted, therefore, to his favour with the King to be excused his fine for marrying her without licence.

Dorothy, the eldest of the coheirs, was married shortly afterwards to Thomas, the eldest son of Sir John.

By his marriage with the widow of Sir John Montgomery, he must have come into a very considerable fortune, for the Montgomerys possessed very large estates in Derbyshire. Their principal manors were Cubley, Rodsleye, Marston-Montgomery and Sudbury, in Derbyshire, all of which had been held of the Honor of Tutbury since the Conquest. Upon the forfeiture of the last Earl of Ferrers his great fief had been bestowed by Henry III on his younger son Edmund, the founder of the House of Lancaster. Upon the accession of Henry IV to the throne, all the estates of the House of Lancaster had become merged in the Crown, and in this way the Montgomerys had become tenants *in capite*, and the wardship of the widows and heirs had become vested in the Crown.

After his marriage with Elizabeth Montgomery, Sir John Giffard was included in the Commission of the Peace for Derby-

[1] State Papers (printed). Glover's Visitation of Staffordshire of 1583 shows a daughter of Sir Thomas Giffard married to Sir John Porte. If this is correct, I conclude the latter was the son of the Solicitor-General.

shire, as well as for Staffordshire. Elizabeth was daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley of Drakelow.[1]

His marriage with Elizabeth, however, involved him in a lawsuit, for Sir John Montgomery had left a younger brother, Ralph, who opposed his presentation to the church of Cubley in the following year (1515). On the de Banco Roll of 7 H. VIII there is a suit in which John Gifford, knight, and Elizabeth, his wife, sued Ralph Montgomery, armiger, and others for the next presentation to the church of Cubley. The pleadings state that Nicholas Montgomery, the father of Sir John, had presented to the church in the reign of Henry VII, and that John, his son and heir, had enfeoffed Edward, Lord Hastynges, and others in the manor, and by this deed John Montgomery and Elizabeth were seised of the manor for their lives, that John had died leaving no male issue, and that Elizabeth had married John Gifford, knight, as her second husband.[2] Ralph appears to have died shortly afterwards, *s.p.*, for the custody of all the Montgomery estates was granted by the Crown in 1518 to William, Lord Mountjoye, Sir John Giffard, and John Porte, the King's Solicitor.[3]

In the list of the King's household for the year 1516, which is printed in the State Papers, Sir John Gifford occurs as one of the Knights of the Body, and his son Thomas Giffard as one of the Gentlemen Ushers in Ordinary. Several of his neighbours are likewise included in this list, for amongst the Knights of the Household were Sir John Dudley, Sir George Throckmorton, Sir Gilbert Talbot, Sir John Talbot, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, and Sir William Feilding. It was an era of display and profusion, and the King's household was organised upon a very extensive scale. The fees, however, were small, the pay of a Knight of the Household being £10 a year only, which would be perhaps equivalent to about £200 a year at the present time.

In this year also Sir John Giffard and two other courtiers, who are styled servants of Queen Katharine, and one John Watson of Weddesbury, co. Stafford, obtained a joint grant from the Crown of

[1] *The Gresleys of Drakelowe*, by Mr. F. Madan, and the Herald's Visitations of Staffordshire. It is curious that the latter never mention that Elizabeth was the widow of Sir John Montgomery.

[2] De Banco Roll, 7 H. VIII. The pleadings give an elaborate pedigree of the Montgomerys.

[3] State Papers (printed). Rolls Series.

the wardship of John Smythe, an idiot son and heir of Richard Smythe, together with the custody of his lands in Bromwich and Weddesbury. He also obtained in this year, in conjunction with the Dean of the Chapel Royal and another named, the next presentation to a prebend in the collegiate church of Tamworth. These grants will give an idea of the way in which the courtiers of this age competed for the patronage of the Crown, even for the smallest crumbs which fell from the Royal table.

Sir John Giffard served the office of Sheriff for co. Stafford again in 1518, and likewise for the years 1526, 1531, and 1542.

In 1518 he obtained a grant jointly with William Blount, Lord Mountjoye, and John Porte, the King's Solicitor, of the custody of the lands of Sir John Montgomery, deceased.[1] Up to this date the Crown had parted only with the wardship and marriage of the coheiresses.

In 1520 Sir John Giffard was one of the knights of co. Stafford deputed to meet the French King at the famous interview between Henry VIII and King Francis on the Field of the Cloth of Gold; the other members of Staffordshire families named for this duty were Sir Loys (Lewis) Bagot, Sir John Draycot, Sir John Stanley, Sir John Devereux, Sir John Ashton,[2] John Egyrton, and John Blount.[3] In order to augment the splendour of the King's retinue, a large body of knights and esquires from every county had received orders to attend upon this occasion.

In 1523 the King was at war with both Scotland and France, and Sir John Giffard was employed in the collection of the subsidy in Staffordshire and in the muster of the armed forces of the county. He probably also took part in the military operations of this year, for it was at this period that he obtained the grant of the standard, which is depicted in Vol. III, Part 2, of the *Staffordshire Collections*. In the following year he was the collector of the forced loan for the war in France, and paid into the Exchequer a sum of £705 0*s.* 1*d.*,[4] which he had managed to raise in Staffordshire.

In 1530, after the disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey, he was one of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the extent of the Cardinal's lands in co. Stafford.[5]

[1] State Papers (printed). [2] Probably a mistake for Sir Edward Aston.
[3] State Papers (printed). [4] *Ibid.* [5] *Ibid.*

In the Commission of the Peace for Staffordshire issued in 22 H. VIII (1531), both the names of Sir John Giffard and his son Thomas were omitted, but they were restored again in 1532. The only clue I have for the cause of their omission in the former year is that it was contemporaneous with the rise of Cromwell, with whom Sir John Giffard does not appear to have been on good terms. The King's disbursements in the year 1531 contain an item for the payment of 12*s.* 6*d.* to George Giffard for money lost by the King at Totehill.[1]

On the 20th April, 1532, Sir John Gyfford and Thomas Gyfford, one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the King's Chamber, obtained a grant in survivorship of the office of Ranger of Cannock Forest, for which they were to surrender the Letters Patent of 21st November, 1 H. VIII, granting the same office to John Gifford alone by the name of John Gyfford, one of the King's Sewers. In this year also Sir John obtained a lease of the King's manor of Patyngham, co. Stafford, for twenty-one years, for which he was to pay £25 3*s.* (the old ferm) and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase.

At the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, on the 1st June, 1533, Sir John Gifford, was appointed to attend upon the Queen as one of the "Queen's Servitors." Very shortly after this ceremony he proceeded with his wife upon a pilgrimage to Amiens, for under date of the 5th June, 25 H. VIII (1533), the State Papers contain a licence for Sir John Giffard and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, to depart on a pilgrimage to St. John, at Amyas (*sic*) in Picardy with twelve persons, six horses, and £60 in money.

A letter from Sir John Giffard, which is dated from Chelynton the 30th April, 1535, and which is printed among the State Papers, exhibits him in a very favourable light, for he attempts in it to screen his neighbour, Walter Blount, from an accusation for heresy which would have proved fatal to him at this period. The letter is addressed to Cromwell, the King's minister, and is in answer to one which had accused Sir John of suppressing a bill for heresy which had been exhibited against Walter Blount by one Thomas Foster. Sir John says in his reply, "There was no certainty in it, but if it had been submitted to the jury it would have been found against him, as there was an evil rumour that he had

[1] Probably George Giffard of Ichull and Cove, co. Hants. See *ante*, p. 59, for account of that family.

spoken lightly of the Saints, and at the last sessions he openly at dinner, before my lord Stafford, Sir Edward Aston, Sir Philip Draycote, Sir John Harcourte, and others, spake light words of the Saints, to which my lord Stafford objected." Sir John then refers Cromwell to Fitzherbert (the Justice), and adds that "he had been Justice of the Peace for 38 years, and six times Sheriff for the county he dwells in, and was never before called before the King's Council, or before any Judge, spiritual or temporal, for any act he ever did."[1]

I doubt whether a more diplomatic letter than the above was ever penned. Cromwell favoured the new doctrines and would not think much of "the Saints," and Sir John suggests in his letter that Walter Blount would have been convicted by a Roman Catholic jury of Staffordshire for holding the same opinion as the minister on these subjects. The heresy of which he had been charged was doubtless a denial of the Real Presence.

Sir John Giffard and his son Thomas were both on the commission for the general muster of the kingdom in 1539. He is returned in this as possessing horses and harness complete for seven men, and his son Thomas as having the same for four men. As the largest number returned for any single individual in Staffordshire was ten by Lord Stafford, the Giffards appear to have occupied at this date the most important position in the county.[2]

In January, 1540, the court was ordered to meet the new Queen, Anne of Cleves, at Shooter's Hill, on her way to London from Dover. Thomas Giffard is named amongst the squires attending upon the King upon this occasion, and Sir John Giffard was a "Whiffler" to maintain order.[3] At this date he was seventy-four years of age.

Upon the suppression of the monasteries, Sir John Giffard purchased from the Crown many of their possessions in cos. Stafford and Derby. The price generally exacted by the Crown from the grantees was twenty years' purchase for lands and fifteen years' purchase for buildings, but the courtiers who surrounded the King doubtless obtained them upon easier terms.

[1] State Papers (printed). Walter Blount was of Blounts Hall, Uttoxeter.

[2] State Papers (printed). This muster is printed in Vols. IV and V of *Staffordshire Collections*, New Series.

[3] *Ibid.*

The Letters Patent of 32 H. VIII contain a grant to Sir John Giffard of Chillington, co. Stafford, of the following manors, lands, rents, and tythes, viz., the manor of Merston or Marston with the tythes of Foryate, near Stafford, and all the rents and services in Foryate and Enston and Merston lately belonging to the Priory of Shene,[1] land in Brycheford lately belonging to Ronton Priory, and a croft in Orslowe late in the occupation of Margaret Jobber, also the manor of Onne and lands in Plardwicke and Westwode, co. Stafford, lately belonging to Shene Priory, the manor of Adneston or Ednestone, co. Derby, lately belonging to the Priory of Tutbury, a rent of 4s. 11*d.* from the lands of Francis Shyrley in Shyrley, co. Derby, lands in Netherthrowghmaston (Thurmaston), co. Derby, late in the tenure of Francis Shirley, and all lands in Adneston, Shyrley, and Netherthrowghmaston belonging to the manor of Adneston, and pastures in Welton, cos. Stafford and Derby, called Ecton and Le Halesfeld, lately belonging to Tutbury Priory, the manor of Normecote, co. Stafford, lately belonging to the Priory of Hulton, and a water-mill in Stone appurtenant to the same manor, the farm or grange of Knecythton (Knighton), a pasture called Grymescroft, the farm or grange of Ellerton in the cos. of Stafford and Salop, late in the tenure of John Skrymsher, the farm or grange of Bacheacre or Battysacre, co. Stafford, the farm or grange called Slamford Grange, lands in Seyghford, co. Stafford, late in the tenure of Richard Damporte, a cottage and the tythes of hay in Seyghford, the Coventsmedowe and the lands called Churchelands and Bromeslandes in Seighford, and a pasture in Gnowsall called Gylberts field lately belonging to Ronton Priory, the chief messuage and all other messuages, etc., lands, etc., in Grymsyll and Coton, co. Stafford, lately in the tenure of Sir Edward Aston, part of the possessions of Ronton Priory, and the rectory of Mylwyche, co. Stafford, lately belonging to Stone Priory, for all of which Sir John Giffard was to pay the sum of £959 5s.[2]

In 33 H. VIII (1542) a license was granted to Sir John Giffard to alienate the rectory of Millwich which had formerly belonged to Stone Priory, and lands in Grymsull and Coton which

[1] Marston had formed part of the possessions of Lapley Priory—a cell of the monastery of St. Ebruph, in Normandy—and as an alien priory had been granted to the English monastery of Shene by Henry V.

[2] State Papers (printed), quoting Rot. Pat. 32 H. VIII, part 1, *m.* 20.

had belonged to Ronton Priory, to Sir Edward Aston.[1] At this date Sir John was still in the King's household, although he must have been seventy-six years of age, for the State Papers show his half-year's wages, 100s. was paid up to Michaelmas, 1542.[2]

He died on the 13th November, 3 4 Philip and Mary (1556). The inquisition on his death states that by an indenture of 23 H. VIII (1531) made between John Giffard, knight, and Thomas Giffard, armiger, the son and heir-apparent of John, on the one side, and George Throckemorton, knight, on the other side, on the marriage of Ursula, the sister of the said George, to the said Thomas, the manor of Walton had been conveyed to trustees for the use of the said John Giffard and Elizabeth, then his wife, and after the death of Elizabeth to the use of the said Thomas and Ursula, his wife, for their lives, with remainder to the right heirs of the said John. And Elizabeth had died long before the death of John. The inquisition further quotes an indenture dated 12th October, 5 E. VI (1551), made between John Giffard and Thomas Giffard, knights, and John Giffard, armiger, son and heir-apparent of the said Thomas, on the one part, and one Joyce Leveson, daughter of James Leveson, armiger, on the other part, and between the said John Giffard and Thomas Giffard, knights, on the one part, and Margery Leveson, late wife of James Leveson, on the other part, dated the 10th April, 4 E. VI (1550), by which the manor of Whiston and Bickeford had been settled to the use of the said John Giffard, knight, for his life, with remainder to the use of Thomas Giffard, knight, for a term of five years, and with remainder to the use of John Giffard, armiger, and Joyce, and the heirs male of their bodies, and failing such to the use of the said Thomas Giffard, knight, and his heirs for ever. And the said John and Thomas Giffard, knights, had granted to the said Edward Aston and George Throgmorton, knights, Walter Aston and Thomas Grey, armigers, John Offeley, of co. Chester, alderman, and John Moreton, gentleman,[3] all his lands and tenements, rents, etc., in Chillyngton now or lately in the occupation of Thomas Caryngton, Thomas Perie, Elizabeth Yate, Thomas Corbett, and Humfrey White, and the tenement in Hatton late in the tenure or

[1] State Papers (printed). [2] *Ibid.*

[3] These are the trustees named in the settlements of 1550 and 1551.

occupation of Nicholas Wilson, and a tenement in Chillyngton lately occupied by John Corbyn, to the use of the said John Giffard and Thomas Giffard, knights, for their natural lives, or the longest liver of them, and after their deaths to the use of the said John Giffard, armiger, and Joyce, his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Thomas Giffard; and John Giffard, knight, was seised of the residue of the manor of Chillyngton in demesne as of fee and had died seised of t, and before the death of John Giffard, knight, King Henry VIII, the late King, by his Letters Patent dated 32 H. VIII, had granted to him the manor of Marston, near Stafford, with its members; and all the tythes of Foreyate, near Stafford, and in Enstone, late in occupation of Thomas Arthure, and a messuage and two virgates of land in Bircheford, co. Stafford, late in occupation of William Jurden, and a messuage and one and a half virgate of land in Birchford late in the occupation of Thomas Harte, and the tythe of hay in Bircheford late in the occupation of the said Thomas Harte, and a croft and a piece of land in Orslowe, co. Stafford, late in the occupation of Margaret Jobber, together with all rents and services, woods, pastures, view of frankpledge, etc., late in the occupation of the said Thomas Arthure, to be held by the said John Giffard and the heirs male of his body; and long before his death, the said John Gifford, knight, was seised of the manor of Onne, co. Stafford, and 9 messuages, 120 acres of land, 18 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, 12 acres of waste, and 4*s.* 10*d.* of rent in Onne, Plardewick, Westwood, Gnoshalle, Stretton, Penford, and Gonston in demesne as of fee, and he was seised of the manor of Normecote and a water-mill and 100 acres of waste and 12*s.* of rent in Normecote, and of the manor of Chillyngton, and lands and tenements in Bromhall late in the tenancy of Thomas Carles.

And the jury stated that the manor of Whiston and Bikeford was held of William, Lord Paget,[1] and that Marston and the land in Briggeford was held *in capite* by the service of one-twentieth of a knight's fee, and the manors of Onn and Normecote

[1] Lord Paget had obtained the grant of the lands of the dissolved abbey of Burton, and Whiston had been held of the Abbot of Burton from time immemorial.

and the tenements in Plardewick, Westwode, and Gnowsall were held *in capite* by the service of one-fifteenth of a knight's fee, and the lands and tenements in Penford were held of James Fowler, gentleman, and that John Gifford died on the 13th November, 3-4 Philip and Mary (1556), and that Thomas Gyfford, knight, his son, was his nearest heir, and was sixty-three years of age and upwards.[1]

Sir John Giffard married for a first wife Jane, the daughter of Thomas Hoord of Bridgenorth, by whom he had two daughters and a son Thomas, who succeeded him. Jane appears to have died in childbed at the birth of her son, for according to the Herald's Visitation of 1583 she died on the 8th December, 1491.[2] The eldest daughter, Cassandra, married Humfrey Swynnerton of Swynnerton; the second, Dorothy, married first John Congreve of Stretton and secondly Francis Shirley. By his second wife, Elizabeth, Sir John Giffard had an only daughter, Frances, who married Sir John Talbot of Grafton, co. Worcester.[3]

The Chillington pedigree printed by Parke in his *History of Brewood* adds a second son, William, who, to use the words of Mr. Parke, "achieved the remarkable distinction of becoming Archbishop of Rheims and a Duke and Peer of France, and who is stated to have died in 1629." Such an advancement is by no means improbable, for the sons of the English Catholic families were educated at this period in the Jesuit colleges in France, but none of the pedigrees of the family certified by the Giffards in the Herald's Visitations make any mention of this William,

[1] *Inqu. p.m.*, 3-4 Philip and Mary, No. 138.

[2] Glover's Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583, printed in Vol. III of *Staffordshire Collections*. This date is probably correct, but Ashmole, in his *Church Notes*, has the following, taken from her tomb in Brewood Church:—

Hic jacet Johanna quondam uxor domini Johannis Giffard domini de Chillington, que obiit . . . A.D. 1481.

The last date has been probably miscopied by Ashmole. Anybody who has attempted to decipher Gothic numerals on a sepulchral monument of this date will readily accept this view of the matter.

[3] *Ibid.* The pedigree of Giffard in this Visitation is certified by John Giffard, the grandson of Sir John Giffard, and therefore the account of these collateral branches of the family is probably correct. This John was twenty-three years of age at the date of his grandfather's death and had a son, Walter, three years of age. In this Visitation, John also certifies to the birth of his grandson Peter, who was two years old. He thus certifies to five generations of his families, with all of whom he must have been intimately acquainted.

and they would hardly have omitted so illustrious a member of their house.[1]

Sir John lies buried in the chancel of Brewood Church under a very fine altar tomb, of which a drawing is annexed and on which are full-length effigies of himself in armour and his two wives on either side of him. The inscription on the tomb is—

> "Here lyeth the body of Sir John Gifforde of Chillington in the Countie of Stafforde Knyght which departed this transitorye lyf the xiii day of November in the year of our Lorde God M.cccccxlvi. on whose soule Jesus habe mercye. Amen."

At the time of his death he was 90 years of age and had been head of his house for 70 years. Of this period, however, he had only held his patrimony for 39 years, for his mother Cassandra survived her husband for 51 years, and she had been jointly enfeoffed with her husband in all the Chillington property. She died in 1537. Assuming that she was only 18 years of age at the date of John's birth, she must have been over 90 years of age at the date of her death in 1537. The longevity of the Giffards for many generations after this period is very remarkable.

The dates of the principal events in Sir John Giffard's family history put into a tabular form are as follows:—

He was born in 1466 and died in 1556.

His eldest son Thomas was born in 1491.

His grandson John was born in 1533, and was married to Joyce Leveson in 1551.

His great-grandson Walter was born in 1553, and was three years old at the date of Sir John's death.

If Sir Thomas Giffard had had a son by his first wife, it is probable that Sir John Giffard would have seen a great-great-grandson born before he died.

His grandson John died in 1613 aged 80, and thus three generations of the family extended over a period of 147 years.

[1] It is true, however, that a William Giffard, an Englishman and a famous Jesuit father of this era, and who was much mixed up in the plots against Queen Elizabeth, was subsequently Archbishop of Rheims. See a note in Lingard's *History of England*.

Tomb of Sir John Giffard, of Chillington, in Brewood Church, 1556.

SIR THOMAS GIFFARD.

A.D. 1556 TO A.D. 1560.

The principal events in the life of Sir Thomas Giffard have been already told in the account of his father. He was included in the Commission of the Peace for Staffordshire in 26 H. VIII (1535),[1] and in the same year was one of the commissioners for levying the tenth of spiritualities in the county[2]; his name also appears on the Commission for Gaol delivery in co. Stafford in 1539.[3] In all these commissions his father's name likewise appears, and he was also one of the commissioners in conjunction with his father for the general muster of 1539. At this date he appears to have resided principally at Stretton, for on the 8th February, 30 H. VIII (1539) the King granted to him under the name of Thomas Giffard of Stretton, the site of the Black Nuns of Brewode, co. Stafford, together with the church, water mill, and a pasture, the annual value of which was estimated at £7 9*s.* 1*d.*, for which Thomas was to pay £134 1*s.* 8*d.* and to render an annual rent of 15*s.*[4] It will be seen that Thomas paid 20 years' purchase for the land, in addition to the reserved rent, and this would be the full market rate at that period. Previous to this date, and during the lifetime of his first wife, he appears to have resided at Caverswall Castle, which had formed part of the Montgomery lands, for according to a note in Parke's *Brewood*, he is frequently styled of Caverswall Castle in contemporary documents. After the purchase of Blackladies, he probably took up his abode there.

He occurs as King's Escheator for Staffordshire in 15 and 16 H. VIII, and again in 30 H. VIII,[5] and he served as sheriff for the county in the years 1530 and 1554, and represented the county in Parliament for the years 1553–54–55.[6] These were the three first years of Queen Mary's reign, and as the sheriffs were commanded to return members favourable to the court, it would

[1] Patent Rolls, 26 H. VIII.
[2] *Ibid.*, 31 H. VIII.
[3] *Ibid.*, 13 H. VIII.
[4] Grant's Augmentation Office.
[5] Escheator's accounts, Public Record Office.
[6] Parke's *Brewood*, p. 69.

appear as if the Giffards had already become known for their attachment to the old faith. In 1553, the first year of Queen Mary, his son John Giffard was likewise returned as member for Lichfield.[1] As Sir Thomas was not married to Ursula Throckmorton till 1531, John Giffard could not have been more than twenty-one years of age at this date.

Sir Thomas died on the 27th May, 2 Elizabeth [1560], having been in possession of his patrimonial estates for less than four years. At this date he would be about sixty-nine years of age. He appears to have been knighted at the coronation of Queen Mary.

The Inquisition taken on his death is extant, but in such a bad state of preservation, very little of it can be deciphered. It states that he died seised of:—

The manor of Chillington, which was held of the Bishop.

The manor of Whyston and Bykeford, held of William Lord Paget.

The manor of Walton, held of the Bishop.

The manor of Marston and tenements in Enstone, Forgate and Brycheford, held *in capite* for one-twentieth of a knight's fee.

The manors of Onne and Normecote and tenements in Plardewick, Westwode, and Gnowshall, held *in capite* for one-fifteenth of a knight's fee.

Lands and tenements in Stretton, held of Francis Congreve.

Lands and tenements in Penford, held of James Fowler.

Lands and tenements in Gunston, held of the Bishop.

Lands and tenements in Orslowe, late in the tenancy of Thomas Jobber and Mary Astley, widow, which were held of the Baron of Stafford.

The site of the monastery of the Black Nuns of Brewode, held *in capite* by the service of one-tenth of a knight's fee, and

The manor of Fulford, held *in capite*, but by what service the jury were ignorant. The Inquisition concludes with the statement that Sir Thomas had died at Chillington on the 27th May, 2 Elizabeth [1560], and John Giffard, armiger, his son was his nearest heir, and was twenty-six years old and upwards.

[1] Parke's *Brewood*, p. 69.

Sir Thomas Giffard married for a first wife Dorothy, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir John Montgomery, a great Derbyshire landowner, by whom he had an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir John Port.[1] Having had issue by Dorothy, Sir Thomas would have held his wife's inheritance for his life, and this may account to some extent for the considerable position he undeniably held in the county during his father's lifetime. By his second wife Ursula, the daughter of Robert Throckmorton of Coughton, he had:—

1. John Giffard, who succeeded him at Chillington.
2. Edward Giffard of Whiteladies, who married Frances, daughter of Bartholomew Skerne of London, and had issue.[2]
3. Humfrey Giffard of Blackladies, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Warde of Capesthorne, and had issue.
4. Robert, died unmarried.
5. Dorothy, married Gilbert Astley of Patshull.
6. Cassandra, married Erasmus Wolseley of Wolseley, co. Stafford.
7. Anne, married George Smith of Wotton, co. Warwick, and of Ashby, co. Leicester.
8. Isabella, married Francis Biddulph of Biddulph, co. Stafford.
9. Elizabeth.[3]

Sir Thomas Giffard is buried in Brewood Church under an altar tomb, with effigies of himself in armour and his wife Ursula Throckmorton. This fine monument was evidently put up by Dame Ursula, for it ignores altogether the first wife of Sir Thomas, and the date of Ursula's death has been left blank. The inscription on the tomb is as follows:—

[1] Herald's Visitations of 1583 and 1614, printed in Vols. III and V of the *Staffordshire Collections*.

[2] In 37 Elizabeth (1595), Edward Giffard, who is styled "armiger," purchased from Thomas Throckmorton and Margaret, his wife, the property of the Whiteladies, consisting of 80 acres of wood and 33*s.* of rent, in Brewood, Pateshull, Bromhall, Chatwall and Brinsford (Final Concords, Staffordshire, Vol. XVI, p. 144). This is an interesting purchase as it comprised the woods at Boscobel, famous as the hiding place of Charles II.

[3] Herald's Visitations of 1583 and 1663, printed in the *Staffordshire Collections*, Vols. III and V, with notes by Mr. H. S. Grazebrook.

"Here lyeth the bodye of Sir Thomas Gyffard of Chyllington, knight, whych departed this transitorye lyffe the XXVII daye of May in the yere of our lorde God M°D°LX and Ursula his wyffe whych departed this transitorye lyffe the day of in the yere of our lord God M°D° on whose soules Jesus habe mercy. Amen.

These blanks were never filled in, but the Brewood Registers show that Ursula was buried there on the 17th March, 1581.

It was during the era of Sir Thomas Giffard that the family appear to have reached the apogee of their prosperity. Their patrimony had been greatly augmented by grants of monastic property, and both Sir Thomas and his father had married rich wives. Sir John too appears to have been a man of considerable ability, and with a tact and temper which steered him safely through a very critical period, and enabled him to retain the favour of a capricious monarch, and his interest at court to the last years of his life. The erection of the old Tudor house was begun by Sir John, and completed apparently by Sir Thomas, for the great chimney-piece now at Chillington, the only remnant of the old house, contains amongst its carvings the arms of Giffard impaling Throckmorton. This house was of so extensive a character that when surveyed by Sir Amias Poulett in 1584 with a view of making it the residence of the captive Queen of Scots, it was found to be large enough to contain not only the Queen and her suite, but likewise Sir Amias and his servants, and the retinue of guards.

From this date, however, there was a steady decline in the fortunes of the family, owing to their blind adherence to unpopular doctrines and a falling cause, and for the three next generations, the head of the family was either in prison or under restraint, and their estates sequestered. However detrimental this may have been to the fortunes of the family, it is not the province of the historian to lament over it, for it is during this era that we find the elements of romance, of loyalty and devotion, which throw a bright beam upon the story of the Giffards.

JOHN GIFFARD.

A.D. 1560 TO A.D. 1613.

The career of this John Giffard is a continuous history of difficulties, owing to his religious opinions, his estate being under sequestration, and his person imprisoned, or under restraint, during the greater part of his life.

In 1569 the Pope had published a bull declaring the Queen guilty of heresy and absolving her subjects from their allegiance. The English Queen and her Council retaliated by passing severe laws against the Roman Catholic religion. By one of these, all persons not repairing to their parish church for divine service were to forfeit £20 a month, and in default of the payment of these sums into the exchequer, the Crown might seize all the goods and two-thirds of the lands of the offenders, leaving the remaining third for the maintenance of the said offenders, his wife, children and family. By a later Act, it was made compulsory on all recusants to repair to their place of abode, and not to go five miles from thence, on pain of forfeiture of all their goods. They were likewise forbidden to retain in their service any domestics who did not conform to the established religion.

John Giffard, however, appears to have been left unmolested until 1575, for in 1570 he was nominated by the Council to determine a controversy between Lord Paget and Sir William Gresley respecting a watercourse,[1] and in 1573 he served the office of sheriff of the county.

In 1575 the Queen made her famous progress through the Midland counties. She stayed at Kenilworth from the 12th July to the 28th July. From there she proceeded to Lichfield, where she stayed till the 3rd August. From Lichfield she moved to Stafford Castle, where she was staying on the 8th August, and from Stafford Castle she passed to Sudeley Castle, which she reached on the 12th August. On her way from Stafford Castle to Sudeley she stayed one night at Chillington.

Whilst in Staffordshire the Queen had learnt that many of the Roman Catholics of the county had ceased to attend their

[1] State Papers (printed). Rolls Series.

parish churches,[1] and on reaching Sudeley Castle on the 12th August two precepts were signed by the Secretaries Smith and Walsingham, requiring the attendance before the Privy Council of Brian Fowler and John Gifford, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, John Dracot (Draicote), Erasmus Wolvesley (*sic*) (Wollesley) of Wolvesley Bridge, Frauncis Gataere, Thomas Peshall of Horseleye, Sampson Erdeswike, and William Muxfield (Macclesfield[2]) "for refusing to come to the churche."

At the Council held at Worcester on the 17th August, at which were present the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Warwick (Ambrose Dudley), the Earl of Leicester, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Secretary Smith, assisted by the Bishops of Hereford, Worcester, Lichfield and Coventry, and Rochester, "John Gifforth, Brian Fowler, Francis Gataere, Erasmus Wolvesley, Sampson Erdeswick and his sonne, and William Maxfield of the co. of Stafford, being sommoned to appere before their Lordships, made their apparaunces accordinglie, and being called in and charged that they went not to church and confessing the same, were afterwardes one by one called in aparte to shew what causes they had so to do, and they alleadging their consciences and examples of their forefathers who taught them so, and seminge to be contented to be comoned with, for their better instruction were by their Lordships referred to a conference to be had with them by the Bisshoppes abovenamed and other lernid men the next day, and upon their reporte of their towardnes and conformitie their Lordships wold take further order.

"Worcester, 19 August, 1575.

"The same day were called before theyr Lordships the Bisshoppes Hereford, Worcester, Coventry and Lichefeld, and Rochester,

[1] According to Lingard, Elizabeth herself occasionally condescended to commit to prison the recusants, who were denounced to her in the course of her progresses, and he quotes the following passage from Lodge's account of the Queen's visit to Rookwood's House, at Euston, in 1578, "Her Majesty hath served God with great zeale and comfortable example, for by her counsaille, two notorious papists, young Rookewoode and one Downes, a gentleman, were both commytted for obstinate papistrie." The Queen had previously thanked Rookwood for her lodging, and given him her hand to kiss.

[2] William Macclesfield was the eldest son of Ralph Macclesfield, of Maer and Aston, co. Stafford, at this date his father was alive. See their pedigree in Vol. III of *Staffordshire Collections*.

to make report of such conferences as they were appointed to have with such gentilmen of the county of Stafford as refused to come to church, who havinge declared to their Lordships the litle effect their conference had as yet wrought with them, their Lordships thinkinge by graunt of some more tyme to be conferred with, they might be brought to better conformitie, called them in aparte and declared unto every of them that considering the litle conformitie they had as yet shewid, they could not be suffered to retorne home onles they wold more dutifullye submyt themselfes to obey and folowe her Majesties lawes, the breache whereof in men of their callinge for example sake could not be tollerated, and for that upon furder conference with learned men it was hooped that the trothe being declared unto them and their reasons and scruples which movid them being answered and removed, they then would conforme themselfes to her Majesties lawes, as became good subjectes to do, their Lordships for favour thought to take this order with them:

"That Brian Fowler be committed to the Bishop of Worcester, to remain with him for conference till Michelmas Even next, in which conference they might frelye declare their conscience, shew such bookes and reasons as movid them to do as they did, and no advantage to be taken of any of their speeches, her Majesties person only excepted, and in case before that tyme he should shewe any conformitie, upon signification of the same from the said Bisshop to their Lordships he shold be dismissed and suffered to retorne home the soner, but if by that tyme no good could be wrought, then was he to receve such furder order, as their Lordships should thinke convenint.

'That Frauncis Gatacre be committed to the Bisshop of Coventrie and Lichefeld, etc

'That Sampson Erdeswike be licensed to go home to fetche his bookes and notes, and on Thursday to repaire to the Bisshop of Worcester, and further was enjoined to declare the same order to his father, who should not departe but taryc with the said Bisshop.

"That William Maxfielde be committed to the Bisshop of Coventrie and Lichefeld, etc.

That John Gifford be committed to the Buisshop (*sic*) of Rochester in matter as befor, save as he was licensed to repair home to his howse, being as he alleadged, by reason of her Majesties late being there, out of order and unfurnished, and therefor to retorne to the said Bisshop the day after her Majesties comyng to Wodstock.

"That Erasmus Wolvesley be committed to the same Bisshop

"At a Council held on the 6 Sept. 1575, John Draicot, Esqr., was committed to the Bishop of Rochester.

"At a Council held on the 1 Nov. 1575, Frauncis Gatacre, Erasmus Wolvesley, and William Maxfield, standing obstinate not to come to churche were committed close prisoners, Gatacre to the Fleet Prison, Wolvesley to the Gate House, and Maxfield to the Marshalsea.

"At a Council held at Windsor, 13 Nov. 1575,[1] Henry (*sic*) Draicote[2] of co. Stafford, Esquire, persisting in his former obstinacy was committed to the Fleet. John Gifford of the said county, Esquier, promised to repaire to his Parishe Churche at some tymes upon the Sondaies and Holy daies, but the same being one and-a-half mile from his howse he could not do it alwaies, their Lordshipps to be advertised from Mr. Deane of Coventrie and Lichefeld being parson there, of such Sondaies and hollidaies as he should not be there, that then he and his familie shold be present at the Common Praier in the chapel belonging to his howse, was suffered to go home.

"At the Council held on the 6 Dec. 1575, Brian Fowler and Hughe Erdeswick were committed to the Fleet."

In the second subsidy granted to the Queen in 18 Elizabeth (1576), John Giffard was assessed at £20, and Dame Ursula Giffard at £15. At these assessments John was bound to supply a lance, *i.e.*, a heavily armed horseman and a light horseman, and

[1] At this Council there were present, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Admiral, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Bedford, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Secretary Smith and Mr. Secretary Walsingham.

[2] A mistake for John. John Draycote was lord of Draycote and Paynsley, and a large landowner in the north of Staffordshire. He died 11th February, 4 James I. See the Draycote Pedigree in Vol. V of *Staffordshire Collections* (from the Visitation of 1663).

Dame Ursula two light horsemen. The highest assessment in the county was that of Sir Walter Aston of Tixall, who was rated at £100, for which he was to find two lances and four light horsemen,[1] but it will be noted that even this was much below the assessment of the Giffards in 1539, when the latter found horses and harness for eleven men.

In 1579 John's eldest son Walter was married to Philippa, one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry[2] White of South Warnborough, co. Southampton, and the manor of Griffe and Coton, co. Warwick, was settled on the young couple, and their issue, subject to the life interest of John Giffard, the father, and Joyce, the mother, of Walter. This Warwickshire manor had apparently been the marriage portion of Joyce Leveson, the wife of John.[2]

The Fines which were levied on this occasion give the following description of his property:—Walton and the land in Chebsey is stated to consist of the manor of Walton, and 13 messuages and gardens, a "columbarium" (dovecote), 500 acres of arable land, 160 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, 60 acres of wood, 400 acres of furze and heath, and 30*s.* of rent in Walton and Chebsey. As the amount of rent is small, most of the manor must have been held in demesne and it will be seen it consisted of 1,620 acres of land in addition to the 13 gardens.

The Chillington, and Whiston, and Hatton manors, with lands in Bickford and Stretton, consisted of 34 messuages and the same number of gardens, 3 mills, 2 dovecotes, 1,000 acres of arable land, 400 acres of meadow, 800 acres of pasture, 200 acres of wood, 200 acres of furze and heath, and 80*s.* of rent, or altogether 2,600 acres in addition to the 34 gardens.[3]

The Marston and Normicote property is not mentioned. At this period the Giffards appear to have bought out most of the lesser freeholders within their manors. By a fine levied in 18

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. III, part 2, p. 17.

[2] *Inqu. p.m.* on Walter Giffard and the Herald's Visitation of 1583, Vol. III of *Staffordshire Collections*. This Inquisition calls Philippa the daughter of Thomas White, but her father's name was Henry. Her brother Sir Thomas White died *s.p.* There is a curious monument to him in South Warnborough Church.

[3] Final Concords, Staffordshire, Vol. XIV *Staffordshire Collections*, pp. 208 and 210.

Elizabeth (1576), Richard Walhouse, one of the most considerable of these, had released to John Giffard all his right in a messuage, a garden, 100 acres of arable land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture and 10 acres of wood in Chyllyngton, for which John gave him £40.[1]

In 1592 John also acquired from John Lane, armiger, a messuage, 2 tofts, 100 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 5 acres of wood, 20 acres of furze and heath, and 5 acres of moor in Hatton and Brewood, for which he paid 260 marks.[2]

Apparently the report of the Dean respecting John Giffard's attendance at church had not been satisfactory, for the Acts of the Council of 1580 show he was a prisoner in the Marshalsea.

At the Council held on the 29th August, 1580, an entry was made that "this daye John Gifford of Brude in the co. of Stafford, Esquire, being bounde by order from my lordes of Her Majesties Privie Councill by Mr. Thomas Trentham[3] and others specially appointed thereunto, to make his personnall apparence before their Lordships this xxix^th^ of Auguste hath accordinglie appeared for the safegarde of his band (bond) taken of him in that behaulf and was furder bound to make his apparence uppon Friday following the 2nd September before the Lord Bushoppe of London, then to answer such matter as by his Lordship shall be objected unto him."

The same order was made in the cases of Bryan Fowler of Sowe and Erasmus Wolsley of Wolsley.

The next order of Council shows John Giffard to be a prisoner in the Marshalsea, for at the Council held on the 9th November, 1580, it was ordered that a letter "be sent to the Knight Mareschall that whereas their Lordships understand that John Gifforde of Chidlington in the County of Stafford, Esquire, heretofore committed to his charge concerning matters of religion, is at this presente troubled with sundry diseases and therfore hathe made suite unto their Lordships that for the better recovery of his helth he might have some libertie, he is therfore

[1] Final Concords, Staffordshire, Vol. XIV, *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 188

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. XVI, p. 117.

[3] Thomas Trentham was of Rocester, co. Stafford.

required, finding this information to be true, upon the receipt hereof to remove him into some place within or nere the Cittie of London which he shall thincke convenient when he may have accesse of phisicions and others unto him for the recovery of his helthe, remayning nevertheles still under his owne charge, or the charge of some trustie person whom he shall thincke meete to attende upon him, so as the libertie which is now granted unto him be not abused."

At the Council held on the 18th March 1580-81, an order was made that a letter be sent to the Justices of Assises in the County of Stafford "to forbear to proceed to the triall of the cause of Alexander Stubs *versus* Ralf Kent, by reson that Mr. John Giffard of that county, Esquier, being as hee alledgeth interested in the matter cannot bee present at the hearing thereof for as much as he is prisoner in the Marshalsea for non conformity in matters of religion, and their Lordships think it not convenient to graunt him leave to bee there, and yet nevertheless would not have his title prejudiced by his absence."

After the permission given by the Council on the 9th November, 1580, John Giffard appears to have taken a house at St. Helens in the City, where he remained in charge of the Knight Marshall. At the Council held on the 2nd April, 1581, an order was made that—

"This day Mr. Jhon Giffard, Esquier, of Gillington in the County of Stafford, remayning prisoner in his own house under the charge of the Knight Marshall, was by their Lordships order for some considerations released of his imprisonment, entering into bandes in the summe of £1,000 to yield himself prisoner again unto the said place under the charge of the Knight Marshall upon the last day of Easter terme next ensewing unles their Lordships shall in the mean season otherwyse take order with him."

At the Council held on the 8th May, 1581, a note was made "The same day also Mr. Jhon Giffard of Gillington in the County of Stafford, Esquire, having before bene released of his imprisonment in his own howse at St. Ellens within London under the charge of the Knight Mareshall for some considerations upon bandes with condition that hee should this day being the last day of Easter terme willingly yeeld himself prisoner again in the foresaid place, unles it should in the mean season bee otherwyse

ordered by their lordships hath this day accordingly made his apparence here, and is willed to yeeld himself unto the Knight Mareschalls charge untill hee shall by their lordships bee from thence discharged."

At the Council of the 28th June, 1581, permission was given to him "to resort to the new wells at Newenham Regis in the co. of Warwick, to remain for the space of 14 days, as also to repair unto a lordshippe of his called Marson in the county of Stafford ther to abyde for his necessarie business by the space of eight dayes. It was likewise ordered notwithstanding his said bond that (touching that pointe of his band for not retayning of any servaunt that shal be knowen to be a Recusant) if within xx daies after his arrival at his owne house he shall therein accomplishe the contentes of the condition of his said bond, he shall likewise avoyde the daunger of the forfeyture thereof and finallie if the said John Giffard shall before the Feast of All Saintes next ensuing appeare before the Lordes and others of her Majesties Privie Counsell yelding himself to their Lordships appointment and direction, that then his said bond to be redelivered unto him and be discharged thereof."

At the Council of 11th July, 1581, it was ordered "that John Gifford being heretofore committed to prison in the Gatehouse for not conformynge himself in matters of Religion uppon his bonde with two suerties to her Majesties use in the summe of C *li*, with the generall condition appointed by their Lordships to be taken of the Recusants, was this daye discharged of prison and sett at libertie."

On the 1st November, 1581, it is noted that "John Giffard of Chillington appeared before the Council, and was allowed liberty for one month and to appear again."

On the 30th, 1581, we read that "John Giffard appeared and was allowed a further liberty of 15 days."

On the 14th December, 1581, John Giffard appeared before the Clerk of the Council to have his appearance recorded and "was thereupon ordered to give his attendance untill by their Lordships order he should be dismissed."

When Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, made his Visitation of Staffordshire in 1583, John Giffard appeared and certified to

his pedigree commencing with his grandfather Sir John Giffard, and detailing all the younger sons and daughters of the house and their wives and husbands. At this date John had two grandsons living, Peter Giffard and John Giffard, and he therefore certifies to the correctness of five generations of his family, with all of whom he had been personally acquainted. This Visitation therefore gives authentic evidence respecting the family and its offshoots for a period of 80 years. In 1663, when Sir William Dugdale made his Visitation of Staffordshire, Walter, the son of the above-named Peter Giffard and great-grandson of John, certified to the correctness of the pedigree up to that date, and this Walter had also a grandson then living, aged five, who is duly entered in the pedigree signed by his grandfather. We have, therefore, official certificates of the births and marriages of eight generations of the family, based upon personal knowledge—a remarkable example of the value of these Heraldic Records for the period over which they extend.

An interval of more than three years now elapses before we find any more records respecting Recusants in the Acts of the Privy Council. At this date Francis Gatacre and Thomas Peshall of Horsley had left the country.[1]

At the Council held on the 3rd March, 1585–86, there is an entry that "John Gifford of Chillingeton in the Countie of Stafford, Esquier, uppon commaundement of the lords of her Majesties most honorable Privy Counsell for matter of recusance restrained to remaine in or about London, uppon his humble suite for recovery of his health being moche impaired, as also for other his necessarie busines, is enlarged and licensed at his pleasure to repaire to the welles at Newman (*sic*) Regis, or to the Bath, as also to his house at Chillingeton for his necessarie busines or els where as his occacions in anie place shall serve to make his abode with his household so as the said John Giffard doe not remaine at his said house at Chillingeton nor at anie place within the countie of Stafford above one moneth at one time so longe as the Quene of Scotes is or doth remaine in anie part of the shire nor untill she be clearlie removed out of that countie

[1] At the Visitation of 1583, Somerset Herald has written against their names "*Hors du Pays.*"

provided allwaies that the said John Gifford shall not departe out of this realme to anie place beyond the seas nor any other Realme without her majesties license first obtained."

In 1585 it was determined to move the Queen of Scots from Tutbury Castle to Chartley. Robert Devereux, the Earl of Essex, who was the owner of Chartley, strongly objected to this proposal, and Secretary Walsingham then wrote to Sir Amias Poulett, in whose charge the Queen had been placed, suggesting Mr. Gifford's house at Chillington, as a place of abode for the Queen. The correspondence which passed on this subject, gives us an interesting account of Chillington, and of the political state of the county at this period. On the 3rd October, 1585, Sir Amias writes from Tutbury to Walsingham in answer to the above letter:—"And being required by your sayed letter to cause a view to be taken of Mr. Giffords howse, I prayed Mr. Darell to make his ymmediate repayre thither, by whom I understand that the howse is well seated, and is furnished with many fayre lodginges, so as this Queen may be very well placed, with a great chamber, gallery, cabinet, and lodging for her gentlewomen, as likewise the Governor and his gentlemen may be lodged in consimilar sort, a fayre orchard, and garden walled about, great store of woodd, Cankwood no far off for C?sart coale, and sea coale may be had with little charge. Two or three parks at hand, good pasturage adjoyninge to the howse besyde the dove howse and other like commodityes. The discommodities are these, the howse being straight to lodge both these families, the brewehowse and brewing vessells so little as will brewe but one toone at a tyme, which is much lesse than sufficient, and no common brewehowse in any towne adjoyning or in any other place of this shire that I can heare of: stable roome lesse than enought for XX geldings which may be enlarged to the numbre of 8 or 10, by means of a stall, and to a far greater nomber by the helpe of the barnes, whereof there are 3 or 4, yf they were not full of corne: hay in the howse XX loads or thereabouts, a small store for so many horses, as must followe this familye, and little hay to be had in these parts for money.

"I had almost forgotten to advertyse you that the howse is veryc well furnished, which may be no meanes be spared, yf this household shall remove thither, this castle being distant from there XX miles so as yt were a matter of extreme trouble and

charge to remove all things from here when by reason of the late fowle weather, the wayes be alreadye as deepe and as fowle as ys possible. I pray you consider effectually of the brewehowse, because yt is a matter which importeth greatleye and yt passeth my understanding to fynd a remedye for it. From Tutbury the 3 October 1585."[1]

A few days afterwards he writes again:—"By your former letters you required me to view Chartley and Tyxhall the howses of the Earl of Essex and of Sir Walter Aston, which I did accordinglye. By a latter letter you wrote that I should cause a view to be taken of Mr. Giffords howse, wherein I supposed you had geven me the larger commission, because you held the matter as desperate, or at the least unlikelye that a gentlemans howse might be sufficient to receave this greate howsehold, hereupon I sent Mr. Darell thither, whose report touching the howse and state of all things, appertayninge as far as he could see or gather by the information of Mr. Giffords servants hath been certified unto you, and I beleve assuredlye that you shall finde yt trewe in all points.

"Touching the state of the countrey, and the neighbours adjoyninge I have taken care to infourme myself by the means of some men of credit in these parts, and do fynd that the gentlemen of calling and countenaunce and best affected in religion as Sir Walter Aston, Mr. Bagot and Mr. Greisley and a fewe such like, have their dwellings distant from Mr. Giffords howse some X miles, some XII, and the nearest IX, only Mr. Littleton a very honest religious gentleman, as I heare, dwellinge within 3 or 4 miles or thereabouts. Mr. Gifford having two brethren nere neighbours to his howse, the one of them ritche, and of good credit in the Shire and both of them backward in religion,[2] so as the sayd howse seemeth to be barren of good neighbours. The strength of the howse deserveth little better comendation, the windowes of the one syde lying open upon the fielde, and the windowes of the other syde where this Queen should be lodged lying open upon the garden, which is environned with a wall of no great height than as a man may reache to the topp, only the

[1] Copied from the original State Papers, Public Record Office.

[2] These would be the Giffards of Blackladies and Whiteladies; the rich one would be the Giffard of Whiteladies.

third Court which serveth for woodd and fewell is walled about, so as yf yt be meant that this Queen should make any long abode there, I must neede say for my discharge that the sayd howse is not of sufficient strengthe for so waightye a charge, but yf yt had bene intended that she should have remayned there onlye during this winter season, and then to have returned hither, which is the only fit howse for all purposes to receave this Queen in this Shere, the weakenes of the sayd Mr. Giffords howse would have bene supplyed with diligence and careful attendaunce. But yf this howse were as well neighboured and of as competent strength as might be wisshed, yet surelye in my simple opinion there are other imperfections more than sufficient to stay or remove thither, and especiallye in the matter of the Brewehowse there."

Here Sir Amias repeats all he said in his former letter about the brewhouse, and the letter concludes:—

"I trusted to have receaved Mr. Bagots letter of assistance from you before this tyme, which I desire greatelye, because when this Queen shall crave to ryde abrode, which she will do in her coche assoone as she is able, I may perchaunce be unable to ryde, and then she will thinke herself yll handled yf she may not take the ayre when her health will permytt yt. From Tutbury the 15th of October 1585. Your most assured poore friend.[1]

"A. Poulet."

In the end, with the assistance of Mr. Bagot, the Queen was removed to Chartley Castle, but it appears that the same difficulty respecting the beer for the household presented itself at that place, and it was eventually procured from Burton. This we know from the accounts of the Babington conspiracy, the letters which passed between the Queen of Scots and the conspirators having been concealed in the barrels of beer, from which they were taken to Walsingham, deciphered, and then put back again.

In 1585 the Queen having taken up the cause of the insurgents in the Low Countries and Belgium, the Recusants were required to find light horsemen for the army or a composition in money. John Gifford of Chillington returned he was unable to find a light horseman, but offered money.[2] On the 31st October, 1585, the

[1] From the original State Papers, Public Record Office.

[2] State Papers, Domestic (printed). Rolls Series.

Sheriff of London notified to the Council that he had received £50 from Mr. John Gifford of Chillington for two light horses, and that Mr. Gifford asked for a letter of discharge in Staffordshire.[1]

In 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, the Commissioners of Recusancy ordered that John Gifford, esquire, be committed to the safe custody of Thomas Philippes, none to have access to him; but on the 28th November, 1588, a note in the State Papers states that John Gifford of Chillington, co. Stafford, took the oath of allegiance and acknowledged Her Majesty to be his only lawful and undoubted Sovereign Lady and Queen.[2] The peril to which the country had been exposed had evoked the dormant patriotism of the Roman Catholics, and many of the irreconciliable section now rallied round the throne.

John Giffard's estates, however, were not restored to him, for the Recusant Roll of 1593 states that Ralph Husbond owed £45 5*s.* 3*d.* of the annual ferm of the lands of John Giffard, armiger, a recusant in Chillington, Bromhalle and Hatton, commencing 8th July, 30 Elizabeth (1588). The same Roll shows that both John Gifford and his wife Joyce were paying £20 a month for their recusancy and at that date each of them owed £80 to the Exchequer.

I have found no further information specially relating to John Giffard. His wife Joyce Leveson died in 1608, and John appears to have erected at this date the altar tomb to her memory, which is now in the church at Brewood, for the date of his own death has been left blank on the monument.

The tomb has an effigy of John in armour and of Joyce, his wife, with an inscription as follows in Roman letters:—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN GYFFORD OF CHYLINGTON ESQR. WHICH DEPARTED THIS LYF THE ANNO DOMINI AND JEYSE HIS WYFE WHO DEPARTED THIS LYF YE 14TH OF MARCH ANNO DOMINI 1608.

At the west end of the tomb are two shields, one bearing the arms of Leveson and the other those of Giffard of Chillington. As the effigy of John was made during his lifetime, it probably bears some resemblance to him.

[1] State Papers, Domestic (printed). Rolls Series.
[2] *Ibid.*

According to the Inqn. p.m. on John's death, he died on the 28th August, 1613, but the Parish Register of Brewood shows he was buried there on the 24th August of that year. The Inquisition was not taken till five months after his death and the Parish Register is more likely to be correct.

The Inquisition was taken at Wolverhampton before Walter Leveson, knight, and two other Commissioners on the 13th January, 11 James I (1614). It states that John Gifford was seised at the time of his death of the manors of Chillington, Whiston and Bickford, High Onne, Merston, Fowford, alias Fulford, the moiety of the manor of Stowhathe, the manor of Normicote, and divers lands and tenements in the above named places and in Enstone, Wolverhampton, Hatton, Stretton, Orslowe, Bromhall, Gnowshale, Blackladies and Brichford, together with the reversion of the site of the Black Nuns of Brewood, and a water-mill and divers lands in Brewood, after the death of Humfrey Gifford, these lands having been granted to Humfrey by Thomas Giffard, knight, by deed dated 1st June, 1 Mary, for a term of 100 years, if Humfrey should live so long, and the said Humfrey was still alive. Also of 80 acres of land in Enstone, now in possession of Sampson Beresford, gentleman, and the tithes of Brichford and Foregate, near Stafford. Also of the manors of Gryff and Coton, co. Warwick; and whilst so seised of the said manors, lands, and tenements, by an Indenture made on the 3rd October, 21 Elizabeth, between him and Joan Bradshawe of Noke, co. Oxon, widow, and Benedict Wynchecombe of Noke, gentilman, and Walter Aston of Tixall, knight, John Talbot of Grafton, armiger, Edward Gifford, gentilman, Humfrey Gifford, gentilman, and William Hill, yoman, in consideration of a marriage between Walter Gifford, son and heir apparent of the said John and Philippa now his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry White, armiger, and of a sum of money paid to the said John Gyfford, the manors of Chillington, Whiston and Bickford, Gryff, and Coton and lands and tenements in those places, and in Hatton, Stretton, Orslowe, and Bromhall, excepting a meadow in Orslowe, late in the tenure of Margaret Jobber, widowe,[1] were settled on John Giffard and Joyce, then his wife, but now deceased, to be held by them for their lives, and with

[1] See the Fines levied on this occasion in Vol. XIV *Staffordshire Collections*, pp. 208 and 210.

remainder to Walter Gifford, and the heirs male of the body of the said Walter, and failing such, to the heirs male of the body of the said John Gifford, and failing such, to the heirs male of the body of Thomas Gyfford, father of the said John, and failing such, to the right heirs of the said John for ever. And John Gyfford had died on the 28th August last, and Walter, his son, was his nearest heir, and was sixty years of age and upwards.

John Giffard had no less than eight sons and six daughters by Joyce Leveson, all of whom are set down in the Visitation of 1583, which is certified and signed by John himself.

They consisted of—

1. Walter Giffard, who succeeded him.
2. Richard.
3. Thomas.
4. Gilbert.
5. Giles.
6. George.
7. Gerald.
8. Edward.

The six daughters were—

1. Mary, married to Richard Brooke, of Lapley.
2. Cassandra, married to Thomas, son and heir of Henry Cassy of Wightfield, co. Gloucester, by whom she had issue, Francis.

3 and 4. Jane and Ursula, twin daughters.

5. Frances.
6. Dorothy.

Before proceeding with the history of John's successors, I propose to give an account of his younger sons, whose lives were sufficiently remarkable to justify the dedication of a few pages to them.

Richard Giffard, the second son of John Giffard, was arrested at the date of the Babington conspiracy. He seems, however, to have been imprisoned merely from his association with the conspirators, and no evidence being found against him, he was soon afterwards released.[1]

We next find him engaged in a buccaneering expedition against the Spaniards, in which he was taken prisoner. In April, 1596,

[1] State Papers (printed).

Henry Duffield, Richard Giffard and three others, write to the Lord Admiral, and to the Earl of Essex, stating that they had been taken into the Havannah ten days ago by the King's (of Spain) fleet under Don Bernardino de Villaveda; that they were treated kindly and honourably, but beg Her Majesty's care for their deliverance.[1]

His subsequent ventures in the buccaneering line were seemingly more fortunate; for in 43 Elizabeth (1601) he purchased a property in Wolverhampton consisting of about 60 acres of land from Michael Saltford and others.[2]

The palmy days for buccaneering, however, ended with Elizabeth's reign. Her successor, James I, in 1623, was negotiating a marriage between his heir-apparent and a Spanish princess, and the unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh, on the demand of the Spanish Ambassador, had been beheaded for buccaneering in the Spanish Main. James' admirals had orders to arrest all suspicious ships at the outports, and on the 2nd July, 1623, the Earl of Rutland writes to Secretary Conway from Stoke Bay, that "he had found a bark in the roads, belonging to a Captain Gifford of Shoreham. The Captain pretends a trading voyage to Rochelle and thence to Ireland, but he has no money, nor bills of exchange, thinks the case suspicious, and has ordered the bark to be stayed at Portsmouth till further orders."

On the 4th July, Secretary Conway answers that the King much approves of what the Earl had done, and especially his discovery of Gifford's ship and the course he had taken thereon.

On the 9th July, the matter having been referred to the Commissioners of the Navy, the latter write that they think that Captain Gifford should not be released without giving security for good behaviour, his pretext for trading to Ireland with the money of a debt sixteen years old, to be recovered at Rochelle, being very improbable.

On the 13th July, Secretary Conway writes to the Navy Commissioners, that the King finding that Captain Gifford's preparations were suspicious, orders him either to stay his voyage, or to put in caution for good behaviour at sea. The Captain

[1] State Papers (printed).

[2] Final Concords, Staffordshire, Vol. XVI, p. 213.

resolves to stay at home, and asks leave to dispose of his ship and goods. This is to be allowed, but the ship is not to go to sea at all, under any command, without giving security against unlawful acts.

On the 23rd July, 1623, the Commissioners of the Navy write to Secretary Conway, that they still think that Captain Gifford should not be permitted to go to sea without giving security for his good carriage, for the Earl of Rutland had found 16 muskets on board his ship.[1]

If the Captain Gifford of these letters was Richard Giffard the son of John Giffard of Chillington, he would have been about 68 years of age at this date.[2]

Richard Giffard married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Leveson, and had a son John who was born in 1597. This John was a knight of Malta and was buried at Wolverhampton Church in 1672. The inscription on his tomb, as copied by Huntbach, was as follows:—

"HIC JACET CORPUS JOHANNIS GIFFARD EQUITIS MELITENSIS FILII RICHARDI GIFFARDI GENEROSI ET ELIZABETH UXORIS EJUS FILIE THOME LEVESON DE WOLVERHAMPTON ARMIGERI, SORORIS GUALTERI LEVESON EQUITIS, OBIIT 17 MARCH 1672, ANNO ETATIS SUE 75."[3]

Of Thomas Giffard, the third son, nothing is known, and he probably died early.

Gilbert Giffard, the fourth son of John, occupies a page in English history, for he played a prominent though a very discreditable part in the Babington conspiracy, for which the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots forfeited her life. Lingard, the historian, gives the following description of him:—"Another and more important instrument was Gilbert Gifford of an ancient Catholic family in Staffordshire. His father had long been a prisoner on account of his religion, his elder brother was a gentleman pensioner at court. Gilbert himself at ten years of age had been sent for his education to one of the English colleges

[1] State Papers (printed). Addenda.

[2] The eldest son, Walter, was born in 1553. Lady Verney, in her *Memoirs of the Verney Family*, mentions a Captain John Giffard, who was a noted buccaneer in his day, and who was a member of the Giffards of Middle Claydon.

[3] Huntbach MS., William Salt Library, Stafford.

abroad under the direction of the Jesuits. At what time or by what means he was seduced to pander for the artful Secretary is unknown, but in December 1585, he came to England and repaired to the house of Walsingham's confidential agent, the decipherer Philipps, where he was entertained as a foreigner under the assumed name of Nicholas Cornelius. He was a young man without almost the rudiments of a beard, of simple mien and foreign manners, appeared to be well acquainted with Spain and Italy, and spoke the languages of several countries, with as much fluency as if he had been a native of each. About three months before his arrival the Scottish Queen had obtained from Elizabeth a promise that Chartley in Staffordshire, a house belonging to the young Earl of Essex, the son-in-law of Leicester, should be assigned for her residence during the winter. Still to her great disappointment she had been hitherto detained at Tutbury; but now an order was despatched for her immediate removal, and Philipps and Gifford followed her separately into Staffordshire, Philipps to join Paulet at Chartley itself, Gifford to visit the family of his uncle who resided at the distance of 10 miles from Chartley."

The above account by Lingard is not quite accurate, but the errors in it are not material.

Gilbert had been intended for the church and had been educated at Douai and Amiens, but having seduced a girl under a promise of marriage he had been discarded by his family and sent abroad. In 1580 he was living in Paris, with a small allowance from his father, which was to cease if he returned to England; the girl whom he had seduced joined him afterwards in Paris.

Sir Francis Walsingham, the Queen's Secretary, had established an agency for the purpose of intercepting the letters written by the Roman Catholic refugees abroad, to their friends in England. These intercepted letters, or copies of them, are now amongst the State Papers in the Public Record Office, and the following extracts have been taken from them. On the 5th August, 1580, Gilbert Giffard writes to John Giffard, esquire, his father, complaining of his hard usage in forbidding his brother Edward to speak to him and turning them both out into the world in a state of poverty. Edward Giffard at this date was a youth of sixteen years of age.

21st September, 1580. George Gifford writes to his brother

Giles Giffard, student in New Inn, "thanks him for his letter, which brings home to him the state of his father's house: all study has ceased at Paris by reason of the plague, desires his uncle Robert may not come to Paris."

21st September, 1580. The same to his father John Gifford, "has joyfully received his letters: the great mortality in Paris obliges them to travel farther into France to a city called Muscyponte (*sic*) (Pont-a-mousson) in Lorraine; wants money. Mr. Bayley his tutor has lent him 12 crowns."

9th October, 1580. Thomas Bayley to Mr. Giles Gifford, "has lent money to George Gifford on his departure to Pontemusson of which he requests repayment. George Gifford will soon want more money, he is a good youth, but somewhat sickly."[1]

12th October, 1580. Richard Gifford to George Gifford (written from Amiens) marvels he has not heard from him for a long time.

A note is added to these papers, stating that these last two letters were sent by Richard Barrey from Dover Castle on the 24th October, 1580, who says that "he has stayed[2] William Hildesley at Dover on his landing from abroad with Mr. Middlemore, the nephew of Mr. Middlemore of the Privy Chamber, who were bearers of letters from many young Papists abroad to their friends in England."

The intercepted letters of Gilbert Giffard, in which he complained of his harsh treatment by his father, and his state of poverty, no doubt furnished Walsingham with the idea of enlisting him in his secret service. When Gilbert made his confession in the Bishop's prison in Paris in 1588, and attempted to explain his dealings with Walsingham, he stated that he had come to Paris from the college at Rheims, and had made there the acquaintance of Morgan, and that Morgan had first suggested to him to practise with the Huguenots of England, and principally with Sir Francis Walsingham, that he had gone to England, and had been apprehended at Rye,[3] and taken before Walsingham, to whom he had related all he knew about the Society of Jesus, and that

[1] He was buried at Brewood on the 17th June, 1585 (Brewood Registers).

[2] *I.e.*, intercepted.

[3] 28th December, 1585. Rogers writes to Walsingham from Paris: "Dr. Giffard is no priest, but has been lately made a deacon. There is news here of his apprehension on the coast, which causes great sorrow." And on the 12th January he writes again, "There is joy that Gilbert Gifford escaped your hands so easily."

Walsingham had given him 20 gold pieces for this information, and that was all the money he had received from him."

The Thomas Morgan who is mentioned in this confession, was one of the English refugees in Paris and the most trusted agent of the Queen of Scots. It will be seen from Morgan's letter of the 5th October, which is given below, that Gilbert Giffard must have offered his services to him at this time as an emissary to open communication with the captive Queen. This was probably done at the instigation of Walsingham, for the latter was endeavouring to establish some means for intercepting the private correspondence of the Queen with her agents abroad. For this purpose it was necessary to find someone who would possess the confidence of the Queen as well as of her Catholic agents, and no one would be more likely to possess this, than a scion of a family who were uncompromising Catholics, whose father had been imprisoned, and whose estates had been sequestrated for persistent recusancy. As Froude says in his history: "So far as possessing the confidence of the ultra Catholics he was everything that was to be desired. His father was a 'Confessor.' One of his brothers was the confidant of Parma and aspiring to regicide,[1] another was in a position if he could be prevailed on, to assist in striking the blow.[2] He himself was dexterous, subtle, many tongued and a thoroughly and completely trained pupil of the Jesuit school. He had already gained the regard of Morgan. To be trusted by Morgan was to be trusted by the Queen of Scots, on all sides he was exactly suited to Walsingham's purpose."

On the 5th October, 1585, Thomas Morgan writes to the Queen of Scots from his prison in Paris,[3] recommending Gilbert

[1] Froude's authority for this statement is taken from the confession of Savage, one of the conspirators, who says in it, "Mr. George Gifford was practiced by Parma to kill her Majesty, and had received to that attempt, £900"; but Gilbert Giffard calls this George his cousin (see p. 153).

[2] This is in allusion to the brother who is stated to have been a Gentleman Pensioner. Elizabeth had many of the younger members of good Catholic families in her Household, and amongst these were Babington, the conspirator himself. George Giffard the pensioner was probably identical with the George Giffard of Weston-under-Edge (see p. 59).

[3] The English Government had complained to the French King of the plots hatched by Morgan in Paris against Queen Elizabeth, and asked for his extradition. The French authorities refused the extradition, but to pacify the Queen had put him into prison. Elizabeth looked upon Morgan as her most dangerous foe.

Giffard to her as a trustworthy person. He says in his letter, "many of sondrye natives and honorable members have found the means to visit me in this undeserved captivity of mine, and among others there was with me of late one named Gilbert Gifforde, a Catholick gentleman to me well known. On that he was brought up in learning of this side the seas many years past, where I have been alwayes his frend to my power, as I wold be profitable to all that deserve well. The sayd gentleman retorneth to his contrye and offered to do me all the frendlye offices he may do, his father is a Staffordshire man, a gentleman of a good howse, well frended in that county, but he is at present a prisoner for our religion in London, and so he hath been for a long time: the sayd Gilbert Gifford hath an uncle who is also a Catholicke gentileman and dwelleth within tenne miles or thereabouts of the place of your continuance. These Giffards be kinsmen and frendes to Francis and Thomas Throgmorton, and otherwise well disposed towards your majesty."[1]

In another letter of later date he writes to her advising her "if possible not to go out of Staffordshire which is altogether in her favor. It was told him that she should have come to Mr. John Giffords house in Staffordshire, the incommoditie of the howse will be requited by the service of the said Gifford."[2]

On the 31st March, 1586, Charles Paget, one of the English exiles in Paris and an agent of the Queen of Scots, writes to her that the conveyor of the letter Gilbert Gifford is very honest and of a good house, and that his family dwelt in Staffordshire. Mary, however, did not require this additional assurance, for on the previous December she had written in cipher to John Giffard of Chillington (Gilbert's father) to console him for his afflictions on account of his religion and promising that if ever she became his sovereign, his and his sons' services should not be forgotten.[3]

[1] Cecil Papers (printed). Historical MSS. Commission. Francis Throckmorton had been executed for treason in 1584. He was a younger son of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton. One of Burghley's spies on the continent writes to him in 1593, speaking of Charles Paget, "His housemate is that traitor, the eldest of the Throgmortons, and between them both, they bring up Throgmorton's son, that was executed, that young imp of impiety, that no doubt will follow his father, step by step, to the gallows. This young imp told me that he hoped ere long to see them lose their heads, that condemned his father to death."

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Ibid.*

It appears from the next letter of Morgan to the Queen of Scots, that Gilbert Giffard had informed him that he was in communication with Walsingham, but with the intention of serving the Catholic cause. Morgan writes to her under date of 14th April, 1586:

"Some priests in banishment have entered into conference with Secretary Walsingham; yet they mean to profit their contry, and not to serve Walsingham's turn whatsoever they may promise him; he knows two of the priests, one is Gifford, a kinsman nigh in blood to Francis and Thomas Throgmorton, the other is Gratley, a sweet soul of Jesus, who reconciled the Earl of Arundel and many other members."[1]

It is now known that Gratley, "the sweet soul of Jesus," like Gifford was in the pay of Walsingham. All these letters were intercepted by that wily minister, were deciphered in his office, and then passed on to their destination. The originals are now in the Public Record Office, or amongst the Cecil Papers.

The method of communication between the Queen of Scots and her agents by means of the Burton brewer is well known. It had been established by Giffard and Walsingham, but when once in operation, Giffard was no longer needed and was more useful to Walsingham in Paris. He was therefore sent abroad again to gather all the information he could from Morgan, and it is very doubtful whether he was ever acquainted with the conspiracy.[2] So great, however, was the confidence which Giffard inspired in Morgan, the latter entrusted to him the key of the cipher in which the correspondence was carried on, and the very first letter which Mary wrote, by the new method of communication, was the one in cipher to Gilbert's father which has been named above.

The conspirators were arrested in August, 1586, and seven of them who were shown to be privy to the plot for assassinating the Queen were executed in September. Many others had

[1] Cecil Papers (printed). Historical MSS. Commission. I think it very possible that Gilbert Giffard played false with Walsingham, either for the purpose of serving his own party, or of obtaining money from both sides.

[2] Ballard, the Jesuit Priest, appears to have been the instigator of the conspiracy. Lingard has, I think, misapprehended the part which Gilbert Giffard played in the drama, for he describes him as the author of the plot, but as Froude says, "the channel of communication which Gilbert Gifford opened was used by the conspirators, but it does not appear that Gifford himself was ever trusted with the secret."

been arrested, who were afterwards discharged. A memo. amongst the State Papers of August, 1586, states that George Gifford had been arrested and warrants had been issued to arrest Babington, Richard Giffard, Gilbert Giffard and the others who were afterwards executed.

On the discovery of the plot, Gilbert, who in the meantime had returned to England, fled again to France, to give semblance to the idea that he was in danger in England, but he did not escape the vengeance of the Catholics whom he had betrayed, for his correspondence with Walsingham having been discovered in the following year he was thrown into prison at Paris, where he remained till his death in 1590.

Up to that date, however, he was in communication with Walsingham and his secretaries. In August, 1586, he writes to Thomas Phelippes, the decipherer of Walsingham, "As they have discovered all, he is in great disgrace with them, and he cannot read his letter as he left his cipher behind him."[1] In the first sentence he must allude to the confession of the conspirators. In his confession Savage stated that he was persuaded to join in the conspiracy by Gilbert Giffard, and by Dr. William Giffard,[2] but as Lingard says in a note, "Such confessions deserve little credit, and this one in particular contains much that appears very questionable." The fact is all these confessions were made under fear of torture, and the prisoners inserted much that was doubtful or taken on hearsay, with a view of making them as full as possible, and to save themselves from the rack. Walsingham too, who was never sure of his agents, was glad to obtain incriminating evidence against them even if it was of a doubtful character. In this way their lives were at his mercy if they played him false.

In March, 1587, Thomas Phelippes writes to Gilbert Gifford, "the Queen and Secretary Walsyngham were assured of his loyal attention and have promised him a pension of £100 a year, frequent intelligence was expected from him, as upon the late accident of the Queen of Scots death, there had been an arrival of disaffected persons from England or Scotland."[3]

[1] State Papers. Rolls Series.

[2] This Dr. William Giffard was one of the Jesuit Fathers in high esteem at Rome and was afterwards Archbishop of Rheims.

[3] State Papers. Rolls Series.

Mary Queen of Scots had been beheaded in the previous month.

On the 9th March, 1587, Gilbert Giffard writes to Henry Willsden, the Secretary of Walsingham, to say that "since his last letter he has retired to Rheims, the fact of the Queen of Scots death having raised so many disputes." At this time he was evidently afraid of assassination, see his letter to Throgmorton on p. 153.

At Rheims, however, he was of no use to Walsingham, and on the 26th April, Gilbert Giffard writes to Phelippes that "according to his wishes he had repaired to Paris."

In another letter he says, that on his way from Rheims he had met with Wolseley, and had had a conference with Morgan, who said he "never would forsake the King of Scots."[1]

The Wolseley here mentioned is Erasmus Wolseley, who had married Cassandra Giffard, the aunt of Gilbert. He was one of the Recusants who had retired to France and his estates had been sequestered.[2]

In June, 1587, Thomas Phelippes sends 150 crowns to Gilbert Gifford, with a new cipher, and orders him "to practice with the agents of foreign princes, specially with the Nuncio, Mr. Paget, Morgan, Fitzherbert and others. He marvels that Gifford had not mentioned Morgan's treaty with the Queen Mother."[3]

On the 7th September, 1587, Thomas Phelippes writes to Gilbert giving him directions how to excuse himself "for not discovering those who dealt for the Queen of Scots."

The meaning of this letter is not quite clear from the short abstract of it in the Calendar of the State Papers, but it looks as if Gilbert had tried to screen the conspirators. I think it, however, clear that Gilbert Giffard never knew the contents of the letters which passed between the Queen of Scots and the conspirators, his function being merely to establish the means of communication between them.

On the 15th December, 1587, Sir Edward Stafford, the English ambassador at Paris, writes to Walsingham, "I stayed the bearer, hoping to recover certain papers and ciphers taken at Gilbert Gifford's

[1] State Papers.
[2] Recusant Roll, No. 1.
[3] State Papers.

chamber, since he was apprehended with an English quean.[1] I hear that there are some papers discovered of the death of the Queen of Scots, and of the apprehension of the gentlemen who were executed, which they thought to make great profit of to Her Majesty's dishonour. They say they have found out that he kept intelligence with Her Majesty by Philippes' means. I have set divers ways to give him warning of the taking of his papers, which as yet he does not know, as also to keep his tongue and not betray himself."

A few days later, Stafford writes:—

"I wrote you of the taking of Gifford the priest, for whom I have done what I could to help him. I did not care how, if he had not discovered[2] that I offered him favor, and he refused it himself, thinking to gain favor and thereby save himself. If I could have helped him I would have spared nothing, because his examination and confession may give subject to Her Majesty's enemies to procure a scandalous opinion to be conceived of her and her Council, as they mean to turn a letter or two and especially one of Phelippes to him, so as to prove that he was the setter on of the gentlemen who were executed for that enterprise of the Queen of Scots, and then to discover them, and that he was practised to this by you and Phelippes, and they would fain have it with Her Majesty's knowledge. He has shown himself the most notable treble villain that ever lived, for he has played upon all the hands in the world. I have sent you copies of his answers of which I have the originals, whereby you may see how vilely he dealt with me to say that the billet was safe, yet by word of mouth sent me word that it was burnt when it was shewn me by one that gave me warning before his letter came to me. . . .

"I send you a copy of a letter which he wrote in prison to Throgmorton, whereby you will see what a villain he is. I have not the original, as he that brought it dared not be known to have shown it to me, but upon my credit, it is word for word. Grimstone copied it while he was talking to me: he has promised to do what he can to get it into his hands by stealth after he has rendered it,

[1] This must be the unfortunate girl whom he had seduced. Froude has turned this sentence into a statement that Gifford "was discovered in a brothel." In his effort to be picturesque, Froude is often very inaccurate.

[2] The word "discover" in Elizabethan phraseology, means to "divulge."

and then he will give it to me, but he has given me one he wrote to his brother who went about to steal the English ships to Dunkirk, and was killed.[1] A copy of which I also send, whereby you may perceive that he was acquainted with the enterprise, and a persuader of it, and by which you will also see the honesty of the man. He sent a letter to Grimstone to be sent to Wysden, and bid them put it in a cover to Offley, but I have sent it to you. I know it is to Phelippes for in their cipher they told me it was his name, you can either send it to Phelippes or to Offley for him &c."[2]

Gilbert Giffard's letter to his cousin Throgmorton is also amongst the State Papers, having been forwarded as an enclosure with Stafford's despatch. In this letter he makes the best excuse he can to his Catholic relations for his dealings with Walsingham. Up to the date of the discovery of the Babington conspiracy he might have been the dupe of Walsingham, but what is fatal to his character for honesty is the fact of his having acted as Walsingham's spy for eighteen months after the discovery of the plot, and up to the date of the interception of his letters in December, 1587. The letter is endorsed by Philippes, "Gilbert Giffard to Throgmorton, out of prison."[3] "My intelligence with those in England began last Easter 12 months, with consent of the Cardinal, Charles Paget, Morgan, and others on pretext of treating an accord between the Council and us Catholics. I was sent by them to negotiate an affair begun by the Cardinal, and was pressed to return into England where I stayed only 15 days, being much frightened and obliged to disguise myself as a servant of Mr. Chasteauneuf. I returned to France, and soon after the last conspiracy was discovered in England, they wrote me that they were sure I had fled away, and asked why. I answered that my father had heard of my return to England and was much grieved, and fearing

[1] Amongst the State Papers there is one endorsed 26th October, 1589. Gifford to his brother Edward that stole away the ship to carry her to Dunkirk. Edward was the youngest son of John Giffard of Chillington.

[2] State Papers (printed). Record Series. Addenda, 1580-1625.

[3] Meaning, I conclude, that Throgmorton was out of prison. The latter was, doubtless, Thomas Throgmorton, of Coughton, co. Warwick, who was cousin to Gilbert, through the marriage of Ursula Throgmorton to Sir Thomas Giffard, the grandfather of Gilbert. Thomas Throgmorton was a Recusant and frequently in prison during this reign.

lest I should not get leave to return to France, if I asked it, I ventured to go without warning them, fearing my father. Soon after Savage accused me before the Council of having treated with him to assassinate the Queen; on this my father was in great danger of death, and if I had not purged him to those in England, it must have been over with him. I had returned to Pont-a-mousson partly for fear of my person, partly to avoid all opportunity of writing to them, knowing that Walsingham had threatened and said in anger 'God's death! never man has been so near cheating me as Gifford.' This was because he thought that under pretext of making a composition between the Catholics and those of the religion, I had conspired the death of the Queen. I sent a letter of excuse and had a reply that I was condemned of lese majeste, but if I would return into the country, I should be received to mercy. To that effect they constrained my father to write to me, but by another way he forbade my returning and told me the Chancellor had offered a large sum to get me. I answered that I was at my studies, well lodged, and could not return. They would not accept the excuse, and said that at least I ought to persuade Gratley to return. I sent this letter to Gratley and wrote them word that he was gone into Germany.

"Some months after, they accused me of giving a letter to my cousin George Gifford to persuade him to kill the Queen.[1] I replied that I had only spoken to him once and that was to tell him that his brother wished him to hasten his intended journey to Constantinople. Thus I have temporized, to avoid the ruin of my house. I have been often solicited to give them advices, but I have excused myself, sometimes pretending not to receive their letters, sometimes promising to try. In their last letter they complain that I mock them, and bear them little affection. I swear by my baptism that I never wrote them anything that I was not certain had come to their ears before. I have touched no private affairs except in my own defence. I have done nothing that I should be ashamed of before the world, nothing for which I had not the consent of the best Catholics. In temporizing with them, I act as does Charles Arundel in haunting the house of their ambassador, as Suigo has done by consent of Don Bernardino, and Fitzherbert to Walsingham, what I do is only to know their pro-

[1] This was in the confession of Savage, one of the Babington conspirators.

ceedings and save my father's life. I have never meddled with affairs of religion, nor of the state of that kingdom, nor offended any Catholic nor written what is not notorious to everybody.

"Soften your heart my dear cousin and do not let me lose all by the clamours of my adversaries. They accuse me of promising that woman marriage. I never thought nor spoke of such a thing. I am very ill, and have no means, if you do not aid me, or at least speak to Mr. Tempest to come and see me." (*In French, two and three-quarters pages.*)

A copy of his letter to his brother Edward is also amongst the State Papers. It is endorsed in a contemporary hand "copy of Giffords letter to his brother Edward" and is headed:—

"Coppy of his letter to his brother that stole away the shipp to carry her to Dunkirk.

"Monsieur, Je suis bien mary que vous n'attendiez pas mon arrivée a Roan, car javais bien prepare la furniture requis a vostre voiage, vous paierez les despences que je fiz a votre bonne volonté. Dieu vieulle que le tout vous soit succede selon vostre intention car j'en ay bel peur. Dieu sur tout. J'en ay bien fait prier le bon Dieu pour vous, mais je n'estime pas que vous ne dittes mot quel ordre vous pristez a Roan pour laddressement de voz lettres a Dunkarke, car il est bien difficile d'icy denvoyer la, sinon par Calais, la ou je n'ay point de cognoissance a qui les puis addresser, voilà pourquoi je me suis resolu de vous ecrire par la voie de Brusselles, d'ou j'ay recu un couple de lettres pour vous le 25 du present mois de Ingram Thing et nostre cousin lesquelles a vostre absence j'ay pris l'hardiesse d'ouvrir, come vous debuissey des miennes . . . . Du reste, faittez bon visage a tout le monde, faittez vos affaires sagement pour vostre honneur et la maison dont vous estez: autrement sera mieux de ne vous hazarder point, pour en laisser l'honneur a autruy.

"Vostre tres affectionne,

"(a cipher)."

In January, 1588, Gilbert Giffard writes to Henry Willsden the Secretary of Walsingham, that their correspondence had been discovered and their letters intercepted, that he was arrested on Friday before Christmas Day, and his cipher was also found, he

has been several times examined, and his accusers lay the death of the Queen of Scots to his charge.[1]

On the 3rd January, 1588, Gilbert Giffard writes to his uncle Hugh Offley to ask him to apply to his father for some money to help him out of prison.[2]

An intercepted letter from Charles Paget to one Berden, dated 31st January, 1588, from Paris, states that Gilbert Giffard remains in the Bishop's prison in Paris. In this letter Paget rails violently against Gilbert Gifford and Thomas Phelippes, "in whose letters there is much knavery found in practising the death of the Queen of Scots." [3]

2nd February, 1588. Gilbert Giffard writes to Walsingham "he is promised his liberty on condition to conform himself and to meddle no more with those of England, desires to hear from him and vows unalterable faithfulness, has great offers if he will cease dealing with England.[4]

On the 8th February, 1588, Gilbert Gifford writes to Henry Willsden, "he will hardly believe how traitorously some have dealt with him, is sure the Ambassador (Sir E. Stafford) has been the only cause of his trouble, he will do nothing for him, expects his liberty daily. When at liberty will inform him of other secrets which he dare not now venture." [5]

10th February, 1588. An intercepted letter from Charles Paget to Berden—"Giffard remains as he did he deserves well to lose his life and had he been in Rome or Spain, he should have done so." [6]

16th February, 1588. Gerard Giffard writes to Ralph Hosband, Merchant in London, "he found his brother in the Bishops prison in Paris, he finds many enemies, but some are reasonable, an answer is looked for from the Pope and Cardinal, which is not expected to be favorable, the expences are excessive." [7]

[1] State Papers (printed). Rolls Series. [2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.* [4] *Ibid.*

[5] State Papers. There is a letter in the Cecil Papers, dated 1591, from John Snowden to Burghley, in which he states, that when Gifford used privacy with Secretary Walsingham, the Ambassador then in France, being envious, let Sir Charles Arundel and Thomas Fitzherbert, in Rome, know how they might discover Gifford and intercept his letters.

[6] State Papers (printed). Rolls Series.

[7] Ralph Hosband was in possession of John Giffard's property by grant from the Crown, but he appears by this letter to be acting in the interests of the family. (Recusant Roll, No. 1.)

On the 17th March, 1588, Thomas Barnes in a report of his proceedings to Phelippes, says "it is said that my cousin Gilbert, on hope of enlargement has undertaken the detection of the enterprize of the Gentlemen, and the discovery of the intercourse and convoy to the Queen of Scots, and I hear that for quarelling with his keeper, he is removed to a worse prison, or to the dungeon."[1]

On the 16th July, 1588, Gilbert Giffard writes to Walsingham, "the time is come when he shall be able to do no less service than before, his only stay being want of money, he thinks Stafford has dealt underhand with the Cardinal against him, etc." A postscript states all this was untrue, being written in presence of his enemies.[2]

It seems from this letter that Gilbert was under the apprehension that his correspondence would be intercepted, and that probably took place. On the 1st August, however, he acknowledges in a letter to his father, John Gifford, the receipt of 100 crowns from his uncle Hugh Offley, by the hands of Bartholomew Martin.[3]

29th August, 1588. Gilbert writes to his brother Gerard Giffard, "thinks his liberty will not be long deferred."

At this date Gilbert had made a confession to the Bishop of Paris, although he does not mention it. His confession is dated the 14th August, 1588.

The Confession of Gilbert Gifford, translated.[4]

A.D. 1588, 14th of August, at Paris, from the Bishop's prison.

When I first arrived at Paris (after my departure from the College of Rheims), I said privately to Morgan that if I should happen to be apprehended in England and be placed in the presence of Walsingham, I would divulge that I had been a persistent enemy of the Society of Jesus, and that I had determined to follow it up, and that I was willing to undertake and attempt anything against them in his service, all of which was approved by Morgan.

Afterwards when I was apprehended at the port (called Rye) and taken to Walsingham, I disclosed to him the whole matter in the way I stated above, adding moreover that I would bring it

[1] State Papers. [2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.*

[4] The original is in Latin, and is preserved at Hatfield.

about that many others would unite with me in this matter, which pleased Walsingham very much. When this was done he dismissed me, and not very long after he arranged that 20 guineas should be sent to me. When this was done I instantly informed Morgan clearly by letter, and that I had taken upon me to summon Doctor Gifford to England. Which having been read, Morgan (as I believe), summoned Doctor Gifford to Paris. At the same time I wrote to Morgan by the French ambassador's messenger that Doctor Gifford should by no means come into England, although in the letters first seen by Walsingham, I wrote that he should come.

About the same time Morgan wrote to me to England concerning Doctor Gifford's coming into England, Doctor Gifford himself knowing of the whole of this matter. For Morgan had arranged that Doctor Gifford should write to me to England at the same time and it had been agreed between them that I should, as it were, follow Morgan's directions in every way, and give credence to them.

These things were done on my first return into England where I stayed for some time and what conversations I had with Walsingham I informed Morgan of from day to day, and Morgan often wrote to me concerning the same affair. But very soon I became tired of the matter, and I wrote to Morgan that I should again cross over. He persuades me not to do it. Nevertheless I prepare myself for the journey, and now hasten to France, pretending to Walsingham that the cause of my journey was that I might bring Doctor Gifford back with me to England, for the purpose of doing which thing, letters of safe conduct were given to me, wherein a space was left for inserting the name, namely, that Doctor Gifford (as I had pretended), crossing over should put in the name that might seem more convenient for him, and so might be sent away without examination or scrutiny. On my arrival I gave this letter—which they call a passport—to Morgan, by virtue of which Meredith, a certain English priest, returned to England.

Philip, one of Walsingham's servants and spies, often told me that Morgan was most intimate and friendly with him. He also named the times when they should sup and dine together at Paris; which thing indeed, from Philip's conversation, appeared

to me to be quite true, as he imitated Morgan's manners and actions to the life, and he seemed to be very well acquainted with Morgan's nature. What they should treat about and to what end, I know not. Nevertheless, Morgan once narrated to me that Philip had revealed to him certain letters written in cipher at Paris. I received no money from Walsingham except shortly before my apprehension at Paris, but that was not known in the Morgan family, at any rate he knew that I had received money from him. It is clear in my letters to Walsingham, now intercepted, that I wrote that Morgan would do anything against our Cardinal and the Jesuits. In the same I wrote that Morgan strongly urged me to return into England.

It is certain that Walsingham knew that Morgan was aware of my actions, for, in truth, I always warned Walsingham that Morgan would be steadfast, inasmuch as I understand he was acting against our illustrious Cardinal. But this letter had been written sometime before I was thrown into prison here, wherefore it is clear that those things which I said concerning Morgan's disposition towards the Cardinal are not fictions. For that letter was written after my first return out of England, when Morgan advised that I should turn back.

And I wrote such things concerning Morgan to Walsingham on the basis of the consultations which were then held between us, and because at that time we had in hand the composing of a book against the Cardinal and the Jesuits. I do not know how that letter was intercepted at Paris, for never did greater familiarity pass between me and Morgan than at this time, which is an argument that I concealed nothing. But since that time three years have elapsed. As regards the book against the Jesuits, when he was again in England we worked upon it; but in good faith, what refers to me I never thought would be brought up against me. But when I had returned from England, Morgan again urged with me to go back, but I was unwilling to be persuaded. At length he caused that Gratley should persuade me to do this; whom for a time I resisted. But at last I yielded, and for an excuse for so sudden a return, we all with one accord agreed upon the composing of the book. Gratley put the whole together, but Morgan supplied many discourses, and often for two hours in succession he was wont to discourse with me concerning

things against the Cardinal and P. Parsons, the chief points of which things we included in the book, for example, concerning the bishops and their ambition, and a discourse against the general invasion of England.[1]

The English Ministers attached great importance to obtaining a copy of this confession, and they evidently effected their object, for a copy of it is now amongst the Cecil Papers at Hatfield and has been printed in the proceedings of the Historical MSS. Commission in the original Latin. It will be seen that under the guise of a full confession, it really discloses nothing.

On the 12th October, 1588, Walsingham writes to Gilbert Giffard, "that he was making endeavours for his release, and fears to commit anything to his hands till he is at liberty. God had given a glorious victory to England, and the Spanish ships had been destroyed on the coast of Ireland."

On the 13thNovember, 1588, Thomas Fitzherbert writes to his cousin, Gilbert Giffard, "that he hoped he would receive his liberty shortly, but the Bishop takes time to consult with the Legate."

Thomas Fitzherbert was one of the English refugees in Rome.

On the 6th December, 1588, Gilbert Giffard writes to his brother "that he has been forced to make a submission, and agree not to proceed against his persecutors."

He never appears to have been released and died in the Bishop's prison in Paris, in 1590, or early in 1591.

Giles, the fifth son, has been already mentioned in the account of Gilbert Giffard. Nothing more is known respecting him.

George Giffard, the sixth son of John Giffard, is shown by the Brewood Registers to have died in 1585. This George has been erroneously described as the Gentleman Pensioner of the Household by Lingard and Froude.[2]

Gerard Giffard, the seventh son, occurs amongst the Recusants

[1] Hatfield House Correspondence. Historical MSS. Commission, Part III, No. 715. There is more to the same effect but it is of no interest.

[2] A George Giffard is frequently mentioned in the State Papers of this period. In the Cecil Papers he is styled "the Pensioner," and must have been one of the Gentlemen Pensioners in the Queen's Household. The first appearance of his name in the State Papers is in April, 1583, when he is mentioned as having procured the escape of a prisoner, Nyx, whilst being carried from Newgate to the White Lion, in the city. On the discovery of the Babington conspiracy, all the

in 1607, in the State Papers. These name Sir Walter Giffard, of Higham (High Onn), co. Stafford, and Gerard Giffard, of Astley, co. Warwick, his brother. He occurs again in a list of Recusants in 1611, and that is the latest notice which I have found of him. The Brewood Registers record the burial of Gerard Giffard, gentilman, on the 20th April, 1620. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Chamberlain, of Astley, co. Warwick, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, who died unmarried.[1]

On the 18th June, 1650, Richard and Elizabeth Milborne, of London, made a claim on the estate of Walter Brooke, of Lapley, co. Stafford, which had been sequestered, claiming an annuity bequeathed to Elizabeth, then wife of Gerard Gifford, in 1631, by her daughter Margaret Gifford, and which had been paid by Margaret's executors till the estate had been sequestered. The question was referred to Brereton, of the County Committee, who reported that the estate was sequestered for the recusancy of Walter Brooke, of Lapley, executor of Margaret Gifford, and then passed into the hands of a son of Lord Petre who had married the sole daughter and heir of Walter Brooke.

Edward, the eighth son, has been already mentioned in the account of Gilbert Giffard. According to Sir Edward Stafford's letter of 1587, he had been killed shortly before that date in an attempt to carry off an English vessel to Dunkirk. The latter

associates and friends of Babington and his fellow conspirators were arrested and examined, and amongst these were George Giffard and Richard Giffard. The latter must be the second son of John Giffard of Chillington.

Nothing of importance apparently was found to incriminate George Giffard, but he was obnoxious for some reason to the ruling powers, and there is a letter from one Richard Young to Walsingham, dated 13th December, 1586, stating he had drawn up the charge against George Giffard, after an examination of several witnesses, and he would be indicted for being concerned in several robberies in London and Westminster "by means of an engine," and for highway robberies on Hounslow Heath.

After this George Giffard fled the country, having probably received some intimation of this prosecution. Amongst the State Papers there is a letter from one John Gale, dated 28th May, 1592, in which he writes that he had found George Giffard at Venice, who had lately come from Constantinople. In this year, however, he must have been reinstated in his post at court, for he occurs amongst the Gentlemen Pensioners of 1592. The name and arms of a George Giffard are amongst the carvings made by prisoners in the Tower on the walls. The arms are the ten torteaux of Giffard of Weston-under-Edge.

[1] Visitation of Warwickshire 1619, by Camden, Clarence King of Arms, and Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding (printed).

town had been taken by the Spaniards in 1583, and was the base of operations for the invasion of England in 1588.

WALTER GIFFARD.

1613 TO 1632.

Walter, the eldest son of John Giffard, like his father, was an uncompromising adherent of the old doctrines. The latter had committed the error of entrusting the education of his sons to the Jesuit fathers of Douai and Amiens, and the result was the steady decline of the family fortunes for more than a hundred years, in fact, if it had not been that the eldest sons during this period married rich wives, the family must have been completely ruined. When, however, it is considered what the doctrines of the Jesuits were at this time, it is impossible to feel much sympathy for their adherents amongst the educated classes in England. The Popes claimed the right to excommunicate sovereigns and to absolve their subjects from their allegiance, and a Bull to that effect had been published against the English Queen. The Jesuits supported this monstrous claim in their schools and even preached the doctrine that assassination of sovereigns was a lawful act when performed for the benefit of the Catholic Church. The result of such teaching is shown in the history of this period, for every head of a party opposed to the Jesuits or to the Catholic League, lost his life by assassination with the single exception of Elizabeth.[1] No one, therefore, can blame the measures of her ministers which preserved her life, however rigorous such measures may appear at the present day. The English Catholics, as a body, were loyal, but a minority amongst them were the dupes of this stupid fanaticism, and amongst this irreconcilable section for at least three generations must be reckoned the Giffards of Chillington, and all their collateral branches.

As already shown in the account of his father, Walter was married to Philippa White in 21 Elizabeth (1579). When this event occurred he seems to have taken up his abode at High Onne, or during his father's lifetime, he is usually styled of that place.

[1] *E.g.*, William the Silent of Holland, the Admiral Coligni, Henry III of France, and Henry IV of France.

At the date of his marriage he was 26 years of age. It was, perhaps through this marriage that the Giffards acquired the manor of Netham, co. Hants. This manor was sequestrated and sold by the Commissioners of forfeited estates in 1653.[1]

In 44 Elizabeth (1602), and whilst his father was still alive, Walter purchased the Fulford property. This consisted of rather more than 600 acres of land in Fulford, Hilderstone, Dilhorn, and Draycote on the Moors.[2]

On the 4th October, 1609, the State Papers contain a grant to Andrew Alexander, of the benefit of the recusancy of Walter Giffard, of Hicon (High Onn).[3] It was not until 1613 that his father died, and the only mention I have met with of Walter after he became head of his family are the notes of the examination of Mr. Gifford, of Chillington, and three other Catholics, by Mr. Secretary Coke (the famous lawyer), respecting a Papal Bull said to have been brought into England to permit Recusants to repair to church twice a year.[4]

Walter died on the 27th April, 8 Charles I (1632). The inquisition on his death states that he held the manors of Chillington, Whiston, Bickford, High Onne, Merston, and Fulford, and a moiety of the manor of Stow Heath, and lands in Brewode, Waltonfield, Enston, Orslowe, Bromhall, Gnosall, Blackladies, Brichford, the site of Blackladies and the Water mill, and Forgate near Stafford. That in 13 James (1615–16), Walter Giffard had enfeoffed certain trustees named in the above manors, etc., to the use of Walter Giffard for life, with remainder to Peter Giffard his heir apparent, and Frances his wife, and the heirs male of the body of Peter, and failing such, to the heirs male of the body of Walter, and failing such, to the heirs male of the body of John Giffard, the father of Walter Giffard, and failing such, on the heirs male of the body of Thomas Giffard, knight, the grandfather of Walter, and failing such, on the right heirs of Walter for ever.

The inquisition further states that John Giffard the father of Walter, was seised of the manor of Griffe and Coton, in co. Warwick, and in 21 Elizabeth on the marriage of Walter Giffard,

[1] Reports of Commissioners for Compounding (printed). Rolls Series.
[2] Final Concords, Staffordshire, Vol. XVI, p. 219 of *Staffordshire Collections*.
[4] State Papers (printed). Rolls Series. [4] *Ibid.*

son and heir of John, with Philippa White, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas White, armiger, Griffe and Coton had been settled on John Giffard and Joyce, then his wife, for their lives, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of Thomas Giffard, knight, deceased, the father of the said John, and failing such, on the right heirs of John Giffard for ever. John and Joyce had died, and Walter had entered under the above settlement into Griffe and Coton, and had enfeoffed Richard Chamberlayne, and Hugh Audeley in the manor, and Walter had died at Chillington on the 27th April, 8 Charles I (1632). Peter, his son, was his nearest heir and was 50 years of age and upwards.

Chillington was held of the Bishop and was worth annually £59 3*s.* 4*d.*

Whiston and Bickford were held of William Lord Paget, and were worth £10 4*s.* 4*d.*

High Onne and Orslowe (*sic*) and certain tenements in Waltonfield, and Normicote, and Gnosall, were held of the King *in capite*, and were worth £4.

Orslowe was held of the Barony of Stafford, and was worth 56*s.*, and was held by knight's service.

Brichford and Forgate and Merston were held of the King *in capite* by knight's service, and were worth £15 4*s.* 10*d.*

The moiety of Stowheath was held of the King *in capite*, by the service of half a knight's fee, and was worth 100*s.*

The tenements in Stretton were held of Richard Congreve, as of his manor of Stretton, and were worth 30*s.*

Blackladies was held of the King *in capite* for one-tenth of a knight's fee, and was worth £7 10*s.*

Griffe and Coton were worth 40*s.*, but the jury were ignorant by what service they were held.

It will be seen that this inquisition names four generations of the family.

Walter Giffard lies buried at Brewood under an altar tomb, on which are effigies of himself in armour, and his wife Philippa White. The inscription on the tomb is—

HIC JACET WALTERUS GIFFARD ARMIGER DNS DE CHILLINGTON, QUI OBIIT 27 APRILIS 1632, ET PHILIPPA UXOR EJUS FILIA RICARDI WHITE ARMIGERI, QUE OBIIT 20 JULII 1636.

"Ricardi" is clearly a mistake.[1] The baptismal name of Philippa's father has undergone numerous variations at the hands of historians and heralds, but there is no doubt it was Henry. The inquisition on John Giffard, the father of Walter, calls her the daughter of Henry White, esquire, and the inquisition on Walter calls her the daughter of Thomas White. She was really the granddaughter and coheir of Sir Thomas White, her father Henry having died in the lifetime of his father. Thomas White was knighted by Queen Elizabeth during one of her progresses, and there is an interesting monument to him in South Warnborough Church. In his notes on the Staffordshire Visitation of 1663, Vol. V, *Staffordshire Collections*, H. S. Grazebrook shows that in the pedigree of Englefield in the Warwickshire Visitation of 1619, Robert White is stated to have had issue by Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Inglefield, a son Thomas, whose son Henry had four daughters and coheirs, one of whom, Philippa, married Walter Giffard.

The Parish Register of Brewood records the funeral of Walter Giffard as having taken place there on the 9th May, 1632.

Walter Giffard had issue by Philippa White:—

1. Peter, who succeeded him at Chillington, and whose history will be given in another chapter.
2. John, who is stated in the Herald's Visitation to have married a sister of Sir John Andrews, knight, of Winwick, co. Northampton.

   It is difficult to disentangle the history of this John from that of his nephew—of the same name—but the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding identifies him with John Giffard of Eastbury, co. Berks., who, with his wife Elizabeth, compounded for their estates in 1646. His delinquency consisted in having acted as Major of Brigade under Prince Maurice for six months. He had surrendered in April, 1646, and his lands had been sequestrated.

[1] "Ricardi" has been printed on the tomb in black paint by a modern restorer: the original name having become too faint to be distinguished. These tombs were repaired in the early part of the last century.

In 1652, his lands in Wiston, Bickford, Brewood, and Cannock, had been bought by Thomas Gregg.

Eastbury Farm, co. Berks., had been bought by Samuel Dobbs, and his lands and houses in Marston Parish had been bought by Thomas Hartley.[1]

The same proceedings, name a daughter of this John Giffard married to Anthony Dormer, the younger, of Wolverhampton, and also a son Peter, who appears to have entered the service of the Commonwealth under Cromwell. A Peter Giffard, who was a pursuivant or sergeant-at-arms of the Privy Council, is frequently mentioned in the State Papers of that period.[2]

3. George. This must be George Gifford of the Middle Temple. He is stated to be a Papist-in-arms in 1648, and a note of the following year states that "George Gifford of the Middle Temple, London, was a Papist and Delinquent, and was the same person as George Gifford of Worfield, and son of Walter Giffard of Chillington, co. Stafford, and he had assisted the late King." In June, 1650, he occurs again as a Papist-in-arms, whose estate had been sequestered.[3] In June, 1656, the Registrar reports that George Gifford, though returned as a Papist-in-arms, his property had neither been seized nor sequestered, nor had he compounded. There is an interesting account of him in Blount's history of the King's escape (see p. 171 *infra*).

4. Robert, who is described in the Herald's Visitation as a Doctor of Physic. On the 23rd November, 1648, Anne Bridgeman, spinster, petitions the Committee for compounding, stating that Robert Gifford, M.D., of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, owed her £200, which was to be repaid in 1644, but he had died before that date, leaving two small children Andrew and Mary, that Andrew had come of age in 1649 and had administered to the estate.[4]

[1] Proceedings of Committee for Compounding (printed). Rolls Series. But I think there is a mistake, and that the papers relating to another John Giffard have been mixed up with those which relate to this John.

[2] Proceedings of the Privy Council (printed). Rolls Series.

[3] Proceedings of Committee for Compounding (printed). Rolls Series.

[4] *Ibid.*

5 Andrew. According to the Heralds' Visitation which was certified by Walter Giffard in 1663, this Andrew married Katharine, the daughter of Sir Walter Leveson of Wolverhampton, knight, and had issue, Thomas, Augustine, Bonaventure, Anne, and Mary. He is stated to have been killed in a skirmish near Wolverhampton early in the Great Rebellion.[1] He was certainly dead in 1648, for in that year the estate of Andrew Gifford of Elm Court, Covent Garden, and Katharine his widow, of Wolverhampton, recusants, was sequestered. The proceedings before the Committee for Compounding state that the tenements in Westminster had been sequestered for the recusancy of Andrew's mother, and had been seized by Edward Ashenhurst. On the 18th June, 1651, Katharine Gifford, widow, petitions for the possession of her estate at Walton Grange, which had been sequestered for her recusancy. In another petition of the 15th September in the same year, she states that she and her eight small children were destitute of a habitation.

On the 1st November, Thomas, son and heir of Andrew Gifford, petitions through his guardian for a recognition of his title to Walton Grange.

On the 10th March, 1652, Colonel Edward Ashenhurst states that he had bought the inheritance of Walton Grange, and was ready to pay off the mortgage of £1,500 for which Andrew Gifford held it.[2]

Thomas, the eldest son of Andrew, became a priest. In 1680 at the time of the popular panic respecting the Popish Plot, he is named amongst the recusants of co. Stafford, who were required to name all the arms and gunpowder in their possession. In this list he is described as Thomas Gifford of Cock Street, Wolverhampton, gentleman, a priest.[3]

Augustine, the second son of Andrew, lived to a considerable age, for his burial took place at Brewood in February, 1720–21.[4]

[1] Parke's *Brewood*, Appendix, p. 109.
[2] Proceedings of Committee for Compounding (printed). Rolls Series.
[3] MSS. House of Lords. Historical MSS. Commission (printed).
[4] Brewood Registers.

Bonaventure, the third son of Andrew, was the famous Bonaventure Giffard, Bishop of Madaura, the first Vicar Apostolic of the Catholic Church in England. The part he played in the history of the reign of James II, is well known from the pages of Macaulay. He died in 1733, aged 91.[1]

Walter Giffard had also a daughter Elizabeth, who married first, Francis Hanford of Wollashull, co. Worcester, and secondly, Ayliffe White of the Middle Temple.[2]

Before proceeding further with the history of the main line of the Giffards, I propose to say something respecting two younger branches of the family which were flourishing at this epoch. These were the Giffards of Whiteladies, and the Giffards of Blackladies and Water-Eaton, both descended from sons of Sir Thomas Giffard.

GIFFARD OF WHITELADIES.

Edward, the second son of Sir Thomas, was the founder of the Whiteladies branch. He married Frances, the eldest daughter and heir of Bartholomew Skerne, with whom he appears to have obtained a considerable fortune, for he was the "rich uncle" of Gilbert Giffard, mentioned in the account of that member of the family.

Edward died on the 1st January, 1606. In Ashmole's time there was the following inscription on his tomb in Brewood Church:—

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDWARD GIFFARD OF WHITELADIES ESQR. AND FRANCES HIS WIFE, WHICH EDWARD WAS SECOND SON TO SIR THOMAS GIFFARD OF CHILLINGTON KT. AND DECEASED THE 1 JANUARY 1606, AND FRANCES WAS ELDEST DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF BARTHOLOMEW SKERNE ESQR. AND DECEASED ( )."

Mistress Frances Gifford of Whiteladies was buried at Brewood on the 13th July, 1625.[3]

It appears, however, from some sepulchral inscriptions which have been preserved by Ashmole that Edward Gifford had been

[1] *History of Brewood*, by Mr. W. Parke. According to Mr. Parke there was a fourth son, Andrew, also an ecclesiastic.

[2] Visitation of 1663 and Proceedings of Committee for Compounding.

[3] Brewood Registers.

previously married to Joan, the daughter of Francis Leveson, and widow of William Fowke of Brewood, and of William Skeffington.

These are:—

1. In Brewood Church—

"HERE UNDERLYETH THE BODYE OF JONE SOMETIME THE DAUGHTER OF JAMES LEVISON ESQR. WHICH JONE WAS FIRST MARRIED TO WILLIAM SKEFFINGTON ESQR. SECONDLY TO WILLIAM FOWKE GENTLEMAN, AND LASTLY TO EDWARD GIFFORD ESQR. OBIT ANNO DOMINI 1572."

2. In Tong Church—

"HERE UNDER LYETH THE BODYE OF WILLIAM SKEFFINGTON LATE OF THE WHITELADIES ESQR. SONNE AND HEIR OF SIR JOHN SKEFFINGTON, SOMETYME OF LONDON KNIGHT, OBIT, A.D. 1550."[1]

In 1592, a letter from the Privy Council directs Sir Thomas Luson (*sic*), the High Sheriff of co. Stafford, Thomas Whurwood and Edward Gifford to call before them the creditors of John Dudley, Esq., the son of Lord Dudley, and cause them to stay their proceedings against the said John.

Edward Giffard left a son John who was the first to inhabit Boscobel, Whiteladies having been the residence of his mother Frances up to her death in 1625. It is probable that Boscobel was built by him as a dwelling place for himself and likewise as a place of concealment for a Catholic priest. Unless these hiding places formed part of the original construction of a house, there was always great risk of detection.

Popish recusants could not leave the country without the permission of the Government, and amongst the State Papers there is a grant of safe conduct, dated 25th June, 1624, to John Gifford of Boscobel, co. Salop, to go with his wife and four daughters into France, to stay there seven years, to educate his children and to pay his debts, and with leave to pass and repass during that time.[2]

One of the daughters died shortly afterwards and amongst the Cottonian MSS. there is a deed of covenant dated 1632 made between John Gifford of Boscobell, co. Salop, Esquire

[1] State Papers (printed). Record Series.
[2] *Ibid.* Rolls Series.

on the one part and his daughters Frances, Dorothy, and Philippa, on the other part, by which John grants to them the site of the dissolved Priory or Nunnery of the White Ladies of Brewood, alias the Church of St. Leonard of Brewood in the counties of Salop and Stafford, and of the site of the house now called or knowne by the name of Boscobell, which were of the inheritance of Edward Giffard, Esquire, father of the said John, with all lands, etc., belonging to it, and all the Grange farm called Necheles (Neachley), in the parishes of Tong and Donnington, co. Salop, also the manor of Plordwecke (Plardwick), co. Stafford, and all the lands and appurtenances, late the inheritance of Edward Giffard father of John. To the use and behoof of the said John Giffard for his life, and after his decease to the said Frances Giffard and her heirs for ever."[1] It is curious that this deed makes no mention of Dorothy the wife of John, but in the following year on the marriage of Frances the eldest daughter of John with John Cotton, a new settlement of the estate was made. By an indenture dated 20th June, 8 Charles (1633), and made between John Giffard of Boscobell, co. Salop, Esquier, on one part and John Cotton son and heir apparaunt of Thomas Cotton of Gidding Abbots, co. Hunts, Esquire, and Frances Giffard, daughter of the said John Giffard on the other part: the said John Giffard in consideration of a marriage shortly to be solemnized between the said John Cotton and Frances Giffard, grants to the said John Cotton and Frances, the lands, etc., as specified in the former deed, of White Ladies, Boscobell and Neachley Grange, to the use and behoof of the said John Giffard and Dorothy Giffard the wife of the said John Giffard for their natural lives, and the life of the longest liver of them, and covenants not to cut down the wood called Cawdle Wood, part of the prementioned premises, the timber of it to be offered to John Cotton and Frances for a sum of £300 before it is cut down. The witnesses to this deed were Thomas Cotton and Thomas Cotton, Jephson Inell (*sic*, ? Snell), and Edward Husband.

Dorothy Giffard, the daughter of John, died in the following year,[2] and Frances Cotton was eventually left the sole survivor of this branch of the family.

[1] *History of Tong*, by Mr. George Griffiths, 1894, quoting the Cott. MSS.

[2] The Brewood Register records her burial on the 30th September, 1634.

Dorothy, the wife of John Giffard of Whiteladies, was daughter of Sir John Poyntz of Iron Acton, co. Gloucester, and the widow of John Pennye of East Coker, co. Somerset, and of Weston in the parish of Corscombe, co. Dorset. Her first husband died on the 22nd February, 1612-13,[1] and Dorothy was married to John Giffard in the same year.[1] By her first husband she had issue, George Pennye of Toller Wehne, co. Dorset, who was born in 1607, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary.[1] According to Hutchin's *Dorset*, George Pennye was a great sufferer in the cause of Charles I. Dorothy has fared badly at the hands of historians, for though she was the owner of Whiteladies and residing in the house when the King was brought there, she has been entirely ignored in the accounts of the King's escape. It is true that Thomas Blount, who has left us the best account of the King's escape, says in it that "Mistress Giffard brought his majesty some sack and biscuit," but modern writers have misinterpreted this sentence and have described this Mistress Giffard as the wife of Charles Giffard. Lingard, too, in his history, has omitted all mention of her, stating that Whiteladies was the property of Mrs. Cotton. Dorothy appears to have died before the Restoration, and from this cause her share in the King's preservation has been entirely lost sight of. She was alive in 1655, for on the 10th January, 1655, Dorothy, the widow of John Gifford of Boscobel, begs to compound for the two-thirds of her estate which had been sequestered under the Recusant Act, and complains of the detention of the other third of her lands at Whiteladies, co. Salop, and of the Pattingham Rectory in co. Stafford.[2] On the

[1] *Ex inform.*, Mr. H. W. Forsyth Harwood. The authorities are—

1. Pedigree of Pennye, Harl. MS. 1067, fol. 16.
2. *Inqu. p.m.*, on John Pennye, 13th September, 11 James I.
3. and Chancery Proceedings, Bundle P.P. 5, No. 7. Penny *versus* Penny. Answer of George Penny, John Gifford, esq. and Dorothie, his wife, dated 26th May, 1631. These prove Dorothy's marriage to John Gifford. The Inquisition, which is dated 13th September, 11 James I, states that John Pennye died on the 22nd February last past, and that Dorothy, his widow, was then at Whiteladies.

[2] Proceedings of Committee for Compounding (printed). Rolls Series. Her estate had been sequestered before the date of the battle of Worcester, but she had been allowed to reside at Whiteladies until a purchaser could be found. The above proceedings show that on the 19th March, 1652, Dorothy Gifford's lands at Whiteladies had been sequestered and valued at £90 a year, and £80 had been offered for them at that date.

26th June, 1655, she begs for an allotment of a separate third, being aged and in debt. This was granted, and orders were sent accordingly to the County Committees of Salop and Stafford.

Her husband John Giffard died before the year 1647, for when Sir Charles Wolseley was compounding for his estates in that year, he stated that he owed John Gifford of Boscobel, a Popish Recusant who had died in Ireland, a sum of £1,700, for which his lands had been mortgaged.[1]

John Cotton, the husband of Frances Giffard, was dead in 1654, for on the 10th January in that year, Frances, widow of John Cotton of Steeple Gidding, co. Hunts., petitions to contract for her estates under the Act of 21st October, 1653.

Thomas Blount, in his account of the King's escape, when speaking of the number of men, and, what is far more remarkable, the number of women, who were privy to the King's disguise and concealment, and who faithfully concealed so important and dangerous a secret, states that Whiteladies at that time held five several families, but in this he probably includes the married servants, such as the Penderells. Without doubt, however, two of these families were Dorothy Giffard the owner of the house, and Frances Cotton, her married daughter. He also mentions a George Giffard as a resident in the house. This must be the old cavalier, the younger brother of Peter Giffard, who was named as a Papist in arms in 1648. At the time of the King's escape he must have been over 60 years of age and had retired from active service in the royal cause.

On the Tuesday after the battle, and when the King was at Moseley in Mr. Whitgreave's house, the rebels having discovered that the King had been at Whiteladies, a party of them surrounded the house, and according to Blount's narrative "they called for Mr. George Giffard who lived in an apartment of the house, presented a pistol to his breast, and bade him confess where the King was, or he should presently die. Mr. Giffard who was too loyal, and too much a gentleman, to be frightened into any infidelity, resolutely denied the knowing any more but that divers cavaliers came thither on Wednesday night, ate up their provision and departed; and that he was as

[1] Proceedings of Committee for Compounding (printed). Rolls Series.

ignorant who they were, as whence they came or whither they went, and begged if he must die, that they would first give him leave to say a few prayers. One of these villains answered 'if you can tell us no news of the King you shall say no prayers,' but his discreet answer did somewhat assuage the fury of their leader." This party of horse had ridden back from Cheshire, having obtained this information from one of the prisoners whom they had taken in the pursuit. It was probably this party which hanged the unfortunate Francis Yates, the servant of Charles Giffard. The latter had been taken prisoner in the pursuit after the battle, but had managed to escape from the inn at Bunbury. Francis Yates must have been taken prisoner at the same time as Charles Giffard, and on his refusal to give any information respecting the King had been hanged by the rebels.

Amongst the State Papers of 1672 there is a petition from Elizabeth, the widow of Francis Yates, stating "that her husband was a corporal in the late King's army, and was at the battle of Worcester, and was hanged for conducting the King from Worcester to Whiteladies as servant to Mr. Charles Gifford, and asking that she might be included amongst those who were to receive pensions for the King's escape, when her kinsmen the Penderells have theirs."

It is satisfactory to be able to record that her prayer was granted, for Francis Yates in his humble sphere showed a heroism and devotion which in a higher grade of life would have rendered his name illustrious in history.

To complete the story of the Boscobel branch of the Giffards John and Frances Cotton had an only daughter, Jane, who married Basil Fitzherbert of Norbury and Swinnerton. Their descendant Thomas Fitzherbert, sold Whiteladies and Boscobel in 1812, to a Mr. Evans whose representatives are now in possession of it.

GIFFARD OF WATER-EATON.

The founder of the Giffards of Water-Eaton was Humphrey the third son of Sir Thomas Giffard of Chillington. He is best known as Humphrey Giffard of Blackladies, for his father had given him that place for his life, but with remainder to John the

eldest son of Thomas and his heirs. On the death of Humphrey, and the loss of Blackladies, the family removed to Water-Eaton and their pedigree appears in Dugdale's Visitation of 1663, which is printed in Vol. 5 of the *Staffordshire Collections*. It is certified by Humphrey, the grandson of Humphrey, and may be therefore relied upon as correct. Humphrey I married Elinor, the daughter of John Ward of Capeston, and amongst the Ashmole MSS. there is the following inscription from an alabaster stone formerly at Brewood Church:—

"Here lyeth the body of Humphrey Gifford of Blackladies and Elinor his wife, which Humphrey was third son of Sir Thomas Gifford of Chillington, kt., and deceased the . . . . day . . . . and Elinor was daughter of John Ward of Capeston who deceased the 10th July, 1600, on whose souls Jesus have mercy."

The blanks were never filled up, and the date of Humphrey Giffard's death is uncertain. He was alive, however, as late as September, 1605, for he was party to a Fine of Michaelmas 3 James I.[1] He had six sons, five of whom died unmarried, the remaining son, Francis, was a captain of Horse and was killed in a skirmish near Dudley, fighting for the royal cause.

Francis Giffard married Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Fletcher of Water-Eaton, and the widow of William Chetwynd of Ridge, by whom he had four sons. Of these the eldest, Humphrey, succeeded him at Water-Eaton, and the second, Thomas, must have been, I think, the Captain Thomas Giffard who is described by Blount as one of the cavaliers who rallied a force in the streets of Worcester, which checked the pursuit of the [illegible] and enabled the King to pass out by another gate. This Thomas was born in 1625, and married Amy, the daughter of Edward Knyght of Water-Eaton. He was living at Dunstone in 1682, for the Penkridge Register records the burial of Amie, wife of Thomas Giffard of Dunston, on the 17th January, 1681.[2]

Humphrey Giffard of Water-Eaton, the eldest son, married Dorothy, the daughter of Edward Ipsley of Mayfield, co. Stafford. At the date of the visitation of 1663, which is certified by him, he

[1] *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. XVIII, p. 56.

[2] H. S. Grazebrook's notes on the Giffard Pedigrees, Vol. V, *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 150.

stated he was 38 years of age and had two sons and two daughters, the eldest son, Edward, being 8 years of age.

The Penkridge Registers show that Humphrey was baptised on the 13th January, 1623, and that Dorothy his wife was buried there on the 20th November, 1693. Humphrey married secondly on the 24th June, 1694 (being then upwards of 70 years of age), Mary Kendrick. He was buried at Penkridge on the 4th April, 1710. His will was dated 3rd August, 1705, and was proved at Lichfield by Mary his widow and sole executrix. He mentions in it his daughter Jane Stubbs, widow, his grandson Giffard Stubbs, her daughter Collyer and her children, and his wife Mary Giffard. His daughter, Jane, married John Stubbs of Water-Eaton; the other daughter, Priscilla, was baptised 20th August, 1655, and married on the 3rd April, 1678, James Collier.[1]

PETER GIFFARD OF CHILLINGTON.

1632 TO 1663.

The Inquisitions and the Heralds' Visitations concur in fixing the date of the birth of this Peter at 1581. He would be therefore 51 years of age when he succeeded his father.

Like his grandfather and father before him he remained faithful to the old religion, and became liable to all the penalties against convicted Recusants. In 1634, however, he compounded with the Commissioners of Recusancy to pay an annual sum of £180 in lieu of the assessments for fines upon him for his refusal to attend the Protestant services at his parish church. This still left him liable to the penalties for harbouring priests and hearing mass, and at the mercy of a class of low informers who either for the purposes of levying blackmail, or from fanatical motives, brought charges against him for breaches of the Acts of Parliament. The new King, however, Charles I, who had married a Catholic wife, was inclined to show some toleration to the Recusants, and in 1638 a petition of Peter Giffard was sent by the King to the Barons of the Exchequer, calling upon them to certify his Majesty whether by the letter or equity of the Statutes

[1] H. S. Grazebrook's notes on the Giffard Pedigrees, Vol. V, *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 150.

the said Peter was liable to the penalties for keeping, or for relieving priests or for hearing mass, and in the meantime to stay the proceedings against the Petitioner.[1]

In the following year a counter petition was got up by the Protestant party, and Sir Thomas Glenham[2] and Sir John Powlett, who were influential people about the Court, forwarded a petition to the King stating that "Peter Gifford, Esqr. had for many years past aided and relieved, and received into his house Roman papistical priests, where living 120 miles from town, he had been a partaker of mass, etc."

On the 17th March, 1640, Mr. Layburn, an officer of the Exchequer, sends to Mr. Secretary Vane, a copy of Peter Gifford's composition for his recusancy taken from the Pipe office where the same was recorded, and adds "I assure you his Majesty's Officers of the Exchequer much wondered that Mr. Gifford should be troubled for transgressing penal Statutes made against Recusants, seeing that he pays to the King the greatest rents of any Recusant saving two or three. I send also enclosed, Mr. Gifford's confession concerning his children."[3]

The tide was evidently turning at this date.

In April, 1640, there is a petition to the King from Peter Gifford, in which he says that "being a Recusant Convict six years since he compounded with the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Wentworth, Earl of Strafford) and others, the Commissioners, for his lands and goods at the yearly rent of £180 which he has duly paid, nevertheless upon the false suggestion of one Edmund Walters, pretending that petitioner had conveyed lands for the maintenance of divers priests, Walters a man of desperate fortune and base life, prosecutes petitioner not only upon the said suggestion, but also upon divers penal statutes made against recusants, as for keeping a priest in his house, relieving priests, hearing mass and such like, he prays he may be relieved in those things and that Walters may be confined to take advantage only upon his suggestion concerning petitioners alienation of his lands."[4]

[1] State Papers (printed).

[2] *Ibid.* Sir John Glenham was, however, a noted Royalist at the outbreak of the Civil War, and was Governor of Hull and Commander of the King's forces in the north of England.

[3] State Papers (printed). Record Series.

[4] *Ibid.*

In all his troubles on account of his religion, the King appears to have taken his part and done the most he could for him, and this, perhaps, accounts for the enthusiasm with which he took up the cause of the King during the Civil War. When the King hoisted his standard at Nottingham in 1642, Peter was over 61 years of age, but not content with converting Chillington into a garrison for the royal cause, he appears to have taken the field in person, accompanied by all his sons and nephews who were of a military age.

It is impossible not to admire his loyalty, but he had allowed his feelings to overmaster his judgment. Chillington could have been of no use as a military post to the Royalists, for it is not situated on any line of communication, it was not moated and must have been very weak, and was, in fact, reduced at a very early stage of the war. Peter was then carried off as a prisoner to Stafford, and all his property was sequestrated. If Peter at this date, like many of the Scottish Lairds in 1745, had remained peaceably in his own house whilst his sons and nephews, who were in the prime of life, fought for their King, he would have saved his estates, and would have conferred much more benefit on the royal cause than could ever have been rendered by the personal service of a man of 62 years of age.

From the Journal of the Parliamentary Committee which sat at Stafford in 1643, 44 and 45, and which is quoted by Shaw in his *History of Staffordshire*, we find under date of 9th March, 1644, "Peter Giffard and others, then prisoners at Stafford, are ordered to be removed to Eccleshall and there secured until further orders."

Either from his age or personal popularity, he was treated with unusual consideration at this time, for on the 20th March, 1644, we find this entry:—

"The Committee are content that Mr. Giffard shall enjoy the benefit of all his estate for this year following, paying £260 quarterly, and the weekly pay and other duties, otherwise Mrs. Giffard is to depart from Chillington House within fourteen days, and not to live amongst her tenants, and they will allow her one-fifth part of what they shall receive, provided she gives them four parts of what she shall receive, also Mr. Giffard is to have his liberty for £100 in hand, and to live at Chillington

if his estate be compounded for, on this condition; to give sufficient security not to act anything against the Parliament, and so long he shall remain in quiet, and this is our determination, which we will not vary from.

"Signed EDWARD LEIGH, *Colonel.*
HENRY STONE, *Captain.*
PHILIP JACKSON."

A diary kept by Captain Symmonds, an officer of the Royal Army has under date of May, 1645, "Mr. Giffard's house at Chillington, which had been a rebel garrison, is now deserted by themselves."[1]

It was, in fact, of no use as a military post, and its employment as one had cost the royal cause the revenue of the Giffard estates, and the loss of many men as a garrison who might have been of service in the field. The battle of Naseby was fought on the 14th June, 1645, after which date the cause of the King was hopeless. On the 10th June, 1646, the King issued orders to give up all the royal garrisons.

In 1648, however, there was a recrudescence of the troubles, owing to the disputes between the two factions of the Presbyterians and Independents. The Scots entered England on the 5th July, and there were risings in Kent and Wales and other places in favour of the King. These, however, were promptly suppressed by Fairfax, and Cromwell defeated the Scots at Preston on the 17th August. At this date Peter Giffard was 77 years [illegible] but like the old war horse he had snuffed the battle from afar, and had taken the field again for the King. In a return made to the Committee for Compounding Estates in 1648, of the names of those whose estates had been sequestrated I find amongst many other Staffordshire names:—

Peter Giffard, of Chillington, and *Papist in arms*, and George, Thomas, John, Edward, Walter Giffard, Papists, *all in arms.*[2] Of these, George must have been the younger brother of Peter, and a lawyer in the Temple, already named at pp. 165 and 171.[3]

Thomas Giffard was son of Francis Giffard, of Water-Eaton.

John was the fourth son of Peter.

[1] Parke's *Brewood*, p. 10.
[2] Royalist Composition Papers, Vol. I, p. 89 (printed). Rolls Series.
[3] *Ibid.*

Edward was the fifth son of Peter. In 1654, he is named as a Recusant and living in Wolverhampton.[1]

Walter was the eldest son of Peter. He was born in 1611, and was therefore 37 years of age at this date.[2]

A later return to the Committee for Compounding, dated 14th January, 1650, again states that Peter Giffard of Chillington, was a Papist in arms. At this date he was 69 years of age. It is difficult to say what he could have been doing at this time in arms, for there were no royalist forces on foot except in Scotland and Ireland. It probably signifies that he had not submitted or offered to compound for his estates. It was not possible for a Catholic to compound, for a necessary preliminary to it was the taking of the oath of the Solemn League and Covenant.

On the 29th January, 1650, there is a warrant amongst the State Papers to pay a reward of £6 to a soldier who had apprehended Peter Giffard, and from the same source we find that he was a prisoner on the 28th March, 1650.

From the proceedings of the Committee for Compounding it appears that Peter Giffard's lands had been all forfeited, and most of them leased or sold before the 22nd September, 1652; Thomas Palmer, of Marston, was the highest bidder at this date, and was to pay £800 yearly for them.

In the same year Colonel Crowne, one of the County Committee for Salop, reports to the Committee in London that the estate of Giffard of Chillington, Papist, in Staffordshire, [illegible] at £800 a year, but was worth £2,000.

We now lose sight of Peter Giffard until after the Restoration. On the 22nd May, 1661, he forwarded the following Petition to the King:—

> "To the King's Most Excellent Majestie, the humble petition of Peter Giffard, Esqr.

"Most humbly sheweth:

"That your Petitioner for his faithfull and eminent services to your late father of blessed memory hath been severall times imprisoned, his goods and houses ransackt, and hee by the cruell

[1] Royalist Composition Papers, Vol. I, p. 89 (printed). Rolls Series.

[2] Dugdale's Visitation of Staffordshire, 1663. These names are all certified by Walter Giffard in his pedigree.

edicts of the late bloudy Tirant proceeded against as a Traytour to the Government and his whole estate seized and solde by the Commissioners of Drury House to one Edward Tooke, William Cox, and Samuell Foxley, who threatened to demolish his houses, and cut downe all his woods, for which they pretended to have paid £5,600 or thereabouts, and by such unjust meanes enforced your Petitioner to pay for the redemption of his owne estate £12,000 and upwards. Now for soe much as your Petitioner hopeth hee shall discover and prove a considerable part of the moneys which the said Tooke, Cox, and Foxley, were by their said contract to pay for the said landes and woodes were never yet paid unto Oliver Cromwell or the late pretended estates, but yet remaining in their handes and most properly due to your Petitioner who paid the same unto them.

"Your Petitioner most humbly beseecheth your Majestie wil bee gratiously pleased to take your Petitioner and his extreme sufferings into your princely consideration, and to grant him your Majesties warrant that the said Took, Cox, and Foxley, may accompt and pay unto him all such summes of money as shall appeare to remaine in their handes by vertue of their said contract and which they shall not make evident to have been paid in accordingly.

"And hee shall ever pray, etc."[1]

This petition was referred to the Attorney General by Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the Lord Treasurer, in order to ascertain whether the said moneys were not pardoned by the Act of Oblivion. The Attorney General reported on the 15th February, 1662, that the sums mentioned were not so pardoned, and on the following 22nd June, there is a grant to Peter Giffard of all moneys arising from the sale of his estate by the late pretended Commissioners at Drury House, and now due to the King. There is also a previous grant to him dated 25th January, 1662, of the moneys remaining in the hands of Edmund Took, William Cox, and Samuel Foxley, accruing from the sale of the said Giffard's estate with power to recover the same, in compensation for his losses and sufferings.[2]

[1] Original State Papers, Public Record Office.

[2] State Papers (printed).

The Act of Oblivion and Indemnity was styled by the Cavaliers, oblivion for loyalty and indemnity for treason. The estates of the loyalists who had not compounded had been sold and were in possession of *bonâ fide* purchasers. As the Government had received the purchase money, Government should have repaid it to the purchasers and restored the lands to their lawful owners, but the King did not possess the requisite means, after the cost of disbanding the standing army of Cromwell, and the modern scheme of a loan for such a purpose had not been discovered. Men therefore, in the position of Peter Giffard were left, in many cases the victims of their loyalty, whilst the purchasers of their lands remained in the undisturbed enjoyment of their ill-gotten estates.

Peter however, it has been seen, had been able by borrowing money to redeem his estate, but he does not appear to have obtained complete possession of it before his death, which took place on the 25th June, 1663. At this date he was 82 years of age.

By his wife, Frances, daughter of Walter Fowler, of St. Thomas near Stafford, he had six sons and seven daughters. These were:—

1. Walter Giffard, who succeeded him at Chillington. 2. Richard; 3. Joseph; 4. John; 5. Edward; 6. Charles.

The daughters were named Mary, Dorothy, Margaret, Ursula Catherine, Elizabeth, and Winifred. Of these, Catherine alone appears to have married: her husband was Henry Hugford, of Solihull [illegible] War[illegible]

Richard, the second son of Peter, is named amongst the recusants and delinquents by the Committee for Compounding in 1653. He appears to have died unmarried.

Joseph, the third son, died young. The Brewood Register shows he was buried there on the 9th December, 1621.

John, the fourth son, succeeded to Blackladies after the death of Humphrey Giffard. He is stated to have married Catherine the daughter of Richard Hawkins of Nash, co. Kent,[2] and his posterity eventually succeeded to Chillington.

[1] Dugdale's Visitation of Staffordshire, 1663-64, Vol. V, part 2, of *Staffordshire Collections*. The pedigree of Giffard is certified by Walter Giffard on the 25th September, 1663.

[2] Grazebrook's notes to the Giffard Pedigree in the Visitation of 1663, Vol. V of *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 148

This John has been already mentioned as a Papist in arms in 1648. The proceedings of the Committee for Compounding under date of 26th May, 1652, state that John Gifford had fled to Dudley Castle and prayed for the benefit of the Dudley articles of surrender. Apparently these were not conceded to him, for in the same year his lands and houses in Wiston, Bickford, Brewood, and Cannock, had been sold to one Thomas Gregg, and under date of 14th March, 1653, we find that Captain John Gifford's estate at Marston had been sequestered and let to William Lieett for £33. On the subject of the identity of this John see pp. 164–165 *ante*.

Edward Giffard, the fifth son of Peter, has been already named as a Papist in arms in 1648, but I have not met with any further notice of him.

Charles Giffard, the youngest son of Peter, has added a bright page to the Giffard history by the share he took in the King's preservation after the battle of Worcester. According to Blount's account, it was proposed by Lord Derby that the King should have been taken direct to Boscobel,[1] but Charles Giffard considered this to be dangerous, and conducted him in the first instance to Whiteladies, where the King changed his clothes, and was taken out by a back door into the woods which surrounded the house. There is no doubt that the foresight of Charles Giffard upon this occasion saved the King's life, for the King had a retinue of sixty persons when he arrived at Whiteladies, and [illegible] under such circumstances to conceal for any length of time that he had been at Whiteladies. As a matter of fact, it was discovered, five days afterwards, by the confession of one of the suite, when they were taken prisoners in Cheshire on their way to the North.

After depositing the King safely at Whiteladies in the charge of Richard and William Penderell, the rest of the suite proceeded by Newport, guided by Charles Giffard, with a view of joining the

[1] Lord Derby had been concealed by the Giffards at Boscobel on a former occasion. Blount's account is, that the King and his suite lost their way on Kinver Heath after nightfall, and "Lord Talbot called for Charles Giffard to direct them, which office Mr. Giffard willingly undertook, having one Yates, a servant, with him, very expert in the ways of that country." Yates conducted the party by byways to Whiteladies. One of these is a hollow road which divides the Wrottesley and Patshull properties, and is still known by the name of King Charles's lane.

Scotch Horse under General Lesley, which was retreating northwards, but shortly after passing Newport, they found their way barred by a party of rebels, and were taken prisoners, and carried first to Whitchurch, and from thence to an inn at Bunbury in Cheshire, where Charles Giffard found means to escape, and eventually found his way to Holland. Six years afterwards however, Charles Giffard was a prisoner in Shrewsbury Castle, owing probably to his share in the abortive conspiracy of Penruddock. On this occasion his life must have been in great danger, for Cromwell showed no mercy to the Royalists who were engaged in this conspiracy. Amongst the proceedings of Cromwell's council of 4th August, 1657 (His Highness being present), an order was issued to the Sergeant-at-arms to receive into his custody William Astley and Charles Gifford, who having received commissions from the late King of Scotland for raising forces in England, were now imprisoned at Shrewsbury Castle. The Lord Deputy of Ireland to appoint a party of horse to guard them to London, when they were to be brought before the Council.[1]

On the 9th November, 1657, there is an order of Council, stating that several examinations of the prisoners having shown that Charles Gifford and William Astley had received commissions from Charles Stuart for the command of troops of horse, on a design to levy war here against His Highness, they were to be brought to trial.

Charles Giffard, however, escaped with his life upon this occasion, and, after the Restoration, there is a petition from him to the King, stating that he had been the means of rescuing His Majesty from the fury of the rebels at Worcester, and was thereupon ordered at Breda to be entered on the list of those, who for their services were to have employment, but he had waited long and spent £500 in finding out things which have turned to the benefit of others, and he asks for an order on the Attorney General for certain fines and amerciaments of the King's courts.

In the same year, viz., 1660, he petitioned for the "fines on prohibited goods whereof the customs are concealed, his grant of the lead mines of Derbyshire proving to be only a reversion of a lease of which 24 years have yet to run."

[1] Proceedings of the Privy Council (printed). Rolls Series.

For the next twelve years Charles Giffard's petitions fill a considerable portion of the Abstracts from the State Papers which have been printed. He does not appear to have been a wise man, for in place of asking for a pension which would have been of immediate service to him he applied for monopolies, and patents, and reversions, of which the benefit was either very distant or very problematical. He appears also to have been the victim of inventors and other schemers who used his credit at Court to advance their own aims and projects. In the end he found himself in prison for debt, from which, however, he was released by the interposition of the King.

Early in 1661, he petitioned for a Patent incorporating a company for glass making, with leave to appoint officers and tradesmen, etc.

On the 14th November, 1662, he petitioned for a grant of waste lands in certain parishes in co. Dorset, the Council having decided with reference to his former Patent that no subject should have a general grant for a whole county.

On the 31st July, 1664, a lease was granted to him of all waste and derelict land in co. Dorset which had been returned by him on an inquisition, and on the following 8th November, he obtained a grant of the stone and material of Sandford House near Weymouth to be used in taking in land from the sea.

In May, 1665, he asks for 500 or 600 beech trees from the New Forest for his embankment.

In such a project [illegible] pounds and derived no benefit, for land reclaimed from the sea returns no profit for many years.

In July, 1665, he obtained the appointment of Assay Master of the Mint, vacant by the death of John Woodward.

In the following year, however, forgetting that "a bird in hand is worth two in a bush," he was induced to resign this office and accept in place of it the reversion of a more lucrative employment, and on the 21st May, 1666, a warrant was issued to the effect that "Colonel Giffard was to have the reversion for two lives, after Cadwallador Jones, of the King's Customer place at Sandwich, on his resigning his warrant for the place of Assay Master."

On the 25th June, 1666, he petitions for the command of a

troop of horse in the Earl of Lindsey's regiment, one of the three now being raised, the commander of one troop, Sir William Blakiston, being disabled by a rupture.

In the same month he petitions for a transfer of his reversion of Customer at Sandwich to Thomas Veel and Mathew Blâke to whom he had sold it.

On the 3rd July, 1666, there is an envelope amongst the State Papers endorsed by Lord Arlington's secretary: "Colonel Gifford prays this may be passed by immediate warrant according to your Lordship's promise, as he intends to go on board My Lord General as soon as it is passed."[1]

This note is interesting, as it shows that Charles Giffard was about to join the fleet under Prince Rupert and General Monk, which had been fitted out to oppose the junction of the Dutch and French fleets in the Channel.

In the same year there is a petition from Charles Giffard to the King, in which he states he had exhausted his fortune and his friends, the latter being engaged for £1,000 for him, and asking for Mr. Wardour's place in the Pell Office. He adds that his friends who have taken up money for his support will suffer, if his creditors cannot be speedily paid. This petition is endorsed "£100 out of prizes."[2]

On the 10th January, 1667, he forwarded another petition in which he says he had "spent six years in attendance, hoping performance of his Majesty's gracious promise of a livelihood, but the grant which he obtained [illegible] had exhausted his fortunes, run £1,000 in debt, and his creditors were so violent that he would be imprisoned unless speedily relieved."[3]

On the 20th January, he sends another petition stating he "will be cast into prison on Friday next the first day of term, has been hitherto preserved by the favour of the Bailiffs of Westminster."

[ ] February, 1667, he petitions the King again, saying that "what he has long foreseen, has happened, and that he is in the custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex, for £150, and cannot be

[1] State Papers (printed). Rolls Series.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] *Ibid.*

discharged without his majesty's assistance, hopes the King will not suffer him to be in gaol."

Soon after this he was released from prison, no doubt by a grant from the Privy Purse, for shortly afterwards we find him engaged in another speculation of a nature even more foolish than his reclamations from the sea in Dorsetshire.

On the 26th June, 1667, a license was issued in favour of Sir James Ditton, Charles Gifford and James Standfast for making balls of earth as a sort of fuel.

Sir James Ditton, however, soon withdrew from this partnership, and on the 22nd November, 1667, James Standfast and Charles Gifford petition for a Patent for their invention of fuel balls for warming and cooking.

On the 17th February, 1668, the King granted him a pension for life of £150, to commence from the previous Michaelmas.

Within six months from this date, however, we find him again in prison for debt. On the 24th May, 1669, he petitions the King that "having expended an inheritance of £300 a year in land in your majesty's and the late King's service, you granted me a pension of £150 a year. I have expended much money in endeavouring to recover my lands and have incurred debts amounting to £2,000, for which my creditors have cast me into prison, where I have lain nine months. I beg a grant of a debt of £2,000 due to your Majesty by John Kilby, a collector of the Hearth money, my creditors having written to discharge me if they have [illegible] pension."

The report of the Commissioners of the Treasury upon this application mentions Charles Giffard's wife, who has hitherto escaped the notice of historians. They report under date of 21st July, 1669: "We have considered the proposal made by John Kilby late Collector of Hearth Money in co. Bucks, as also another of him to Colonel Gifford about an arrear of the same due to His Majesty from Kilby, which His Majesty has bestowed on Colonel Gifford towards the payment of his debts. Mrs. Gifford desires that she and her husband may make an agreement with Kilby as more satisfactory to her husband's creditors, and that Kilby may remain under restraint meantime and then be

discharged of the said debt. We think this may be done by Letters of Privy Seal, if your Majesty thinks fit."[1]

In the following October a grant was made to Charles Gifford of the sum of £2,800 to be recovered by him from John Kilby, late Collector of Hearth Money in co. Bucks.[2] His wife appears to have been a sensible woman, and to have eventually extricated him from his embarrassments, but apparently it was found impracticable to collect these arrears, and two years afterwards Charles Giffard was again in difficulties, and the King made a gift to him of £100 from the Privy Purse on the 9th July, 1671.[3]

In the following year, viz., in July, 1672, Charles Giffard forwarded another petition to the King stating "that £2,000 was due to His Majesty from Thomas Weedon, late Receiver-General of the arrears of eleven months' taxes in the county of Bucks, for which the Lords of the Treasury have taken Weedon into custody, and have extended (*i.e.*, appraised) his lands to the value of £80 per annum, and praying for a gift of the said debt which, with his present pension of £150, will prevent him being troublesome to His Majesty in future."[4]

A few days afterwards a grant was made to him of this debt, and after this we hear no more of his monetary difficulties. On the whole, considering the King's own state of impecuniousness, he does not appear to have behaved illiberally to him.

Amongst the addenda to the printed State Papers, there is a certificate by Charles Gifford and W. Carlos made in favour of Robert Bird of Tong, co. Salop, and dated 31st March, 1670, stating "that the said Robert had been utterly ruined through his loyalty and services after the defeat at Worcester, and by giving intelligence of his Majesty's arrival at White Ladyes. He was in constant correspondence with the five brothers Pendrell and others in discovering what was passing between each army, and gave such information to Carlos as added much to the endeavours of His Majesty's blessed escape."

A note on the paper says "the King to be moved in it."

In 1678, during the excitement in the public mind, consequent on the so-called Papish Plot, fresh enactments were made against the Roman Catholics, all Recusants were banished the Kingdom,

[1] Calendar of State Papers. [2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.* [4] *Ibid.*

and all the Catholic Peers were deprived of their seats in Parliament. The Lords, however, had the grace to pass a resolution that the following persons should be exempt from the acts against Popish Recusants (except so far as regarded the oath of allegiance), because, "although Papists, they were yet very instrumental in the preservation of the King's person after the flight at Worcester, and have thereby merited as a reward of their loyalty to be distinguished from others of their religion, viz., Mr. Charles Gifford, Francis Yates (*sic*) and his wife, William, John, Richard, Humfrey, and George Penderell, Mr. Thomas Whitgrave, Colonel William Carlos, Mr. Francis Reynold, Mr. John Huddlestone, Mr. Francis Wolfe of Madeley, George Middleton of the co. of Sussex, and Mervyn Touchet, Esq."[1]

Charles Giffard's wife was the widow of Sir Joseph Coulster, and he appears to have had a son Charles, who was one of the students of St. Omer, who were sent over to England in 1679 by the Superior of the College in order to testify to the infamous conduct of Titus Oates whilst in that seminary. These facts come out in the examination of the students before the Justices of the Peace at Westminster.

Daniel Coulster, *alias* Giffard, who was one of them, stated "that he had come from St. Omer, in company with another young English student, at the instigation of the Superior of the College for the justification of the Royal Catholic cause, and in relation to Mr. Otes. His father was Sir Joseph Coulster, and since his death he had been educated for seven years at the English Colledge of Jesuits at St. Omer, and maintained at the charge of Colonel Charles Giffard of Chillington co. Stafford, his father-in-law" (*i.e.*, stepfather).

The examination of Christopher Towneley, another of the students, speaks of a Charles Giffard who was in prison at that date, and from the context it would appear that this Charles Giffard was one of the students of St. Omer.[2]

The latest notice I have met with of Charles Giffard is in a return to the House of Lords of 1691, of those who were in receipt at that time of government pensions. In this list his name occurs

[1] MSS. House of Lords. Historical MSS. Commission (printed). Francis Yates had been dead for many years (see *ante*, p. 172).

[2] Historical MSS. Commission, from the papers of Sir William Fitzherbert.

as holding a pension of £375. He must have been over 70 years of age at this date, and probably died not long afterwards.[1]

WALTER GIFFARD.

1663 TO 1688.

Walter Giffard, the son of Peter, was born in 1611, and has been already mentioned on several occasions during the lifetime of his father. Like the other members of his family he bore arms for the King during the great rebellion, and the proceedings of the Committee for forfeited estates show that in October, 1653, the property of Walter Gifford of Marston Manor, a Papist and delinquent, had been sequestered, together with parcels of land in Chillington and Brewode and other places named, and that Netham Manor, co. Hants, had been bought by Samuel Foxley.

On the 4th December, 1680, at the time of the so-called Popish Plot, a bill was before the House of Lords to require every recusant to declare to the sheriff of his county, the quantity of armour, arms, gunpowder, and other munitions, which they possessed, and the Attorney-General delivered to a committee of the House a catalogue of Papists in each county. The list for Staffordshire was as follows :—

Walter Lord Aston of Tixall.
Sir Richard Fleetwood of Calwich, Bart.
Sir Walter Heveningham of Ashton (Aston).
Sir James Symons of Ashton.
Walter Fowler of St. Thomas, Esquire.
Philip Draicote of Painley, Esquire.
Robert Howard of Hore Crosse, Esquire.
Walter Gifford of Chillington, Esquire.
Thomas Gifford of Cock Street, Wolverhampton, a priest.
Herbert Ashton of Colton, Esquire.
Walter Grosvenor of Wolverhampton, Esquire.
Richard Gerrard of Hilderstone, Esquire.
Basil Fitzherbert of Swynnerton, Esquire.
Alexander Harcourt of Ronton, Esquire.
Thomas Brooks of Comberford, gentleman.

[1] Historical MSS. Commission. MSS. of the House of Lords.

John Stanford of Wolverhampton, gentleman.
Thomas Winford of Wolverhampton, gentleman.[1]

Walter Giffard must have been at Chillington in 1663, when he certified his pedigree on the occasion of Dugdale's Visitation, but he is stated by Parke to have lived and died abroad, and there is no note of his burial at Brewood. According to the above visitation he had been married to Anne, the third daughter of Sir Thomas Holt of Aston, co. Warwick, knight and baronet, but she was dead at that date, and he had married for a second wife, Anne, the third daughter of Sir Thomas Hugford of Solihull, co. Warwick. By his first wife he had issue John, his eldest son, who was aged 25 at the date of the visitation, and was married and had a son, Thomas, aged five years. His eldest son must, therefore, have been married at the age of nineteen.

Walter had also a son, Walter, then living, and a third son, Charles, who had died young. He had also six daughters by his first wife, three of whom had died unmarried, and three were still alive. These were named Mary, Catherine, and Magdalen.

According to Parke's Brewood, Walter Giffard took up his residence in France after the Restoration, and on the occasion of his grandson's marriage in 1688, he was resident at La Flèche in Normandy, and died there in the same year being then 77 years of age.

JOHN GIFFARD.

1688 TO 1696.

John, the eldest son of Walter, succeeded to Chillington, and was resident there during his father's lifetime. In 1675 he was appointed by Letters [illegible] tration of an annual sum of £451 6s. 7½*d.* for the benefit of the Pendrell family, and of the widow of Francis Yates who had assisted in the concealment of the King after the battle of Worcester.

The preamble of the Letters Patent is as follows: "Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. To all to whome these

[1] MSS. House of Lords, 1678–1688. Historical MSS. Commission (printed).

presents shall come greeting. Know yee that wee for dyvers good causes and considerations as herewith especially moveing, of our especialle grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, have given and granted and by these presents for us and our heires and successors, doe give and grant unto our trusty and well beloved Sir Walter Wrotesley Baronett, Richard Congieve, and John Gifford, Esquires, the severall annuall yearely rents, tenths, pencions, and summes of money hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, all that free or other yearely rent or summe of five pounds sixteeneshillings and eightpence yssuing out of, or reserved or payable to us for certaine lands in Burlaughton in our County of Stafford" (here follows a list of fee farm rents, tythes, pensions, etc., issuing from lands in Rocester, Stone, Darlaston, Alvecote, Litchfield, Tuerley Wood, Sedgford, Church Eaton, Trentham Wetton, Butterton, Shenstone, Kinware, Orsley, Wirley, Caldmore, Tytensore, Swinnerton, Farley, Cotton, Calton, Waterfall, and Bradley in co. Stafford, Shuringfeld, Wembridge, co Hereford, Lilleshull, Moreveild, Walton, Burton Chappell, Dawley, Foryette near Shrewsbury, Shipton, Moorehouse, Larden, Bretton, Weston, Hopton, Muckhalle, Marchomley, Barrow, Passenhalle, Allestree and Swinney, Shrewsbury, Great Nesse, Shutterton, Bridgenorth, Shiffnall, Hardwick, Colloughton, and Witton, co. Salop, Ombersley, Defford Grange, and Willersey, co. Worcester. Rectories of St. Nicholas and St. Mary, Wolhampton, Bushby, and Thurnby, co. Leicester. Workington, Newbold, Staunton, and Willeston, co. Leicester amounting altogether to the sum above named, after recounting which the Letters proceed) "To have and to hold the said Fee farme rents and yearely, and other summe and summes of money and all other the premisses hereinbefore mentioned and intended to bee hereby graunted with theire and every of their appurtenances [illegible] Congrave and John Gifford and theires (*sic*) to the use of the said Sir Walter Wrotesley, Richard Congrave and John Gifford and the survivor of them, and the heires of such survivor shall stand and bee seised of the premisses, as to one hundred pounds per annum, part thereof for the use and benefitt of Mary Pendrelle relict of Richard Pendrelle for her life, and from and after her decease for the use and benefitt of the heires of the body of the said Richard Pendrell begotten, And as to one hundred pounds per annum more

thereof, for the use and benefitt of William Pendrell and the heires of his body comeing, And as to one hundred markes per annum, more thereof, for the use and benefitt of John Pendrell and the heirs of his body comeing, And as to one hundred markes per annum more thereof, for the use and benefitt of Humphrey Pendrell and the heires of his body comeing, And as to one hundred markes per annum more thereof, for the use and benefitt of George Pendrell and the heires of his body comeing, And as to fifty pounds per annum more thereof, for the use and benefitt of Elizabeth Yates and the heires of her body, And as any of the persons above named shall happe to dye without issue, the part and share of him, her, or them soe dyeing to remayne and come and bee for the use and benefitt of the survivors and survivor of them and the heires of their respective bodies equally share and share alike soe long as any of the issue of any of their bodyes continye, and for want of such issue, In trust for us, our heires and successors, although expresse mention of the true yearely value or certainty of the premisses or of any of them or of any other trusts or graunts by us or any of our progenitors or predecessors heretofore made to the said Sir Walter Wrotesley, Richard Congrave and John Gifford in these presents is not made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinaunce, provision, proclamation or restriction heretofore had, made, enacted, ordained, or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

"In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to bee made Patents. Witness ourselfe att Westminster the foure and twentieth day of July, in the seavon and twentieth yeare of our Raigne.

"By writ of Privy Seale,

"24th July, 1675."[1]

John Giffard was the last survivor of the above named trustees, and the trust is now administered by Walter T. C. Giffard, Esquire, the present owner of Chillington, and the heir and legal representative of the above named John.

John Giffard married Frances, daughter of William Fitzherbert

[1] Original Letters Patent at Chillington.

of Swinnerton, and died in March, 1696.[1] Frances Giffard, his widow, died in 1711.[2] He had two sons, Thomas and Peter: the latter died unmarried.

Thomas, who succeeded him at Chillington, was returned amongst the non-jurors who had refused to take the oath to King George I, and his estate was valued at £2,100 annually. He married Mary, the daughter and heir of John Thimelby of Irnham, co. Lincoln, but left no issue, and the representation of the family devolved on the issue of John Giffard of Blackladies, the second son of Peter Giffard who died in 1663. Thomas died in October, 1718. His widow afterwards lived at Long Birch, and survived her husband for thirty-five years. She died in February, 1753, aged 95.[3]

To revert to the Blackladies branch:

John Giffard of Blackladies, living 1663, the fourth son of Peter Giffard of Chillington, married Catherine, the daughter of Richard Hawkins of Nash, co. Kent. Their son John married by license dated 29th January, 1685–6 (she being then aged 18), Catharine, daughter and heir of John Taylor, of Fockbury, co Worcester.[4] The second John was buried at Brewood, on the 22nd January, 1710.[5] Catharine his widow was returned amongst the non-jurors after the rebellion of 1715. She is described as Katherine Giffard of Worcester, widow, and her estate was put down at the annual value of £195 12s.

John left with other issue Peter, who succeeded to Chillington after the death of his cousin Thomas in 1718.

Peter married, first, Winifred, daughter and heiress of Robert Howard of Hoarcross, who died without leaving any issue in 1722.[6]

He married for a second wife Barbara, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton, the third Baronet, by whom he had a son, Peter, who died unmarried at Paris, in 1748,[7] and two daughters. Barbara died in July, 1729,[8] and Peter married [illegible] daughter and heiress of Robert Roberts,

[1] Brewood Registers. [2] *Ibid.*

[3] Inscription on stone, Brewood Church.

[4] Grazebrook's notes to the Giffard Pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1663, printed in Vol. V, *Staffordshire Collections.* [5] Brewood Register.

[6] *Ibid.* [7] Parke's *Brewood.* [8] Brewood Registers.

Esquire, of Plas Uchâ, co. Flint, by whom he had, with other issue, a son Thomas, who succeeded to Chillington. Helena died in May, 1737,[1] and her husband, Peter, was buried at Brewood, 31st July, 1746.[2]

Thomas Giffard was also thrice married. His first wife was Barbara, daughter of Robert, Lord Petre, by Lady Anne Radcliffe, the daughter of James, third Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in 1715. By her he had a daughter Maria Katherine (the friend of the poet Cowper) who married, in 1782, Sir John Throckmorton of Coughton. Barbara died in 1762, and was buried at Brewood.[3] His second wife was also named Barbara, and by a curious coincidence, like Barbara the wife of Peter, was daughter of a Sir Robert Throckmorton. The wife of Peter Giffard was daughter of the 3rd Baronet, the wife of Thomas Giffard was the only child of the 4th Baronet by his second wife, the daughter of George Collingwood of Esslington, co. Northumberland, who was executed at Carlisle for his share in the rebellion of 1715. After her daughter's marriage Mrs. Collingwood took up her abode at Long Birch, and was buried at Brewood, 31st December, 1776, having survived her husband for a space of sixty-one years.[4]

Barbara Throckmorton, the second wife of Thomas Giffard, died a year after her marriage in 1764, leaving an only son, Thomas, who succeeded to Chillington.

The third wife of Thomas was Frances, daughter of Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, the ancestor of Lord Camoys, by whom he had a son, John, who died *s.p.* in 1833, and a daughter, Frances, who married, William Throckmorton, the father of the 8th Baronet. Thomas Giffard died in February, 1776, aged 41, at which date his eldest son was a minor aged 12 only. On succeeding to his estates, in 1785, after a minority of nine years, this Thomas must have been one of the most eligible young heirs of his day. His arrival in London is duly chronicled in George Selwyn's letters, who describes him as a young man of large patrimony, which he was [illegible] of fashion, was fortunately cut short by an early marriage with Charlotte, the daughter of William, 2nd Viscount Courtenay, whom he married

[1] Brewood Registers.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] *Ibid.*

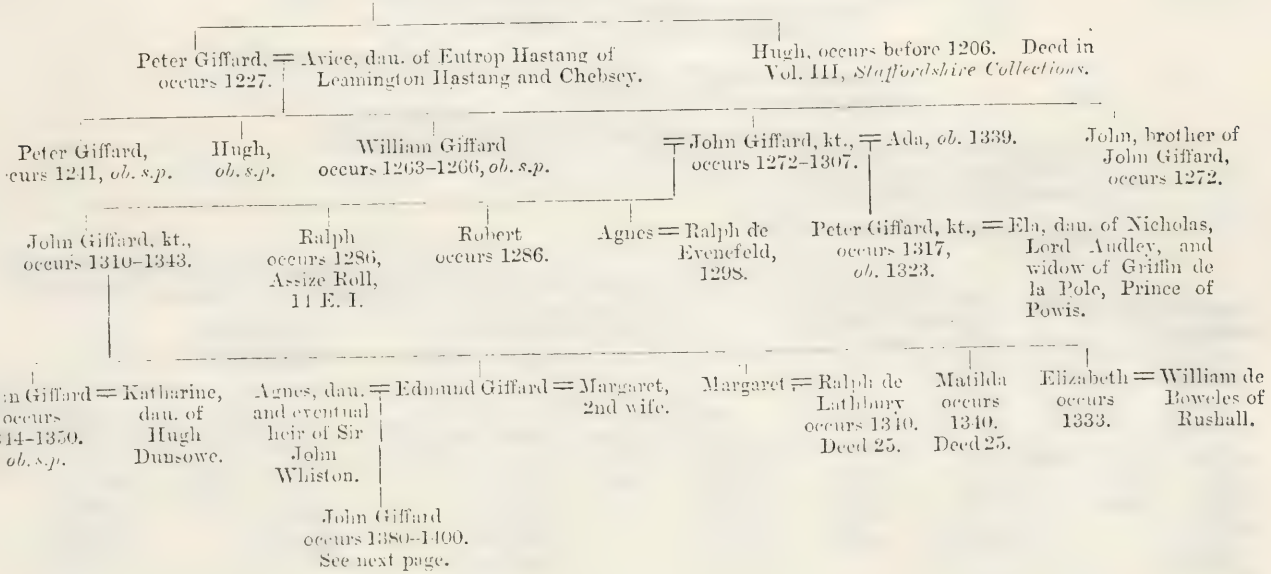
on the 23rd June, 1788, when he was only 24 years of age. His bride was born in the same year as himself. By Lady Charlotte Courtenay,[1] Thomas was the father of five sons and seven daughters. He died 1st August, 1823,[2] aged 59, and was buried at Brewood on the 9th of the same month.[3] His widow died in 1844, aged 80.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas William Giffard, who was born 28th March, 1789,[4] and died 21st January, 1861. He left three daughters, but by his will, the landed estates passed to his only surviving brother, Walter Peter Giffard, who was born 23rd September, 1796, and married 7th July, 1836, Henrietta Dorothy, the second daughter of Sir John Fenton Boughey of Aqualate, co. Stafford. Walter Peter died 6th March, 1877, aged 81, and was succeeded by his only son Walter Thomas Courtenay Giffard, the present owner of Chillington. The last named Walter married 20th May, 1879, Mary Constance, eldest daughter of Richard Holt Briscoe, Esquire, by whom he has issue Thomas Arthur Walter, born 2nd August, 1882, Hugh Peter William, born 1st September, 1892, and two daughters, Winifred and Barbara. For an account of the younger sons and daughters of the house I must refer the reader to Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1900), and to the tabular pedigree which accompanies this history.

[1] She was afterwards raised to the rank of an Earl's daughter.
[2] Burke's *Landed Gentry*.
[3] Brewood Registers
[4] Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

PEDIGREE OF GIFFARD OF CHILLINGTON.

PART I.



Part 2.

- John Giffard, 1380–1400. (See last page.)
  - Thomas Giffard, 1409–1420. = Joyce, dau. of Sir Robert Fraunceys of Foremark.
    - Hubella or Isabella Blount = Robert Giffard, 1420–1486. = Cassandra, dau. of Thomas Humfreston.
      - Joan, dau. of Thomas Horde of Bridgenorth, *ob.* 1491. = John Giffard, kt., 1486–1556. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Gresley and widow of Sir John Montgomery of Cubley, co. Derby.
        - Frances = Sir John Talbot of Grafton.
        - Dorothy, dau. and heir of Sir John Montgomery. = Thomas Giffard, kt., 1556–1560. = Ursula, dau. of Robert Throckmorton of Coughton, *ob.* 1581.
          - Elizabeth = Sir John Port.
          - John Giffard, 1560–1613. = Joyce, dau. of Sir James Levesson of Lilleshall.
            - See next page.
          - Edward of Whiteladies, *ob.* 1607. = Frances, dau. and heir of Bartholomew Skerne, *ob.* 1625.
            - See next page.
          - Humfrey of Blackladies. = Eleanor, dau. of John Warde of Capesthorne, *ob.* 1600.
            - See next page.
          - Robert, *ob. s.p.* 1595.
          - Dorothy = Gilbert Astley of Patshull.
          - Isabella = Francis Biddulph of Biddulph.
          - Cassandra = Erasmus Wolseley of Wolseley.
          - Elizabeth, *ob. s.p.*
          - Anne = George Smith of Wotton, co. Warwick.
        - Dorothy = 1. John Congreve. 2. Francis Shirley, 1535.
        - Cassandra = Humfrey Swynnerton of Swynnerton.

PART 3.

John Giffard, 1560–1613. (See last page) = Joyce, dau. of Sir James Leveson of Lilleshull.

- Walter Giffard, 1613–1632. = Philippa, dau. and heir of Henry White of South Warnborough.
  - Peter Giffard, 1632–1663. = Frances, dau. of Walter Fowler of St. Thomas.
    - Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Holt of Aston, co. Warwick, 1st wife. = Walter Giffard, 1663–1688. = Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Hugford of Solihull, 2nd wife.
      - John Giffard, 1688–1696. = Frances, dau. of William Fitzherbert of Swynnerton, *d.* 1711.
        - Thomas Giffard, 1696–1718, *ob.s.p.* = Mary, dau. and heir of John Thimelby of Irnham, co. Lincoln, *ob.* 1754, *etat sue* 95.
    - Richard, *ob. s.p.*
    - Joseph, *ob. s.p.* 1621.
    - John Giffard of Blackladies. = Katharine, dau. of Richard Hawkins of Nash, co. Kent.
      - Walter, *ob. s.p.*
      - Charles, *ob. s.p.*
      - Peter, *ob. s.p.*
    - Edward = Winifred, dau. of Albyn Draycote.
    - Col. Charles Giffard = widow of Sir Joseph Coulster.
    - Catharine = Henry Hugford of Solihull.
    - Mary. Dorothy. Margaret. Ursula. Elizabeth. Winifred.
  - John Giffard, kt. of Malta, *ob.* 1672.
- 2. Richard = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Leveson.
- 3. Thomas. 4. Gilbert. 5. Giles. 6. George, *ob.* 1585. 8. Edward, *b.* 1564, *ob. s.p.*
- 7. Gerard of Astley, co. Warwick, *b.* 1562, *ob.* 1620. = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Chamberlain of Astley, co. Warwick.
  - Margaret, *ob. s.p.*
- Mary = Richard Broke of Lapley.
- Cassandra = Thomas, son and heir of Henry Cassy of Whitefield, co. Gloucester.
- Ursula = John Wakeman of Beckford.
- Frances, *b.* 1563. = Edmund Powell of Sandford, co. Oxon.
  - Jane. Dorothy.
- Peter Giffard, 1632–1663.
- John, *b.* 1578. = dau. of Andrews.
- George, *ob.s.p.*
- Robert, M.D.
  - Andrew. Mary.
- Andrew = Catharine, dau. of Sir Walter Leveson.
  - Thomas. Augustine, *ob.* 1720. Bonaventure. Anne. Mary.
- Winifred, *ob.* 1636.
- Ursula = Sir Thomas Vavasour of Haslewood, co. York.
- Dorothy, *ob.* 1642. Bridget. Anne.

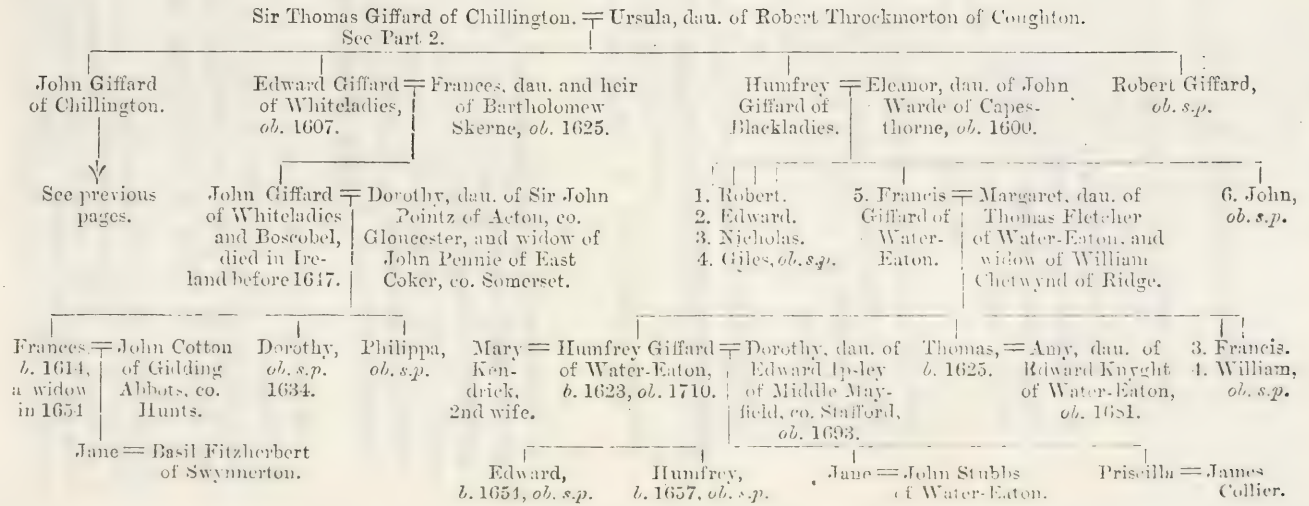
Part 4.

- Peter Giffard of Chillington, 1632–1663. (See Part 3.) = Frances, dau. of Walter Fowler of St. Thomas.
  - Walter Giffard, 1663–1688. — See Part 3.
  - Richard, *ob. s.p.*
  - Joseph, *ob. s.p.* 1621.
  - John Giffard of Blackladies. = Katharine, dau. of Richard Hawkins of Nash, co. Kent.
    - John Giffard of Blackladies, *ob.* 1710. = Catharine, dau. and heir of John Taylor of Fockbury, co. Worcester.
      - Winifred, dau. and heir of Robert Howard of Hoarcross, *ob.* 1722, *s.p.*, 1st wife. = Peter Giffard of Blackladies, succeeded to Chillington 1718, *ob.* 1746. = Barbara, dau. of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton, 3rd Bart., *ob.* 1729, 2nd wife. = Helena, dau. and heir of Robert Roberts of Plas Uchâ, co. Flint, *ob.* 1737.
        - Peter Giffard of Chillington, eldest son, *d. unm.* at Paris, 1718.
        - Anne = Weld of Ludworth.
        - Mary = Sir Edward Smythe of Acton Burnell, co. Salop, *ob.* 1764.
        - Barbara, dau. of Robert James, Lord Petre, *ob.* 1762, 1st wife. = Thomas Giffard of Chillington, second son, *ob.* 1776, succeeded his brother. = Barbara, dau. of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton, 4th Bart., *ob.* 1764, 2nd wife. = Frances, dau. of Thomas Stonor of Stonor, co. Oxon, 3rd wife.
          - See next page.
          - See next page.
          - See next page.
        - Joseph, Thomas, Walter, *ob. s.p.*
        - Catharine = Thomas More of Barnborough, co. York.
        - John Giffard of Madeley, co. Salop, *ob.* 1763. = Rose, dau. and heir of Comberford Brooke of Madeley, *ob.* 1765.
          - Three daughters.
        - John Giffard (3rd son) of Plas Uchâ, co. Flint, *ob.* 1798. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Robert Hyde of Nerquis.
          - Two daughters, *d. unm.*
        - Catharine = Francis Canning of Foxcote, co. Warwick.
      - Frances.

PART 5.

- Barbara, dau. of Robert James, Lord Petre, *ob.* 1762, 1st wife. = Barbara, dau. of Sir Robert Throckmorton, *ob.* 1764, 2nd wife. = Thomas Giffard of Chillington *ob.* 1776. See last page. = Frances, dau. of Thomas Stonor of Stonor, co. Oxon, 3rd wife.
  - Mary Katharine = Sir John Throckmorton, 5th Bart., of Coughton, *ob. s.p.*
  - Charlotte, dau. of William, 2nd Viscount Courtenay, and sister of William, 10th Earl of Devon, *ob.* 1844. = Thomas Giffard of Chillington, *ob.* 1823.
    - John Giffard of Sutton Sturmey, co. Worcester, *ob. s.p.* 1833 = Helena May, dau. and heir of John Sutton of Sutton Sturmey, *ob.* 1837.
    - Frances = William Throckmorton of Lincoln's Inn.
      - Sir Robert Throckmorton, 8th Bart.
    - Walter Peter Giffard of Chillington, *ob.* 1877. = Henrietta Dorothy, dau. of Sir John Boughey, Bart.
      - Charlotte, dau. of Laintol Earls. = Thomas William Giffard of Chillington, Lt.-Col. Staffordshire Militia, *ob.* 1861.
        - Charlotte Josephine = William Reginald Herbert of Clytha.
        - Lucy Sophia.
        - Barbara Agnes = Captain Vincent Eyre of Lindley Hall, co. Leicester.
      - Francis, *ob. s.p.* 1836.
      - Walter Courtenay Giffard of Chillington, now living, 1901. = Thomas Mary Constance, dau. of Richard Holt Briscoe, Esq.
        - Thomas Arthur Walter, born 1882.
        - Hugh Peter William, born 1892.
        - Winifred Mary Sophia.
        - Barbara Constance Anne.
      - Henrietta = Charles Henry Inge of Broom Leasowe, near Lichfield.
      - Selina = Augustus Leveson Vernon of Hilton Park, co. Stafford.
      - Charles *ob.* 1853.
      - Robert Edward, Capt. 10th Hussars, *ob.* 1836.
      - Seven daughters.
        1. Charlotte, *m.* in 1826, S. Campbell Simpson, Esq., of Brockton.
        2. Lucy Harriett, *d. unm.* 1843.
        3. Sophia Elizabeth, *m.* 1821, John, 2nd Baron Wrottesley, *ob.* 1880.
        4. Anne Barbara, *m.* 1829, Rev. Charles Whitmore, *ob.* 1834.
        5. Barbara Denise, *m.* 1839, William Lacon Childe of Kinlet, *ob.* 1841.
        6. Caroline Mallett, *m.* 1821, John Mytton, Esq., of Halstone, *ob.* 1841.
        7. Louisa Paulina, *m.* 1832, Sir Thomas Boughey, Bart., *ob.* 1879.

PEDIGREE OF THE GIFFARDS OF WHITELADIES AND WATER-EATON.



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE GIFFARDS.

The arms borne by the various branches of the Giffard family in ancient days are of importance from a genealogical point of view, as they give a clue to the stock from which they sprang.

Beginning with the three baronial houses of the Giffards, it is evident that the arms of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham, cannot be known, for this family became extinct before hereditary armorial bearings were shewn on seals.

The arms of the Giffards of Brimsfield are well known from authentic sources, for they occur in many of the early armorials. In Planché's Roll, *temp.* E. I, which is printed in Vols. III, IV, and V of the *Genealogist*, New Series, they are blazoned as follows:—

"Johan Gyfforde, Gules, three lions passant in pale argent."

The Heraldic Roll, printed amongst the Parliamentary writs, and which is of somewhat later date, has—

"Sire Johan Giffard, de goules a III lyouns passauns argent."

The arms of the Giffards of Fonthill are not known, but in Planché's "Roll of Arms," under the arms of John Giffard which are given above, is written, "Le viel Gyffarde, Gules three stirrups pendant from their straps argent." These arms with a change of tincture have been borne from time immemorial by the Giffards of Chillington, who without doubt descend from the Giffards of Fonthill.

It is a curious circumstance, however, that on the shield of William Giffard living *temp.* Ric. I, and who was a member of the Fonthill branch of the Giffards (*see* p. 10), is plainly depicted as escarboncle,[1] and the same device is found at a later date

[1] This seal is attached to William Giffard's confirmation of his uncle's grant to the monks of Bordesley. It has the effigy of a knight charging on horseback, with a drawn sword, a pointed helmet, and a heater shield, on which an escarboncle is plainly depicted. The legend is, "Sigillum Willelmi Giffard." (Dugdale's Collections, Bodleian Library.) I am not inclined, however, to lay much stress on

on the shield of a Mandeville who is buried in the Temple Church. The Mandevilles are shown in the foregoing pages to have been the elder coheirs of the Giffards of Fonthill.

The next authentic evidence respecting the Giffard arms are those set down for William Giffard in Jenyns's "Book of Arms" which was printed by Greenstreet in the *Reliquary*. These are "D'argent, a trois estripes de goules ove les cuires."

William Giffard was lord of Chillington from 1263 to 1272.

These arms are also ascribed to William Giffard in the Howard Roll, but with the tinctures reversed.[1]

The Giffards of Twyford bore the arms of Giffard of Brimsfield with a blue label for difference. They are set down in the Rolls of Arms printed with the Parliamentary writs[2] as under.

> "Sire Johann Gyffard le boef De goules a III lions passant de argent e un label de azur."

Planché's "Roll of Arms," printed in the Volumes III, IV, and V of the *Genealogist*, New Series, has Johan Gyfford le boef, "Gules three lions passant in pale argent, and a label of five pendants azure."

The Giffards of Weston-under-Edge bore "argent ten torteaux (roundells) 4, 3, 2, and 1 gules."

In Jenyns's ordinary these arms are given to John, Alexander and Ralph Gyffard,[3] and they are supposed to be derived from the family of "de Cormeilles," of which this line of the Giffards were coheirs.

Planché's Roll contains a coat for Richard de Cormale, "Argent on a fess sable, three roundels or."[4]

The Armorial Roll printed amongst the Parliamentary writs

this circumstance, for the younger branch of the Mandevilles (the Barons Fitz-John) who represented the Giffards of Fonthill, bore the ancient arms of Mandeville within a bordure. In Planché's "Roll of Arms" Johan le fitz John bears "Quarterly or and gules, within a bordure vairé nebulée." For a very interesting disquisition on the Mandeville arms, see Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*.

[1] Forster's *Feudal Arms*, 1901.

[2] This roll has been reprinted in Vols. XI and XII of the *Genealogist*, N.S.

[3] Forster's *Feudal Arms*, 1901.

[4] *Genealogist*, Vol. IV, New Series, p. 18.

has under Worcestershire "Sire John Giffard, de argent, a les rondels de goules."

Hugh Giffard, however, who was the head of this branch of the Giffards *temp.* H. III, bore, according to the Jenyns Roll, "Gules, fretty engrailed, ermine," and the roundells were probably assumed at a later date, after they had succeeded to the Cormeilles inheritance

Osbert Giffard.

In the Jenyns "Roll of Arms *temp.* H. III" Osbert Giffard bears "ermine two bars gules on a chief of the last, a lion of England passant-guardant or." In the Dering Roll, the field is stated to be "or" in place of ermine.

According to the Howard Roll Osbert Giffard bore "argent two bars gemelles, and a chief gules,"[1] and Planché's Roll in the *Genealogist* gives him the same arms. This Osbert Giffard was of Egg Buckland, co. Devon, and of Stanlake, co. Oxford, and the arms are probably those of one of the heiresses from whom he derived his lands. (See p. 60.)

Walter Giffard, *temp.* H. III.

The Dering Roll[2] sets down for Walter Giffard, "azure three

[1] Forster's *Feudal Arms*, 1901. The roll called the Howard Roll by Mr. Forster seems to be identical with the Planché Roll printed in the *Genealogist*, New Series, Vols. III, IV, and V.

[2] The following notes on the Dering Roll were given to me by the late Mr. Stephen Tucker, Somerset Herald, in 1881:—

This roll, which the Heralds of the time of James I erroneously associated with the Acre campaign, is that known as the Dering Roll from its having been formerly in the possession of the Dering family, some member of which is more than suspected of having tampered with it, for the foolish, but fortunately obvious, vanity and purpose of introducing fictitious shields of his Dering, De Criol, and Pluckley ancestors.

The roll, however, in reality belongs to the latter end of the reign of Henry III, and is classed by Mr. Greenstreet, in a letter recently received from him upon the subject, as a "South Country Roll," for the arms principally occurring on it are those of families of its true period connected with Kent, Essex, and Sussex.

In Mr. Greenstreet's and Mr. Charles Russell's "Reference List of the Rolls of Arms and other Authorities for Ancient Coat Armour," published in the *Genealogist* for January, 1881, the following notes are given as to this roll:—

The Dering Roll is a collection consisting of 324 coats in trick, copied (subsequently to the year 1601, and apparently by John Philipot, Somerset Herald) from an original roll, in colours, formerly in the library of the Dering

lions passant in pale argent, crowned or." These are the arms of Giffard of Brimsfield differenced by a change of tincture and by adding crowns to the lions. If this Walter is Walter Giffard of Whitchurch, and I know of no other Walter Giffard of the date of this roll, these arms afford important evidence of the descent of this branch of the Giffards from the Giffards of Brimsfield.

The same roll has for Ellis (Elias) Giffard, "Gules, three lions passant in pale argent, within a bordure or."

The last Elias Giffard, the head of the house of Brimsfield, died in 1249 (see p. 8) and the Elias here named is probably a younger son of the house, bearing in his arms a bordure for difference.

This roll also ascribes to Robert de Gifford (*sic*) "Or, a cross engrailed sable." This is an undoubted mistake, the arms being those of Robert de Ufford.

William Giffard, *temp.* H. III.

Jenyns's Roll sets down the following arms for a William Giffard of this date:—"Argent crusilly, a lion rampant gules." I conclude this William must be a member of the Suffolk Giffards named in p. 71.

Giffard of Bowers, co. Essex.

The monument of Sir John Giffard of Bowers, who died in 1348, shows that he bore on his shield six fleurs-de-lys 3, 2, and 1. This bearing denotes clearly a descent from Giffard of Helland, co. Cornwall (see p. 54).

Giffards of Devonshire.

According to Sir William Pole, who made his Collections for Devonshire in the reign of Elizabeth, the Giffards of Whitchurch

family at Surrenden, Kent (British Museum, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fol. 89. Printed in 1876-77-78 in the *Reliquary*, Vol. XVI, pp. 135 and 237; Vol. XVII, pp. 11 and 209; and Vol. XVIII, pp. 23, 89, and 171. Referred to in Papworth's ordinary by the letter A).

A copy in trick taken A.D. 1563, by Ralph Brooke, "Rouge Croix," when the roll was in the possession of Mr. Hugh FitzWilliam of Sprotborough, but it comprises only 318 of the coats, those being omitted to which names were not attached in the original. MS. in Ashmolean Library, Oxford, No. 1120, fol. 171.

A copy in trick preserved in the College of Arms. MS. collections of Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald, No. 164, fol. 135-145, comprises 325 coats, that of William Crepin being repeated at the end.

and Weare, co. Devon, bore "Sable, three fusils in fesse ermine," and according to the same authority the Giffards of Halsbury bore the same arms with a label of three pendants gules, and the Giffards of Brightley, who were a younger branch of the latter house, bore the same arms as the Giffards of Halsbury, with a silver mullet as a mark of cadency.

For reasons, however, which will be given later on, I greatly doubt whether Sir William Pole had any authority for the arms he has ascribed to Giffard of Whitchurch.

The arms of the Giffards of Halsbury are probably derived from the Dinants, Dinhams, or Cardinhams, a baronial house from whom they obtained many of their lands and with whom they had doubtless intermarried (pp. 18 and 21).

If this was the case, the coat "sable 3 fusils in fess ermine" must have been adopted by the Giffards as early as the date of Sir Roger Giffard of Clovelly, *temp.* H. III, for he was the common ancestor of the Halsbury and Yeo Vale Giffards, both of which families bore the same arms.

In Planché's "Roll of Arms," Oliver Dinant bears "Gules, a fess of fusils, conjoined ermine." And amongst the foreign coats in the same roll is Roillan de Dinant, "Gules a fess of fusils conjoined between six roundels ermine."

Ruellen de Dinant, Sire de Montafilant in Brittany, was living in 1282 (*Genealogist*, New Series, Vol. VIII, p. 214). The use of the roundels on so many Brittany coats, such as "de la Zouche," Dinant, etc., is very remarkable, and is worth investigating.

In Sir George Carew's *Scroule of Cotes*, collected from churches in Devonshire and other sources, and which was compiled in 1588, there occurs "Sable three fuselles in fess sa. (*sic*) Gifford, quartered by Predeaux. This coate standeth in diverse churches with three labelles gules (*i.e.*, a label of three points) Aveton Gifford, Wear Gifford, Kneton Gifford, and Lamerton were his in 2 E. I."

Giffard of Clifford and Yeo Vale.

Amongst the ancient Cary MSS. preserved at Tor Abbey is an undated deed of the reign of Edward I, in which Sir Robert Giffard the rector of the church of Clovelly, grants to Gervase

Giffard, son of Walter Giffard of Clifford, all his lands at Westerabouwood (West Bowood) within the manor of Abbotsham. The seal shows a man kneeling on one knee taking aim with a bow and arrow; the legend is "S. Roberti Geffard."[1] This device is probably a pun upon the name of Bowood, but it is a curious coincidence that the Heralds added this device to the standard of Sir John Giffard of Chillington in 1523, and the latter family have borne it ever since that date as a second crest.

In Abbotsham Church is a carved shield supported by an angel, which bears the three lozenges with a label of three points. The shield has been coloured gules, and the label and lozenges or, but it is supposed that these colours are due to the ignorance of the decorator, who repainted them in 1870, when the church was restored. The arms are ancient, and were doubtless placed in the church to commemorate the Giffards of Yeo Vale or Giffards of Halsbury, both of which families held land within the parish.[2]

In the ruined chapel (partially rebuilt) of Yeo Vale House is preserved a slab with the following inscription:—

> "Orate pro anima Willelmi Giffard armigeri qui obiit 12mo die Decembris A.D. 1400 cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen."

Beneath the slab is a corbel, on which is carved the three lozenges in fess of Giffard.[3]

The Yeo Chapel in Alwington Church has also some very ancient glass in which occurs the coat sable, three lozenges in fess ermine, impaling sable fretty or.

On the brass in Tormohun Church to Wilmota Giffard, the last of the Giffards of Yeo Vale, who married Sir George Cary of Cockington, and who died in 1581, is depicted Cary impaling Giffard. In this instance the Giffard arms, three lozenges in fess ermine, are charged with a crescent for difference.[4]

The Yeo Vale Giffards are not named in the Heralds' Visitations of Devonshire, as the male line was extinct in 1540, some years before the date of the first Visitation,[5] and Sir William Pole seems

[1] *Ex inform.*, H. F. Giffard.

[2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.* [4] *Ibid.*

[5] Wilmot Giffard was first married when 13 years old, and was afterwards divorced. Archbishop Parker pronounced sentence of divorce in 1560. Her father had died in 1540-1, when the male line became extinct (*ex inform.*, H. F. Giffard).

to have confounded them with the Giffards of Whitchurch and Weare. For this reason I am somewhat sceptical about the arms which Sir William has ascribed to the Giffards of Whitchurch. He gives them the same arms as the Giffards of Clifford and Yeo Vale, and has introduced a Gervase Giffard of Clifford into his pedigree of the Giffards of Whitchurch. The latter family became extinct in the male line as early as 1276, and armorial seals of that early date are extremely rare, except amongst families of baronial rank. It is difficult to understand, therefore, what authority Pole could have had for the arms of Giffard of Whitchurch and Weare.

Mr. Hardinge F. Giffard, however, informs me that in the Great Hall of the Weare Giffard manor house, the roof of which is as early as Henry VII, there are several shields which all bear the above arms of sable, three lozenges in fesse ermine, and these were doubtless put up by the Fortescues, the representatives of the Giffards of Weare Giffard and Whitchurch.

Giffard of Halsbury.

The Heralds' Visitation of 1620 gives to this family sable, three lozenges conjoined in fess ermine, and Sir William Pole, in his list of "The armes of such nobles and gentlemen which have anciently dwelled and had landes in Devonshire," has "Bartholomew Giffard of Halsbiry, sable three fusils in fesse ermine with a label of three gules." This Bartholomew was living *temp.* E. I. In Alwington Church, on the pulpit, the panelling of which was removed from Parkham Church, the parish church of the Giffards of Halsbury, there occurs a shield carved with the three lozenges ermine, and a label of three, gules,[1] and there is no doubt that this is the old coat of the Giffards of Halsbury.

Giffard of Thewborough.

In Sutcombe Church (in which parish Thewborough is situated), until quite recently was carved the coat of Giffard of Halsbury on the seat of the Thewborough Chapel, viz., the three lozenges with a label of three pendants *charged with a crescent.*[2] The crescent no doubt has reference to the fact that Andrew Giffard, the founder

[1] *Ex inform.*, H. F. Giffard. [2] *Ibid.*

of the Thewborough line, was a younger son of John Giffard of Halsbury (see pp. 28 and 32).

This coat was existing in 1877, when Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers published his *Monumental Sculpture of Devon.* The church has since been *restored* in the ruthless modern style, and the Thewborough seat has disappeared, carving and all. These arms were supposed to be as early as the fifteenth century.[1]

Giffard of Brightleigh.

The Visitations of 1562 and 1620 give to this family the same arms as Giffard of Halsbury. In one of the transepts of Chittlehampton Church (in which parish Brightleigh is situated) there is a very fine Jacobean monument erected in 1625 by John Giffard of Brightleigh (the celebrated Colonel John Giffard of the Civil Wars) in memory of his grandfather John Giffard, but commemorating also his five immediate predecessors from the reign of Henry VIII and their marriages. These are represented by five shields of Giffard impaling respectively (1) Cobleigh of Brightleigh; (2) Grenville of Stow; (3) Erle of Charborough; (4) Leigh of Burrough Court; and (5) Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham.

In each of these shields the arms of Giffard of Halsbury are charged with a crescent as a mark of cadency. The crest given is a cock's head.

On a large folio bible, bound in morocco and silver, which was presented by King Charles II to John Giffard of Brightleigh, but which was intended for his father, Colonel John Giffard, the Cavalier (who had died before the gift could be made) are two silver plates, on one of which is engraved a monogram spelling Charles Rex and John Giffard, and on the other, the coat of Giffard, viz., the three lozenges ermine on a sable field, with a label of three points. The crest is a demi-lion issuing from a wreath, and holding in its paws a lozenge, surmounting a helmet open in front. This bible is still in the possession of the family.[2]

Giffard of Tiverton Castle.

The Heralds' Visitation of 1620 gives to this family the same arms as Giffard of Brightleigh, and in St. Peter's Church at

[1] *Ex inform.*, H. F. Giffard.

[2] *Ibid.* Colonel John Giffard was one of those nominated as Knights of the Royal Oak.

Tiverton there is a monument in the chancel to Roger Giffard of Tiverton Castle, the fifth son of Sir Roger Giffard of Brightleigh, who died in 1603, which shows on a shield the above arms, quartering 2, Cobleigh; 3, Stueley; 4, three hunting horns (?). The crest is a cock holding in its bill a sprig of three leaves.

A list of Devonshire and Cornwall coats collected by John Hooker, who was Chamberlain of Exeter in 1561 (Harl. MS. 5827) has for Gyfforde of Brightlye, sable, three fusilis in fesse ermyn.[1] Burke's General Armory has the following coats:—

Giffard of Twyford, co. Bucks, Accott, co. Devon, Scotton, co. York, Battlebridge, co. Hunts, Stones, co. Northampton, and Caswell, co. Oxon, bore:—Gules, three lions passant in pale argent.

Giffards of Burstall, co. Leicester, Burton, co. Wilts, and St. James, co. Northampton, bore the same.

Giffards of Claydon, co. Bucks, bore:—Argent, three lions rampant in pale, argent.

Giffards of co. Bucks bore:—Gules, three lions passant regardant, ermine.

Sir Alexander Giffard of co. Worcester bore:—Argent, ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Sir John Giffard *temp.* E. II bore the same.

Sir John Giffard of Itchell, co. Hants, bore the same.

The Giffards of Northall, co. Middlesex, bore the same.

The Giffards of Yester in Scotland, now represented by the Marquis of Tweeddale, bore:—Gules, three bars ermine.

Giffard of Aveton Giffard and Weare Giffard, co. Devon, also of Halesbury and Brightley in the same county:—Sable, three lozenges conjoined in fesse ermine. Crest, a cock's head erased or.

Giffard of Kilconall, co. Wexford, same arms and crest.

Gifford of Tiverton and Halsworth (*sic*), co. Devon, same arms. Crest, a cock's head erased holding in the beak a sprig of three leaves vert.

This list has been probably compiled from the Heralds' Visitations and Rolls of Arms, for some of the families named have

[1] *Ex inform.*, H. F. Giffard.

been extinct for many years. The Giffords of Middle Claydon, for instance, held their lands in Middle Claydon under a lease for 100 years granted to them by the Verneys, Roger Giffard, the first of this line, having married a Verney. This Roger died in 1543, and his monument in Middle Claydon Church shows the three lions rampant in pale as stated in this list[1] (see p. 50).

As the Giffards of Northall were identical with the Giffards of Hootton Paynel, co. York (see p. 80), their arms show that the latter family were a branch of the Giffards of Itchell and Cove co. Hants.

GIFFARD OF CHILLINGTON.

This family have borne from time immemorial "Azure, three stirrups with leathers or," and this coat appears on all the monuments of the Giffards in the chancel of Brewood Church, of which the earliest in date is 1556. The original blazon, however, seems to have been argent three stirrups with leathers, goules (see p. 202).

The Roll of Boroughbridge, A.D. 1322, printed by Nicolas, has for Sir Peter Giffard "azure three stirrups with leathers or, within a bordure, or." This Peter was a half-brother of Sir John Giffard of Chillington living 10 E. II (see p. 101).

Glover's *Visitation of Staffordshire of* 1583 gives to Giffard of Chillington "azure three stirrups with leathers or, and for crest a panther's head couped affrontee, or, spotted gules and azure, flames issuant from the mouth proper." And according to the same authority this crest was granted to John Giffard of Chillington in 1513. The probability is that the panther's head was the original crest of the family, but the blazon was unknown.[2] As unfortunately all the seals attached to the Chillington deeds have been destroyed, it is impossible to determine this point.

[1] *Memoirs of the Verney Family*, by Parthenope Lady Verney.

[2] The preamble to the grant says: "Comme ainsy soit que Messire John Gyfford de Chelyngton en la Counté de Stafforde Chevalier, soyt descendu de noble lignée et aussi longuement ait contynué en noblesse portant armes, neantmoins icel luy incertain en quelle manière ses predecesseurs portoient leurs devises et cognoyssances en leurs estandartz et guyhones, etc."

Dugdale's *Visitation of Staffordshire of* 1663 contains the same arms and crest for Giffard of Chillington.

A drawing of the standard, or rather pennon, granted to Sir John Giffard in 1523 is given in Vol. III of *Staffordshire Collections.* The drawing is taken from a contemporary MS. in the College of Arms, but the same standard has been carved in stone on the lintel of the Tudor fireplace in the great hall at Chillington. The pennon is poudré with panthers' heads, and has on it a demi-archer taking aim with a bow and arrows, and the motto PREGNS ALAINE TIRES FORT.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Comes Ricardus, filius Comitis Gilberti, omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me de (*sic*) dedisse et hac karta mea confirmavi Petro Giffard villam que dicitur Technulin, et dimidium cantredum in quo sedet sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete, et honorabiliter in bosco et plano et aquis pro servitio decem militum. His testibus Rogero monacho de Lincol, Joselino de Pomeria, Roberto de Aula, Radulpho Bloet, Waltero Bloet, Ricardo Bloet, Ruelet Bloet Giffardo de Ēvci, Nicolas de Sancto Brig.: In Hibernia apud Waterford. (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. The seal is now missing, but there is a drawing of it in Harl. MS. 5816, attached to a transcript of the deed taken "*ex evidentiis Walteri Giffard de Chillington armigeri* 29 *August*, 1631." At this date the seal was perfect and bore the effigy of the Earl on horseback brandishing his sword and carrying a shield on which were plainly depicted the three chevronels of Clare. As the date of the deed is *circa* 1170, this is one of the earliest instances of the use of armorial bearings. Richard fitz Gilbert, the Earl of Strigul, died in April, 1176, and when Henry II constituted his son John feudal lord of Ireland in 1177, he cancelled all the grants made of land in Ireland up to that date.

Of the witnesses, Josceline de Pomeroy, a cadet of the baronial house of Berry Pomeroy in Devonshire, played a conspicuous part in the conquest of Ireland, and Henry II confirmed to him in 1177 the grant of sixty knights' fees in Ireland. On the separation of Normandy from England, *temp.* King John, Josceline passed over to Normandy, and his lands are included amongst the *terra Normannorum* which had escheated to the Crown.

The Bluets were tenants of the Honor of Strigul and Clare, and Ralph Bluet accounts for the profits of the Honor of Strigul on the Pipe Roll of 1 Ric. I. He must therefore have been the Earl's steward.

Mr. John Batten, F.S.A., in his "Historical Notes on Somersetshire," states that the family of D'Everecy is found in England at a very early date, and seems to have been connected with the Isle of Wight and were probably in the retinue of the Earls of Devon, Lords of the Isles. In the reign of Henry II Geffard (*sic*) de Everci was one of the witnesses to a grant, *sans*

date, of the vill of Techmul in Ireland to Peter Giffard of Chillington by Earl Richard fitz Gilbert, progenitor of the great family of Clare, and husband of Rohesia Giffard (*Proc. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. III, p. 317), and the same Giffard de Evreci (*sic*) was also witness to a charter, *sans* date, of William de Vernon, afterwards sixth Earl of Devon, granting land at Fiddletown, co. Dorset, to the Abbey of Quarr in the Isle of Wight (Harl. Chart, 55, D. 22).

No. 2.

Petrus Corbesun omnibus hominibus et amicis suis, Francis et Anglicis, futuris et presentibus, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, etc., Petro Giffardo nepoti uxoris mee et heredibus suis, manerium de Chilinton, etc., tenendum de me et heredibus meis per servitium dimidii militis, adeo bene sicut ego vel aliquis antecessorum meorum illud melius vel liberius tenuit: pro hac autem donationem predictus Petrus ad concessionem Willelmi filii mei dedit mihi viginti marcas et unum charcorum et Margarete uxori mee, quinque marcas. T. Henrico de Monteforte, Rogero Murdac, etc.

This deed is copied from one of Huntbach's MSS. formerly at Wrottesley, and was printed and annotated by me in Vol. III of the *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 202.

Henry de Montford, the first witness, was married to Emma, the daughter of Peter Corbuson, and was living in 1191.[1] Roger Murdac, the second witness, occurs amongst the tenants of the Earl of Warwick in the Liber Niger of 1166. The date of the deed is *circa* 1180. Peter Corbuson or Peter de Stodley is returned as the tenant of ten knights' fees held of William, Earl of Warwick, in the Feodary of A.D. 1166, and at the same date he held five knights' fees of Earl Walter Giffard (Liber Rubeus).

For an account of the family of Corbuson of Stodley see Dugdale's *Warwickshire* and the notes to the Giffard deeds in Vol. III of the *Staffordshire Collections*.

No. 3.

Petrus Corbisun, omnibus hominibus, etc., dedi Petro Giffard, Chilintonam que fuit liberum matrimonium Margarete sororis mee, et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis per servitium dimidii militis, tenendum ita libere sicut Petrus Corbesun eam tenuit, hec autem concessio facta fuit in curia Ricardi Peche Coventrensis

[1] Dugdale's MSS.

Episcopi assensu, de cujus feodo predicta villa de Chilintona est. T. Roberto Giffard filio Gerardi Giffard et Willelmo Giffardo fratre suo. Ricardo decano Lichfeldie, Willelmo Giffardo fratre Petri Giffardi et Roberto Giffardo filio Willelmi Giffardi.

Huntbach MS. formerly at Wrottesley. Richard Peche was Bishop of Coventry from 1162 to 1181. Gerard Giffard, the Baron of Fonthill, was succeeded by his son Robert before 1186 (see p. 10).

No. 4.

Ricardus Dei gratia Coventrensis Episcopus, etc., ratam, etc., donationem quam dilectus filius noster Petrus Corbesun fecit Petro Giffard scilicet de Chilintona pro homagio et servitio suo que fuit liberum maritagium Margarete sororis ipsius Petri. Hiis testibus Ricardo decano Lichfeldie, Philippo canonico, Andrea Giffard clerico, Gilberto Giffard, Willelmo Giffard, Ricardo de Rushale dapifero.

Copied from the Huntbach MS. formerly at Wrottesley. Richard de Dalham was Dean of Lichfield from 1175 to 1209 (Hardy's *Fasti*).

No. 5.

Willelmus Corbezun, etc., Petro Giffard donationem Petri Corbezun patris mei, videlicet totam terram de Chilintona, etc., tenendum de me et de heredibus meis per servitium dimidii militis, quam terram Margareta amita mea tenuit in libero maritagio et pro hac donatione, etc., dedit mihi quendam palefredum sorum de duabus marcis argenti et unam robam unius marce de ruget et de burnet et duas marcas in denariis et quasdam caligas ferreas, etc., T. Ricardo decano Lichfeldie Herveo Vicecomite Stafford, Rogero de Aienecourt, Ricardo filio Hervei, Ada de Etona. Herveio de Acleia, Herveio filio Hervei Gilberto Peche filio Hamonis Peccam, Willelmo Giffard filio Gerardi Giffard, Roberto de Wistona, Pagano de Wasteneys, Willelmo filio Hervei, Willelmo Giffard fratre Petri Giffard, Bigod de Gonestona, Ivone de Hyda, Radulfo Blund, Baldwino sacerdote.

From the Huntbach MS. formerly at Wrottesley. Hervey de Stretton was Sheriff of Staffordshire A.D. 1176 to 1184.

No. 6.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Domina Alicia de Harecort, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Petro Giffart et Avicie uxori ejus et heredibus eorum, quod ego nec heredes mei aliquid exigemus in terra predicti Petri et Avicie uxoris sue extra sepem que circuit moram quam Willelmus Bole tenuit, nisi de bona voluntate eorum processerit salva communia pasture quam solebam habere et habere debeo in feodo de Waletun, etc., Hiis testibus Domino A. Priore de Ronton, Thoma filio Rogeri, Roberto de Knittele, Roberto persona de Offeleia, Hugone Pippart persona de Chebesey, Roberto Noel, Willelmo de Heestall, Waltero fratre ejus et multis aliis.

Original deed at Chillington. This deed was fully annotated by me in Vol. III, *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 211. The chief value of it consists in the evidence it affords that Peter Giffard obtained Walton through his wife Avice.

No. 7.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus Giffard dominus de Chylinton dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Galfrido clerico de Hyda pro homagio et servicio suo unam partem terre in Thenfore inclusam que jacet inter terram suam propriam ex una parte et unam que jacet de porta sua apud Edhakersmethe, Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis libere, quiete, etc., et in bosco meo omnimodas vetus fotalin ad voluntatem suam supra terram et infra in bosco meo de Chylinton, etc. Reddendo inde annuatim ipse et heredes sui vel sui assignati mihi et heredibus meis tres galynas ad Natalem domini pro omni servitio et demanda, solvendum tamen bis ad curiam meam per annum. Hanc vero donationem et concessionem, etc. (clause of warranty). Hiis testibus Roberto de Somurford, Stephano de Wyvereston, J. Giffard clerico, Willelmo de Hyda, J. de Hud: (*sic*) et aliis. (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. Stephen de Wyvereston (Worston) occurs in a plea of 7 John, p. 136 of Vol. III of *Staffordshire Collections*. He was dead in 12 H. III (1228), Vol. IV, p. 59. A William de Hida occurs in

another plea of 9 Ric. I (p. 29 of the same volume) as a knight of Great Assize, but the position of the William de Hyde in the testing clause of the deed is hardly consistent with knightly rank, and the knight named in the plea is doubtless William Bagot of the Hide near Stafford.

No. 8.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus Giffard de Chilinton dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Henrico de Sutton capellano pro servitio suo quatuor acras terre et unam dimidiam acram, illas scilicet que se extendunt in longitudine inter sepem de Hakelowefeld et vetus fossatum versus Gunneston et unam acram terre que se extendit in longitudine extra essartum quod fuit Alani mercatoris versus hesyam de Gunneston in territorio de Chilinton. Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis, sibi et heredibus suis, etc. Hiis testibus Domino Radulfo de Coven milite, Roberto de Somerford, Radulfo de Bromhale, Thomas de la Lee, Waltero serviente, Radulfo de Chilinton, Johanne de la Siche et aliis. (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. The donor in this case is Peter Giffard III. He had been succeeded by his brother William before 1263, and the first witness, Sir Ralph de Coven, was dead in 1262 (see p. 212 of Vol. III of *Staffordshire Collections*).

No. 9.

Noverint universi hoc scriptum visuri vel audituri quod ita convenitur inter Willelmum Giffard de Chilinton et Ricardum filium Roberti de Horsebroc, videlicet quod dictus Willelmus concessit et presenti scripto confirmavit pro se et heredibus suis dicto Ricardo omnia essarta que dictus Ricardus aliquo tempore emit de Waltero Engelord, illa videlicet que continentur in carta Petri Giffard patris dicti Willelmi confecta cum quatuor buttis terre super quibus seliones dicti Ricardi jacentes sub Le ympyerd abuttant. Habendum et tenendum dicto Ricardo et heredibus et assignatis suis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace cum omnibus libertatibus et comunis ad tantam terram pertinentibus sine aliquo retenemento, clamio vel calengio dicti Willelmi vel heredum

suorum inde in posterum. Reddendo inde annuatim dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis duodecim denarios pro omni servitio, etc. Hiis testibus Johanne de Engelton, Roberto de Pendford, Petro Brewodes (*sic*), Galfrido de Hyda, Johanne de la Syche, Henrico de la Perere, Thoma ad fontem et aliis.

This deed is copied from the Harl. MS., 5816, fol. 38. This MS. also contains a few other Chillington deeds, which have been printed in Vol. III of the *Staffordshire Collections*, and are no longer at Chillington. I have reproduced this deed as there is no other deed extant of this William Giffard, who was lord of Chillington between the years 1263 and 1268 approximately.

No. 10.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus filius Roberti Hastang, dominus de Chebesey concessi ac dimisi et quietclamavi pro me et heredibus meis Magistro Johanni filio Petri Giffard domini de Waleton et heredibus suis seu assignatis villam de Waleton cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ac libertatibus seu liberis consuetudinibus ad eandem spectantibus prout melius seu liberius dictam villam Willelmus frater suus vel aliquis antecessorum suorum tenuerunt vel tenere potuerunt, etc. Et quia ego dictus Robertus Hastang Willelmum filium meum juniorem in predicta villa posui seisinam post mortem Willelmi Giffard fratris dicti Johannis unde eidem Johanni vel heredibus suis dampnum possit generari seu gravamen, ego dictus Robertus Hastang et heredes mei dicto Johanni et heredibus suis in prenominatam villam de Waleton cum suis pertinentiis contra dictum Willelmum filium meum in perpetuum warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium, etc. Hiis testibus Domino Nicholao Priore Sancti Thome juxta Stafford, Domino Johanne de Chetwynde milite, Domino Willelmo de Caveresweller, Ricardo filio suo, Philippo Noel, Magistro Reginaldo de Huntenbach, Roberto de Somerford, Johanne de Engleton, Roberto de Jonestone, Willelmo de Clapes, Stephano juniore, Ricardo Burdun et aliis. (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. A short abstract of this deed was printed at p. 213 of Vol. III, *Staffordshire Collections*, with notes by the present writer. The date of the deed is about 1270. Robert Hastang of Chebsey, the superior lord of the fee, taking advantage of the disturbed state of the country owing to the rebellion of Simon de Montford, had given seisin of the manor of Walton to his younger son William after the death of William Giffard, the former possessor.

No. 11.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Magister Johannes Giffard dominus de Chilinton, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Johanni filio Johannis de Tonga pro homagio et servicio suo, et pro quadraginta sex solidis, octo denariis argenti quos mihi dedit per manibus unum messuagium in villa de Chilinton cum domibus, gardinibus, curtilagiis et omnibus suis pertinentiis juxta mesuagium quod Hugo de Grava quondam tenuit. Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis, etc. Reddendo inde annuatim ipse et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis duos solidos ad duos anni terminos, etc. Hiis testibus Johanne de Pendeford, Ro . . . de Somerford, Johanne de Sempiham, Henrico de Bromhale, Galfrido de Hyda, Nicholao de Peninton et multis aliis. (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. The form of the "*Habendum*" clause shows this deed is anterior to the Statute of "*Quia emptores*" of 1290. It must also be anterior to the next deed of 12 E. I, A.D. 1284, for it will be seen that at the latter date John Giffard was a knight and had dropped his title of "magister." The latter prefix is supposed to denote a graduate of an university. It is a proof of the spread of letters in the latter part of the reign of Henry III that three neighbouring lords of manors at this date style themselves "magister." These were John Giffard of Chillington, William de Wrottesley, and John de Weston of Weston-under-Lyziard.

No. 12.

Memorandum quod cum mota esset controversia inter dominum Johannem Giffard dominum de Chilinton ex una parte et Robertum Eliot de eadem ex altera, pro diversis transgressionibus per predictum Robertum dicto Johanni per brevia domini Regis et defamationis in pluribus locis et per diversas querelas in curia domini Episcopi factas et per alias procurationes, die mercurii proximo post festum Sancte Barnabe Apostolici anno regni regis Edwardi duodecimo in hunc modum conquievit, videlicet quod predictus Robertus dedit, concessit, et carta sua confirmavit prenominato Johanni et heredibus suis octo denarios annui redditus. Tenendum aliud sicut in carta ipsius Roberti continetur. Preterea idem Robertus omnia brevia sua coram Justiciariis domini

Regis inprestita et querelas coram baylivis domini Episcopi in curia de Brewode motas sumptibus suis retraxerat. Et idem Robertus tam coram maioribus quam minoribus coram quibus dictum Johannem defamaverat secundum fidele posse suo revocabit et bonam famam coram eisdem et aliis predicabit, etc. Hiis testibus Johanne de Engelton, Henrico de Bromhale, Nicholao de Penenton, Radulfo de Wyfereston, domino Waltero capellano et aliis. (Seal destroyed.) (A.D. 1284.)

Original deed at Chillington.

No. 13.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Andreas dominus de Evenefeld dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Radulpho de Evenefeld fratri meo et Agneti filie domini Johannis Giffard de Chilynton militis totam terram meam una cum domibus et editiciis et redditibus tam liberorum quam nativorum, etc., quam habui in hameletto de la Wyke in parochia de Cocton, etc. Hiis testibus Domino Johanne Perseval de Somery, Domino Petro de Wolverdinton militibus, Rogero de Holte de Stodleg, Willelmo Wyberd, Roberto de Verdon de Wyke, Roberto de Wyteleye, Willelmo de Spineto de Cocton, et aliis, Data apud la Wyke die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Martini Episcopi anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici vicesimo sexto. (A.D. 1297.)

Seal, a shield showing two lions passant in pale, with the legend, "S. Andree de Evenefeld."

Original deed at Coughton Court. The grantor was lord of Enville, co. Stafford, which was held under the Barons of Dudley, and the first witness is the uncle of the Baron of Dudley. It will be seen that Andrew de Evenefeld bore the same arms as his feudal lord, John de Somery, but no doubt with a change of tincture. Richard de Evenfeld, who was a minor in 1216, and in ward to his superior lord, had probably been married to one of the baron's daughters, for it is a mistake to assume, as some writers do, that the armorial bearings of a baronial house would be assumed by a stranger in blood, merely on the ground of a tenure under it. On the other hand, there are many instances of a family of knightly rank assuming the arms of another of baronial rank with a change of tincture or other distinction, after an alliance with one of the daughters of a baronial house.

No. 14.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Bertramus filius Bertrami de Burgo dedi, concessi & hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto filio Roberti Motun redditum et servicium decem et octo solidorum et sex denariorum provenientem de omnibus terris et tenementis omnium tenentum meorum in villa de Blumenhulle una cum homagiis, wardis, releviis, maritagiis, et eschaetis eorundem pertinentibus, una cum tertia parte quarte partis molendini de Waynford. Habendum et tenendum eidem Roberto et heredibus suis vel assignatis, de capitalibus domini feodi illius, etc. Hiis testibus Domino Adam de Brunton, Willelmo de Wrottesle, Rogero de Caverswalle, Willelmo Bagot, Willelmo de Ruton, Rogero Paye, Willelmo atte brok et aliis. (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. The form of the "*Habendum*" clause in this deed shows it to be subsequent to the Statute of "*Quia emptores*" of 18 E. I (1290). For an account of the family of "de Burgh" or de Burgo, the reader is referred to Eyton's *Shropshire*. They probably derived their name from Burgh in Gnosall. Sir Adam de Brumpton, the first witness, was lord of Church-Eaton, co. Stafford, and a near neighbour of the Giffards. He derived his name from the manor of Brimpton, co. Berks, and he also held Longford, co. Salop, *in capite*. For an account of this family see Bridgeman's "History of Church-Eaton," Vol. IV of *Staffordshire Collections*.

No. 15.

Hec est conventio facta ad assentionem domini anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici vicesimo primo et durabit usque ad terminum duodecim annorum subsequentum, inter dominum Johannem Giffard dominum de Valton ex una parte et Hugonem de Sogunhull ex altera parte, videlicet quod dictus dominus Johannes tradidit et concessit predicto Hugoni et heredibus suis unam placeam terre in feodo de Valton jacentem inter le Holt et vivarium de Chebeseye, et unam placiam terre continentem in se septem seliones et extendent se in longitudine usque slade meduc quem dictus Hugo de dicto domino Johanne prius tenuit. Habendum et tenendum de dicto domino Johanne et heredibus suis dicto Hugoni et heredibus suis libere, bene, et in pace, etc. Reddendo in de annuatim predicto domino Johanni et heredibus suis, dictus

Hugo et heredes sui infra predictum terminum duos solidos argenti ad duos anni terminos, etc. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Huntenbache, Willelmo de Coton, Willelmo filio Elye, Roberto Matam, Ada filio Elye. (Seal destroyed.) (A.D. 1293.)

Original deed at Chillington.

No. 16.

Nunciant presentes et futuri quod Petrus filius Nicholai de Bertherton carpentarii dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Johanni Giffard militi et domino de Chilynton pro quadam summa pecunie quam michi dedit per manibus unam cameram cum pertinentiis suis sitam in villa de Chilynton quam habui ex dono predicti Nicholai patris mei sicut ibidem per metas et bundas assignatur ac etiam dedi et concessi eidem domino Johanni duos seliones terre mee arabilis jacentes simul in Heythogfeld in territorio de Chilynton inter venellam parci de Chilynton ex una parte et terram Roberti Edden de Chilynton ex altera parte. Habendum et tenendum sibi domino Johanni Giffard et heredibus suis, etc. Reddendo capitalibus dominis illius feodi servicia inde debita, etc. Hiis testibus Domino Radulpho Basset de Chedele milite, Thoma de Hdye, Waltero atte siche, Willelmo atte nore de Chilynton, Thoma atte walle de eadem et aliis. (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. The presence of Sir Ralph Basset of Cheadle as first witness appears to denote a connection by marriage between the families of Giffard and Basset. See also deed No. 19.

No. 17.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Octred de la Hyde dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Petro filio domini Johannis Giffard militis totum illud mesuagium et omnes illas terras et tenementa cum suis pertinentiis que mihi descenderunt jure hereditario post mortem Willelmi filii Johannis de la Hyde avunculi mei in Hyda una cum uno obolo annui redditus recipiendo de Ricardo de Bromhale pro una acra terre

quam de me tenere solebat in Daleforlong cum feoditate (*sic*) et omnibus aliis rebus, commoditatibus et proficuis, etc. Hiis testibus Domino Johanne Giffard milite, Thoma de la Hyde, Thoma domino de Engulton, Rogero le Heuster de Brewode, Johanne Riot de eadem et multis aliis. (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. At the Staffordshire Assizes of 56 H. III (1272) Ughtred, son of William, who had brought a writ of mordancestor against Peter Giffard respecting four acres of land in Chillinton, withdrew his suit. Peter Giffard had died shortly before this date. (*Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. IV, p. 192.)

No. 18.

A tous ceux qe ceste lettre orrunt ou verrunt Henry le fyz Henry fyz Hewe de Gunston et Hewe sun fyz salutz en deu. Sachet nous aver graunte e pleyn poer done a Monssz Johan Giffard seygnur de Chilinton e a ces heyrs de entrer reprendre noster part de pre en Rucroft e en Scharpesmedewe pur eschaunge de alter si bon pre e large, sauns nul contredytz de nous ou de akun altre en noster nom. Si en si-seyt que Thomas de la Hyde ou cees heyrs ou akun altre pur ly fasunt edefyer akune molyne ou fasunt vyver ou estang en sa tere en le fee de Gunston per quey qe le ewe de sun vyver face refoul ou apeyrement sur les avauntdytes pres les queux nous aviouns de ly a terme de noster vye issi qe le dyt Sire Johan e cees heyrs pur le revercium pussunt lour dreyt defendre. En testmoynaunce de quele chose a ceste presente lettre aviuns mys nos seals, per ceux temoyns William atte Nore Richard le Pudel (*sic*) (Budel) Walter atte Syche, Peres de Wolveleye, Johan de Coven, Clerk e altres. Done a Chilyntone le dymmeyn en la feste de Pentecost lan du reygne le Rey Edward fyz le Rey Edward sessime. (Seals destroyed.) (A.D. 1313.)

Original deed at Chillington. The earliest of these Gunstons, named Hugh de Gunston, I believe to be identical with Hugh Giffard, the brother of Peter Giffard living *temp.* H. II and King John. See the deeds in Vol. III of *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 209.

No. 19.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ada Giffard quondam uxor domini Johannis Giffard de Chilinton militis, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi in ligia viduetate mea Petro Giffardo filio meo totam terram cum redita et damyneo (*sic*) quam habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in villa de Gounstoun cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, libertatibus et eysiamentis ad predictam terram et domynium spectantibus cum wardis, maritagiis, eschaetis, herietis et sectis curiarum et cum omnimodis proficiis. Habendum et tenendum predictam terram, redditum et domynium cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Petro et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis de capitale domino feodi per servicia inde debita et consueta, etc. Hiis testibus Thoma de Hida, Johanne de Pertun, Willelmo de Burgo, Radulfo de Coven, Thoma de Hengeltun, Radulpho Basset de Sapecote, Willelmo atte Novere de Chilinton et aliis. Data apud Waltone die Sabati proximo ante festum Annunciationis beate Marie in Marcio anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi dessimo. (Seal destroyed.) (A.D. 1317.)

Original deed at Chillington. Ada, the wife of Sir John Giffard, who appears to have been a person of some importance, on her marriage with Sir John must have been jointly enfeoffed with her husband in Walton and Gunston. In this deed she parts with her interest in Gunston in favour of her son, Peter Giffard. It will be seen that a Basset of Sapcote again witnesses the deed. The Bassets of Sapcotes were lords of Cheadle, co. Stafford, and I suspect Ada was one of that family. Thomas de la Hide, the first witness, served in Scotland with Sir John Giffard in 1319 in the retinue of John de Somery, the Baron of Dudley (Vol. VIII of *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 40).

No. 20.

Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanee, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni Giffard de Chilynton quod ipse et heredis sui, in perpetuum habeat liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Chilynton et Walton in Comitatu Stafford dum

tamen terre ille non sunt infra metas foreste nostre. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warennam pertineat sine licencia et voluntate ipsius Johannis vel heredum suorum super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Quare volumus, etc. (as before). Hiis testibus Venerabilibus fratribus W. Archiepiscopo Eboracence Anglie Primato, T. Eliense Episcopo, Cancellario nostro, et W. Coventrense et Lychefeldense Episcopo, et Thoma Comite Lancastrie, Humfrido de Bohun Comite Hereford et Essex, Johanne de Somery, Bartholomeo de Badelesmere Seneschallo hospitii et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Ebor vicesimo secundo die maii anno regni nostri duodecimo, per ipsum Regem. (22nd May, 1319.)

Original deed at Chillington. At the date this charter of free warren was granted to Sir John Giffard, the King was at York, organizing one of his unsuccessful expeditions against the Scots, and Sir John Giffard was serving in the retinue of John de Somery, the Baron of Somery, who is one of the witnesses to the deed, and was probably in the King's household. See Vol. VIII of *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 40.

No. 21.

Joedy en la feste de tous seintz lan du regne le Roi Edward fitz au Roi Edward tresisme covent entre Sir James Daudeleye de une part et Sir Piers Giffard de autre part, cest-a-savoir qe le dit Sir James par ceste escrit ad graunte et a ferme lesse au dit Sir Piers la tierce partie du maner de Coldenorton ove tous les appurtenaunces saunt rein retenir en le Countee de Estafford le quel le dite Sir James ad du donn dame Eve Doufford a terme de la vie la dite dame Eve a avoir le tenir la tierce partie du maner susdit ove les appurtenaunce a le avaunt dit Sir Piers, ses heirs e ses assignes del dit Sir James a terme de la vie la dite dame Eve. Rendaunt pures chescun an a dit Sir James vint trois livres siz soutz vyt deners desterlings a deux termes, etc. E si aveigne qe le dit Sir James devie, etc. (No witnesses.) (1st November, 1319.)

Original deed at Chillington. The deed goes on to say that if Sir James should die during the lifetime of Dame Eve, the said Sir Peter should attorn himself, and render the said ferm to the said Dame Eve during all her life. And Sir Peter covenanted that he would maintain all the houses, mills, ditches, and hedges in the said third part of the manor, and would

make no waste or destruction in it, under a penalty of £200 in aid of the Holy Land (*en eyde de la terre sayute*). Another clause gives power of distress if the said ferm should be in arrear, and the deed closes with a proviso that if it should happen, which God forbid, that a civil war (*commune guere*) should be in the kingdom, through which Sir Peter or his heirs or assigns could take no profit from the said lands, that then the ferm should cease whilst the war lasted. Eva D'Ufford was the widow of Thomas, Lord Audley, who died in 1307, and who had married for a second husband Sir John D'Ufford.

No. 22.

Cyrograsphum istud testatur quod Robertus filius Henrici de Bromhale dedit et concessit et presenti carta sua confirmavit domino Petro Giffard militi et heredibus suis unam placeam terre cum pertinentiis in Bromhale jacentem in longitudine de quodam loco qui vocatur Raukellesput usque ad locum qui vocatur le Shutegreve de latitudine quatuor pedum sicut mensuratur et eidem Petro libertatem ad faciendum quoddam fossatum inter boscum predicti domini Petri et terram predicti Roberti. Ita videlicet, etc. In cujus rei testimonium partes alternatim hiis scriptis indentatis sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Domino Johanne Giffard milite, Thoma de la Hyde, Roberto le Champioun, Johanne de Cotes, Rogero le Heuster de Brewode et aliis. Datum apud Bromhale die Lune in crastino festi Sancti Mathei apostolici anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quarto decimo. (Seal destroyed.) (22nd September, 1320.)

Original deed at Chillington.

No. 23.

Hec indentura testatur quod cum Johannes Gyffard de Chilinton miles dedit et concessit Hugoni de Cokeseye heredibus et assignatis suis centum solidos annui redditus percipiendos de manerio suo de Chilinton, predictus Hugo concedit pro se et heredibus suis quod si predictus Johannes vel heredes sui solvant predicto Hugoni vel heredibus suis seu executoribus viginti marcas argenti in festo Sancti Michaelis proximo sequente post confectionem presentum apud manerium suum de Cokeseye, quod predictum scriptum centum solidorum annui redditus pro nullo habeat, etc. In cujus rei testimonium, etc. Hiis testibus Radulfo

de Evenefelde, Willelmo de Pertone, Thoma de la Hyde, Willelmo de la Horewode, Phillippo de Lotteleye, Willelmo de la Lowe et aliis. Datum apud Chilinton vicesimo die Aprilis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu septimo (20 April, 1333). (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. Ralph de Evenefeld, the first witness was brother-in-law to Sir John Giffard. See deed No. 13.

No. 24.

In die Lune proximo ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu nono, ita convenitur inter dominum Johannem Giffard militem ex una parte, et Thomam de Sogunhull ex altera parte videlicet quod predictus Johannes tradidit, concessit et ad totam vitam dicti Thome dimisit unum curtilagium et unam cameram in feodo de Walton cum dua wara terre dicto curtilagio et camera pertinenta, quod curtilagium camera cum dicta terra Petrus Giffard quondam tenuit, et situatum est inter terram Ade le Warde ex una parte, et terram Henrici de Norton ex altera parte. Habendum et tenendum dicto Thome ad totam vitam suam de me et heredibus meis et assignatis meis. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis octo solidos argenti ad duos anni terminos, etc., et faciendo sectam curie cum aliis hominibus cum forinseco servitio et reddendo domino meliorem averium nomine herieti post mortem dicti Thome, etc. In cujus rei testimonium partes predicti huic scripto indentato sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus, Willelmo Ombote, Willelmo de Huntenbache, Jelre (*sic*) filio Helie de Walton, Adam le Warde, domino Willelmo capellano et aliis. Datum apud Walton, die et anno supradictis (1335). (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington.

No. 25.

Omnibus Chrispi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Johannes Giffard de Chilinton Chivaler, salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hoc presenti scripto

confirmasse Matilde filie mee omnes terras et tenementa mea cum pertinentiis que habui de dono et concessione Margarete que fuit uxor Radulfi filii et heredis Radulfi de Lathebury predicti Radulfi viri predicte Margarete in Eginton, Hethhous, Ambaldiston, Ettewale, Bilington, Potlok, Ansedele et Finderne. Habendum et tenendum omnes terras et tenementa predicta, simul cum redditibus et servitiis predictis cum pertinentiis dicte Matilde, heredibus suis et suis assignatis ad totam vitam dicte Margarete de capitalibus dominis feodi libere, quiete, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Weston, Henrico de Bishbury militibus, Thoma de la Hide, Johanne de Somerford de Comitatu Staffordie, Edwardo de Chaundos, Egidio de Meignele, Duffredo de Suliny militibus, Roberto de Lathebury de Comitatu Derbei et aliis. Datum apud Chilinton die dominica post festum apostolicorum Simonis et Jude anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum quarto decimo (1340). (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. A writ on the Originalia Roll of 20 E. II (1326) shows that Ralph de Lathebury, the husband of Margaret Giffard had died *s.p.* and had been succeeded by a brother Robert at that date.

No. 26.

Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie, etc., Vicecomiti Staffordie salutem. Questus est nobis Edmundus Giffard quod Johanna Corbyn, Petrus Nichole, Willelmus le Heter, Johannes Sabyn, Willelmus Tounge, Petrus Porter, Alicia de Tounge, Johannes le Shepherd, Thomas Colt, Johannes de Pendeford, Johannes atte Walhous, Willelmus Chalonner, Henricus Couper et Hugo Perkys injuste superoneraverunt communam pasturam suam in Chilynton ita quod in ea plura habent animalia et pecora quam habere debent, et ad ipsos pertinent habenda. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod juste et sine dilatione admensurari faciatis pasturam illam ita quod predicti Johanna, Petrus, Willelmus, Johannes, Willelmus, Petrus, Alicia, Johannes, Thomas, Johannes, Johannes, Willelmus, Henricus et Hugo non habeant in ea plura animalia et pecora quam habere debent et ad ipsos pertinent habenda secundum liberum tenementum suum quod habent in eadem villa: et quod predictus Edmundus habeat in pastura illa totidem animalia et pecora quam habere debet et ad ipso pertinet habenda, ne amplius inde clameum

audiendum pro defectu justicie. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium XII die Novembris anno regni nostri quadragesimo secundo (12 November, 1369). (Seal destroyed.)

Original writ at Chillington. This is a writ of "*precipe*" in a suit between Edmund Giffard and his tenants at Chillington. The tenants of a manor had a right of pasture over the whole "*campum*" of the manor which was not enclosed, after the corn had been gathered and before the next sowing, and upon the waste of the manor during the whole year.

No. 27.

Noverint universi per presentes me Johannam de Hyde nuper uxorem Radulfi del Hyde dedisse et concessisse Egidio del Hyde fratri predicti Radulfi triginta carectatas fotalin in bosco vel in parco de Chilinton annuatim capiendas de illis quinquaginta carectatis michi contingentibus et manerio del Hide pertinentibus de dono et concessione progenitorum domini de Chilinton videlicet Johannis Giffard. Habendum et tenendum predictas triginta carectatas fotalin annuatim percipiendas predicto Egidio ad terminum vite mee cum libero ingressu et egressu et ad caritandum ubicunque voluerit, etc. Hiis testibus Henrico de Northhale, Petro de Penynton, Johanne de Walhous, Willelmo de Piry juniore, Ricardo atte forde et aliis. Datum apud le Hyde die dominica proximo post festum Sancti Thome Apostolici anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo (1386). (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington. The tenant of the Hide claimed estovers in the wood of Chillington, viz., wood for the repair of his houses, which was called "husbote," and the branches of trees for burning, which was styled "furbote," and after a long lawsuit, which will be found at p. 128 of Vol. VI of the *Staffordshire Collections*, a compromise had been effected at Easter term, 11 E. I, by which the tenant of the Hide was to have annually fifty-two cartloads of wood fit for burning and eight cartloads for mending his fences and one oak tree fit for timber for the repair of his buildings.

No. 28.

Noverint universi per presentes, nos Jocosam dominam de Chilinton et Robertum filium et heredem Thome Giffard et predicte Jocose remississe relaxasse, etc., Thome Shelley de Walton

totum jus et clameum quod habuimus vel aliquo modo in futuro habere poterimus in uno mesuagio et dimidia virgata terre in Walton vocatum Bardesplace quid quidem mesuagium, etc. Datum die lune proximo post festum assumptionis beate Marie virginis anno regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Anglie, tertio. (Seals destroyed, no witnesses.) (A.D. 1415.)

Original deed at Chillington. Joyce, according to the Heralds Visitations, was daughter of Sir Robert Fraunceys, knight, of Foremark, co. Derby. Her husband Thomas Giffard embarked at Southampton in 1415, in the retinue of Sir John Blount, knight banneret, and was invalided home from Harfleur (Sloane MS. 6400).

No. 29

Hec indentura facta inter Robertum Gifford ex una parte et Robertum Bille de Walton juxta Chebsay ex altera parte testatur quod predictus Robertus Gifford ad firmam tradidit predicto Roberto Bille capitale mesuagium suum cum omnibus terris, parcis, pascuis et pasturis dominicalibus predicto mesuagio adjacentibus in villa et campo de Walton una cum parvo clauso juxta ostium orii mesuagii predicti jacente, ac etiam unum toftum et tres nocas terre cum pertinentiis que nuper fuerunt Roberti Notte, ac etiam unum croftum vocatum Cherchyord. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta mesuagia, etc., prefato Roberto Bille et assignatis suis a die confectionis presentum usque ad finem sexaginta annorum proximo sequentum. Reddendo inde annuatim prefato Roberto Gifford heredibus et assignatis suis quinque marcas quatuordecim solidos et sex denarios argenti ad duos anni terminos, etc. Et vult ulterius predictus Robertus Gifford quod predictus Robertus Bille accipiat super terram predictam marennum pro reparatione tenementorum predictorum et boscum et fotale ad comburendum quando necesse fuerit rationalibiter durante termino predicto sicut pater predicti Roberte Bille habuit, etc. In cujus rei testimonium, etc. Datum decimo octavo die Julii anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie sexto (18 July, 1466). (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington.

No. 30.

Ranulfus Brereton miles Viccomes Stafford: Johanni Harcourt armigero, ballivo libertatis Conventrensis et Lichfeldensis Episcopi in Comitatu predicto salutem. Virtute brevi domini Regis mihi directi tibi confido quod summoneris per bonos summonitores Robertum Giffard armigerum quod sit coram Justiciariis domini Regis apud Westmonasterium in Octavis Sancte Trinitatis . . . juste et sine dilatione reddat Nicholao Fyndern quatuor tofta, centum acras pasture, sex acras parci et quatuor acras more cum pertinentiis in Chylyngton que clamat esse jus et hereditatem suam et in quo idem Robertus non habet ingressum nisi per Thomam Gyffard cui Johannes Gyffard illa dimisit qui inde injuste et sine judicio disseisivit Egidium Hyde consanguineum predicti Nicholai cujus heres ipse est post primam transfretationem domini Henrici Regis filii Regis Johannis in Vasconiam. Datum apud Stafford die Jovis ante Festum Sancte Trinitatis anno regni Regis Edwardi IIIJ decimo (A.D. 1470).

Original writ at Chillington. The above is the original writ in a plea of mordancestor, the limit of time for which was the passage of Henry III into Gascony. Before the suit could come into court, Edward IV had been dethroned, and a new writ would have been necessary. Chillington formed part of the Bishop's Liberty of Brewood, and as the Bishop had the return of writs within his Liberty, the Sheriff could only summon Robert Giffard by means of the Bishop's bailiff.

No. 31.

Hec indentura facta in festo Sancti Michalis Archangeli anno domini CCCC. nonagesimo quinto et anno regni regis Henrici septimi post conquestum undecimo testatur quod reverendus in Xpo pater Willelmus permissione divina Coventrensis et Lichfeldensis Episcopus tradidit et concessit et ad firmam dimisit Johanni Gyfforde et Rogero Fouke omnia messuagia, terras, tenementa, pratos, pascuas et pasturas cum omnibus suis pertinentiis que habet in villa de Hatton infra manerium suum de Brewode in Comitatu Stafford nuper in tenura Edwardi Burton. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta, etc., prefatis Johanni Gyfforde et Rogero Fouke ac assignatis suis a data

presentum usque finem termini nonaginta novem annorum ex tunc proximo sequentum et plenarie complendendum. Reddendo inde annuatim prefato Episcopo et successoribus suis octo libras et decem solidos legalis monete Anglie solvendas ad duos anni terminos, etc. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti harum indenturarum cum predictis Johanni et Rogero remanente predictus Episcopus sigillum suum apposuit, alteri vero parti cum predicto Episcopo remanente predicti Johannes et Rogerus sigilla sua apposuerunt. Data apud Hatton predictum die et anno supradictis (1495). (Seal destroyed.)

Original deed at Chillington.

No. 32.

Omnibus Xpi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ricardus Lane de Hyde armiger salutem in domino sempiternam. Sciatis me prefatum Ricardum remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietclamasse domine Cassandre Gifford domine de Chelynton et Johanni Gifford armigero filio suo totum jus titulum et clameum et interesse quod habeo, habui, vel aliquis alius ad usum meum habet (. . .) alicujus comune pasture cum porcis suis vel aliquibus aliis averiis meis in quadam parcella terre sive bruere que appellatur Longeley Cawende jacentem infra dominium de Chelynton prout nunc includitur sepibus et fossatis, etc. Hiis testibus Magistro Johanne Couper, Matheo Moreton et Willelmo Fouke Gentelmen et aliis. Datum apud Chelynton XVIII° die mensis Februarii anno regni regis Henrici septimi post conquestum Anglie vicesimo secundo (18 February, 1507).

Original deed at Chillington. It appears from the inscriptions on the tombs of Robert Giffard and Cassandra, which were copied by Ashmole in 1680, that Robert died on the 4th June, 1486. Cassandra was the daughter of Thomas Humfreston, armiger, and was jointly enfeoffed in Chillington with her husband Robert by a fine levied in 12 E. IV. She afterwards married John Brodoke, armiger, and died in January, 1537, having survived her husband for fifty-one years. (Ashmole MSS., Bodleian Library, No. 853, p. 28.)

No. 33.

Thys indenture made the seventh day of June in the fyve and thyrtyeth yere of the reygne of our soverayn lord Henry the eyght By the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland Kynge, Defender of the feyth and in Yerthe supreme hedde of the churche of England and Ireland. Between Sir Johan Gyfford of Chyllyngton in the Countye of Stafford Knyght of the owne partye and Raulf Bolde in the seyd Countye, of the other partye wyttenysseth that where our soverayn lord the Kyng by hys gracious letters patent sealed wyth hys grett seale of England beryng date at Westminster the nyneth day of July in the two and thytyeth yere of hys gracious reygne gave and graunted amongst other lands and tenements to the seyd Sir John Gyfford, the manor of Normecote wyth all maner of lands, medowes, etc., to the same maner belonging, etc. To hold all the same premysses of our seyd soverayn lord the Kyng by the fyfteenth parte of a Knyght's fee and by the rent of thyrteen schyllyngs eyght pens sterling, for the sum of £45 sells to Raulf Bolde the messuage nygh the meere in Normecote in the Paryshe of Stone in the seyd Countie of Stafford: To be held by Raulf Bolde and the heirs of hys bodye, etc., to be held of Sir John Gyfford and hys heyrs by fidelity and sute to the Court of the seyd Sir John and hys heyrs of the seyd manor of Normecote, by the yerely rent of £4. (7 June, 1543.)

Original deed at Chillington. The foregoing deeds, which are marked as original deeds at Chillington, and one printed at p. 193 of Vol. III, *Staffordshire Collections*, referring to the nuns of Brewood, are the only ancient deeds now remaining at Chillington. Hundreds must have been lost, and the few remaining have been very badly preserved, the seals having been destroyed in every case.—(G. W.)

[THE END.]

MUSTER ROLL, STAFFORDSHIRE. A.D. 1539.

(*Continued from p. 257 of Vol. IV. New Series.*)

STATE PAPERS. HENRY VIII.

VOL. XIV., PART I., No. 652 (M. 20, I., II).

MUSTER ROLL, STAFFORDSHIRE. A.D. 1539.[1]

Harry lord Stafford, John Gyfford, knight, Edward Aston, knight, John Harecourt, knight, Edward Lyttelton, Esquyer, Thomas Gyfford, Esquyer, and Thomas Moreton Comissioners of our sovereign lorde the kynge for takynge of the musters of his grace's subjectes within the Countie of Stafford.

By force of hys grace's Comyssion unto us directed, do certefye hys grace and hys Counsell by thys our wrytynge that we the said Comissioners by force of the said Comission did take apon us the execucion of the same Comission in the hundreds of Cutleston and Pyrehill within the said Countie of Stafford and have caused to muster afore us the kyng's subjects within the said hundreds beynge aboff the age of XVI yeres and have vewed and seyn them and their horses and harnes, and have caused them to make harnes accordynge to the contents of the said Comission. And forthermore we do certefye in certen leffes of papyr to thys certificat annexed as well the names of all persons as be abull to serve the kyng's grace in hys warres as the townes that they dwelle in with their horses and diversite of weppons and harnes as also the names of all persons within the said hundreds with the names of the townes that they dwell in that have horses and harnes to serve the kyng in his warres and also the dyversite of ther harnes and weppons as in the said papyr leffes hit doth playnly appere and also we do certefye the horses and the diversite of harnes that we the aboffe named Comissioners and other Commissioners dwellynge within the said hundreds have our selfes to serve the kynges grace as appereth under wrytton.

In wyttenes whereof we the said Comissioners to thys certificat have put our seales the iiijth dey of May the xxxj yere of our seid sovereyn lord the kyng's reyn.

Staff.

HUNDRED DE CUTLESTON.

Harry lorde Stafford, horse and harnes complete for x men.
John Gyfford, knyght, horse and harnes complete for vij men.
Edward Lyttelton, Esquyer, horse and harnes complete for vj men.
Thomas Gyfford, Esquyer, horse and harnes complete for iiij men.
Thomas Skrymsher, Gentilman, horse and harnes for iij men.
Thomas Moreton, Gentilman, a horse and harnes for ij men

Staff.

HUNDRED DE PYREHILL.

Edward Aston, knyght, horse and harnes for x men complete.
John Harecourt, knyght, horse and harnes for vj men.

[1] For an explanation of the technical terms used in this Roll, see p. 216 of Vol. IV, New Series.

"Harness for a man" on foot appears to consist of a jack, a salet, a pair of splints, and a gorget. (See under Shutborough.) "Harness" is the old word for "equipment," but it does not include offensive arms, which are detailed separately.

HUNDRED DE CUTLESTON IN COM. STAFFORD.

These persons next foloyinge be able men with bowes to serve the kyng grace, and have harnes and artyllarie as foloyth ther names.

PENKERICH CUM MEMBRIS.

In primis, Edmonde Dickynson a gestern and a sallett.
Item, John Duncalf a bowe.
Item, Wylliam Lyott a bowe.
Item, Thomas Harte.

These persons foloying next be able men with bylls and have harnes and artyllarie as foloyth ther names.

In primis, John Warde gent. harnes for one man.
Item, Roger Alen a gestern.
Item, Robert More a gestern.
Item, Ric. Meke a gestern and a byll.
Item, John Flecher a gestern a sallett and a peire of splentes.
Item, John Cokkes a gestern.
Item, Thomas Bayly a byll.
Thomas Illesley a byll.
Hugh Kendall a byll.
John Kynge.
Hugh Preston.
Roger Stylgo a byll.
Stephyn Browne a byll.
John Talbott a byll.
John Clerke a byll.
Robert Barton a byll.
Thomas Burry Taler.
John Fletcher the younger.
Harry Neball xij arrowes.
Thomas Ryder a byll.
Thomas Preston a gestern.
William Kynge a byll.
William Harte a gestern and a sallett.
John Harris harnes for one man.
William Empson.
Michell Abbott.
Thomas Lynehill the younger.

These persons next foloying have hernes as hereafter foloyth their names.

In primis, Alexander Kynge a gesterun and a sallet
Item, John Fynchley a byll.
Item, Roger Morton a peire of splentes.
Item, Ric. Corke a gestern.
Item, John Mills a bowe and xij arrowes.
Item, Ric. Hare a byll.
Item, Robert Tailer a byll.
Item, John Liott a byll.
Item, Michell Smyth a byll.
Item, Harry Smythyman a byll.
Item, Ric. Shepard a byll.
Item, Edward Aberell a sallett.

Item, Ric. Henney a sallett.
Item, William Fynlow a bill.
Item, Thomas Collens a byll.
Item, John Hollies a bill.
Item, Robert Ryder a bill.
Item, John Fletcher of Lynchill a gestern.
Item, Thomas Lynchill a byll.
Item, Robert Milles a bill.
Item, William Burne a sallet and a byll.
Item, John Burn a gesternn and a sallet.
Item, William Thornes a gestern.
Item, William Montford a byll.
Item, William Reyde a gestern.
Item, John Acton a gestern.
Item, William Warde a peire of splentes.
Item, Robert Pole a bill.
Item, Roger Woley a sallett.
Item, Herrie Pole a byll.

CANK CUM MEMBRIS.

These persons next foloying be able men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, William Colman, hors and harnes and a bowe for hymselfe and also harnes for an other man.
Item, Thomas Smyth.
Item, Thomas Janson a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Hugh See a bowe and xij arrows.

These persons next foloying be able men with . . . as foloyth their names herafter.

In primis, Thomas Mathew a horse and hernes for a [man].
Item, Ric. Salte a gestern.
Item, Humfrey Eyton hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Raffe Bostock hors and hernes for one man.
Item, Humfrey Chapman a jack a sallet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Alporte a hors a jack and a sallett.
Item, William Deykyn a hors splentes and gestern.
Item, John Trym'yn a byll.
Item, John Jacson.
Item, Raffe Poler a byll.
Item, Thomas Tyll.
Item, William Cowper a salett.
Item, Richard Reve a sworde.
Item, Ric. Grene.
Item, William Packynton.
Item, John Arnold.
Item, John Poler a sallett.
Item, William Massock a gestern a sallett a pair of splents and a bill.
Item, William Clerk.
Item, William Alporte a gestern a sallett splentes and a bill.
Item, Xpofer Aston hors and hernes for one man.
Item, Ric. Grateley a sallett.
Item, William Palmer a sallett.
Item, Thomas Casson.

Item, Ric. Alporte hors and hernes.
Item, John Justice a gestern and a sallett.
Item, John Salte a sallett.
Item, Humfrey Cookę a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Nicolas Seys.
Item, John Myner a bill.

These persons next foloying have harnes as hereafter ensuyth their names.

In primis, William Ashbye gent. hors and harnes for a man.
Item, William Packyngton senior a hors and a bill.
Item, Ric. Parker a gestern.
Item, Raffe Wood a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, William Baxter a jack and a sallett.
Item, William Nycolłę a sallett and a peir of splentes.
Item, Ric. Trymyn the younger a bill.
Item, John Smyth a bill.
Item, Thomas Ball a peir of splentes.
Item, Hemeros Swyncote a bill.
Item, John Perkyns a bill.
Item, Raffe Smyth a bill.
Item, Roger Byrch a bowe and xxiiij arrows.

DUNSTON AND DREYTON.

Thes persons next foloying be able men with bowes to serve the kynges grace in his warres and have hernes and artillarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, Thomas Lattner a bowe and xxiiij arrows.
Item, William Beyrley a bow xxiiij arrows and a sallett.
Item, Thomas Webbe a gestern.
Item, John Fildehows.

Thes persons next foloyng be able men with bylls and have hernes as hereafter foloyth their names.

In primis Thomas Touke a gesterun and a bill.
Item, Laurence Corbet a gesturn.
John Spooks a sallett and a bill.
Harrie Haspley a sallett.
Item, William Hogeson a bill.
Item, Hugh Hynkę xij arroys.
Item, Gyles Coley a sallett and a sworde.
Item, William Russell hors and hernes for a man.
Item, John Whitehurste.
Item, Thomas Cockett a sword and buckeller.
Item, Ric. Touke.

[181]. Thes persons next foloyng have hernes as hereafter ensuyth their names.

In primis, Thomas Hyckyn a jack.
Item, Laurence Daws a bow.
Item, John Pyckystock the elder a sallett.
Item, William Fyldhous a bill.
Item, John Kerdall a gestern and a sallett.
Item, William Tumlymson a jack.
Item, William Bobett a sallett and splentes.

Item, Roger Torner a bill.
Item, Ralfe Hoggeson a bill.
Item, William Weston a bill.

WOLLARTON AND SHRADICOTE.

These persons next foloyng is an able man to serve the kyngs grace in his warres with a bowe and hath no hernes.

In primis, Bernabe Chewe.

Thes persons foloying be abull men with bylls to serve the kyngs grace in his warres and have hernes and artillarie as foloyth.

In primis, Bernabe Clerk harnes for a man.
Item, Ric. Choc harnes for a man.
Item, John Horton harnes for a man.
Item, William Chamburlen hernes for a man.
Item, John Parker harnes for a man.
Item, Ric. Clarke hernes for a man.
Item, John Parker a sword.

Thes persons next foloyng have hernes as foloyth ther names.

In primis, Ric. Eggynton harnes for a man.
Item, John Lake hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Alsop hernes for a man.
Item, John Clerke a bill.

CHURCH EYTON.

Thes persons foloyng be abull men with bowes and have hernes as foloyth.

In primis, Roger Boydon a gesturn a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, William Cowper.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bills and have hernes and artillarie as hereafter foloyth.

In primis, John Duffield a byll.
Item, John Asteley gent. a hors a peir of almayn ryvyttes a peire of splentes a salett and a bill.
Item, William James a sallett and a bill.
Item, Thomas Rolston a gestern.
Item, John Baker a peir of splents and a bill.
Item, William Lake a sword and a dagger.
Item, Thomas Chamberlen a bill.
Item, Phellip Asteley a gesturn and a sallett.
Item, Roger Heys a gester and a peir of splentes.
[182.] Item, Thomas Wyldeblode.
Item, Robert Genkyns.
Item, George Pereson.
Item, Nicolas Holme a hors.
Item, Roger Kelyng.
Item, Thomas Clerke.
Item, Thomas Asteley.
Item, William Asteley.
Item, William James.
Item, Robert Asteley.
Item, Humfrey Eggerton.

Thes persons foloyng have hernes as foloyth their names.

In primis, Ric. Harcourte gent. hors and hernes for ij° men.
Item, Humfrey James a bill.
Item, John Gybbons a bill.
Item, John Torner a bill.
Item, William Baker a gestern.
Item, William Duffeld a hors a halberd and a bill.
Item, William Tyrrie a bill.
Item, Robert Harcourt gent. a horse and a sallett.

ACTON-TRUSSELL AND BEDNALL.

Thes persons foloyng be able men with bowes to serve the kyng in his warr and have harnes as hereafter foloyth their names.

In primis, Roger Baswich a bow and a sword.
Item, Thomas Glover a bow and xxiiij arrows.
Item, Harry Ryler a bow.
Item, Gilbert Phelep a bow and xij arrows.
Item, Roger Kent a bow.

Thes persons foloyng be abull men with bylls and have harnes and artillarie as hereafter ensuyth.

In primis, Harry Jobber, a peire of splents and a bill.
Item, William Heith.
Item, Ric. Dason.
Item, Thomas Lynnacres a byll a sword and a dagger.
Item, Thomas Huys a gesturn a sallet and a bill.
Item, John Soderton a gesturn and splentes.
Item, Gilbert Eggunton a bill and xij arrows.
Item, Robert Reyde a bill and a sword.
Item, Robert Sellam.
Item, John Halpenny a bill.
Item, John Ashe a peir of splentes.

[183.] Thes persons folloyng harnes and artillarie as foloyth.

In primis, Nicolas Clyffe hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Gilbert Dale a bill.
Item, Thomas Empson a gesturn a sallet and a bill.
Item, John Dale a sword and a bill.
Item, Harry Sellam a sallett.
Item, John Glover a salet and a sword.
Item, John Hyggyns a bill.
Item, John Bouks a byll.
Item, Humfrey Hough a bill.
Item, Harry Cockenage a bill.
Item, James Russheton xij arroys.
Item, John Harte a byll.
Item, Thomas Mylls xij arrows.
Item, Ric. Tornerd a gestern.
Item, Thomas Blakemon a sallett and a bill.
Item, Ric. Campion a byll.
Item, John Kent a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Thomas Tofte a pair of splentes.
Item, William Jackeson a bill.
Item, Robert Hough a bow.

Item, John Hond a gesturn and a bill.
Item, James Phelip a salett.
Item, John Parson di [half] a sheiff of arrows.
Item, William Sherwyn a sallett and a byll.
Item, Thomas Hadderton a byll.
Item, Gilbert Tofte a bill.
Item, John Fluellen a bill.
Item, John Sherwyn a bow.

BYLLYNGTON.

These persons next foloying be abul men with boys to serve the kyngs grace in his warr' and have hernes and artillarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, John Bodon a bill.
Item, William Collyns the younger a boye and xxiiij arrows.

These persons next foloying be abull men with byllys and have hernes and artillarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, Thomas Stepulton a hors and hernes for one man.
Item, Thomas Aswold.
Item, William Palyn harnes for a man.
Item, Thomas Palyn.
Item, Thomas Prescote.
Item, Nicolas Meke a bill.
Item, Robert Ryley hors and hernes for a man.

Thes persons next foloying have hernes and artillarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, William Collyns the elder, a gestern, a sallett and a bill.
Item, Richard Elderton a bill.
Item, William Renald a bill.
Item, William Backehows a gestern.

[184.] **PYLLETNALL.**

These persons next foloyng be abull men with bowes.

In primis, Ric. Dickynson.
Item, Robert Collyns.

Thes persons foloyng be abull men with bylls and harnes and artillarie as foloyth their names.

Richard Littleton gent.
Item, Edward Barker.
Item, William Rowley.
Item, Thomas Hamlett.
Item, John Reynolde.
Item, John Blake.
Item, John Paynell.
Item, Thomas Byrch a salett and a bill.
Item, William Hollies a bowe and xij arrows.
Item, William Chalton a bill.
Item, John Warde a bill.

Thes persons foloyng have hernes and artillarie as hereafter foloyth their names.

In primis, Hamlett Byrch a sallett and a bill.
Item, Edward Byrch a bill.
Item, John Corbett a gestern a sallett a gorgett and a bill.
Item, Hugh Pole a scoll: and a gussett of mayle.
Item, Thomas Reynolds a sallett and a bill.
Item, John Corke a bill.
Item, Ric. Stedmon a bill.
Item, Ric. Milner a bill.

HUNTYNGTON.

This person next foloyng is an abull man wth a bow and hath artillarie as foloyth his name.

Harry Smyth a bow and xxiiij arroys and a sword.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bylls and have harnes and artillarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, Ric. Nickelyn a jack and a sallett.
Item, Thomas Salte a bowe and xxiiij arroys.
Item, Thomas Gratley a hors.
Item, John Colly a byll and peire of splentes.
Item, Ric. Salte.
Item, Thomas Leycettur.

Thes persons foloyng have hernes to serve the kyng in his warre as foloyth their names.

In primis, John Barrett a bow and xxiiij arrows.
Item, Thomas Ley a bill.
Item, John Honde a bill.
Item, Richard Fletcher a bill.
Item, Ric. Fouke xij arroys.
Item, William Wood the elder a gestern and a sallett.
Item, William Salte a bow and xxxiiij arroys.
Item, William Wood the younger a hors.
Item, John Hende a bill.
Item, Raffe Gratley a salett.

[185.] **BURTON AND RICARDSCOTE.**

Thys person next foloyng is an abull man with a bow and hath hernes as hereafter foloyth his name.

Lewys Dickynson a gestern and a salett.

Thes persons next foloyng be ablemen wth bylls and have harnes and artillarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, Thomas Whitby a gestern and a bill.
Item, William Adams a bill.
Item, Ralph Light a gesturn.
Item, Thomas Smyth.
Item, Robert Spoke a gesturn a sallet and a bill.
Item, Ric. Amere.
Item, Thomas Wood a bill.

Item, Edmonde Whitgreve.
Item, William Douse.
Item, William Spokę.

Thes persons foloyng have hernes to serve the kyng's grace in his warrs as foloyth their names.

In primis Robert Whitgreve Esquier ij horses ij gesterns ij salletts ij peire of splents a bow a sheff of arrows and a bill.
Item, William Kempe a bowe.
Item, Richard Goldsmyth a byll.
Item, Ric. Webbe a gesturn and a sallett.
Item, William Sherwyn a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Ric. Palmer a gestern a sallett a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Robert Spokes junior a sallett.

ROBASTON AND OTHERTON.

This person next folowyng is an abull man with a bowe and hath no harnes.

Humfrey Alsop.

Thes persons foloyng be abull men with bylles and have harnes as foloyth their names.

In primis, John Eggynton a sallett a gestern and splentes.
Item, Sampson Eggynton, a gestern a sallett and splentes.
Item, John Eggynton junior.
Item, Ric. Burne.

Thes persons next foloyng have hernes as foloyth their names.

In primis, Thomas Webbe senior a peyr of splents.
Item, Roger Webbe a gesturn and a bill.
Item, Thomas Webbe the younger a gesturn.

WATERYETON (WATER-EATON).

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bylles and have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, John Madeley a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Ric. Selnatt a sallett.
Item, William Montfort a bill.
Item, Thomas Plonte.
Item, Humfrey Fletcher.
Item, John Montfort.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Fletcher the younger a hors and harnes for a man.
Item, Thomas Fletcher the elder a sallett and a pair of splentes.

[186.] **COWLEY.**

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Humfrey Selman a sallett.
Item, Thomas Asteley a bowe and xij arroys.
Item, Roger Starkey a bowe and vj arroys.
Item, Roger Bayly a bowe.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bylles and have harnes as foloith their names.

In primis, Harrie Preston a bill.
Item, Ric. Blakedon a gesturn.
Item, X̃pofer Fernall a bill.
Item, William Brett a gestern.
Item, Thomas Wodwall.
Item, William Parrant a hors a sallett and a bill.
Item, Michell Bernett a bill.
Item, Ric. Jones a sallett and a bill.
Item, John Hogeson a bill.
Item, John Bayly a byll.
Item, John Fletcher a gestern.
Item, Phellyp Forster a hors.
Item, John James.

Thes persons next foloing have harnes as foloith their names.

In primis, Robert Elbott, a sallett and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Parton a bill.
Item, William Parton a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Sterkey a bill.
Item, Homfrey James a peir of splentes and a bill.

COPNALL AND BUTTURALL.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Roger Collens a bowe.
Item, William Aspley a bowe and xxiiij arrows.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylls and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Coke a bill.
Item, Thomas Thomley a gestern a sallett a gorgett a sword and a bill.
Item, John Stych Butterall a gestern and a bill.
Item, William Hunte.
Item, John Jolly.

Thes persons next foloing have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Barnatt a gestern.
Item, John Stiche of Copnall a peire of splentes.
Item, William Holly a sallett.
Item, Robert Holly xij arroys.

SHARESHILL.

[187.] Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, Owen London a scurte of mayll.
Item, Ric. Kyrkeby.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with billes and have hernes etc.

In primis, John Jourdon a bill.
Item, Robert Browne a sallett.

Item, Roger Pynson a jack.
Item, John Walker the elder a gorgett.
Item, Homfrey Thurstans a hors.
Item, John Wright a hors.
Item, William Feytherston a gorgett.
Item, William Horper a sallett and a bill.

Thes persons foloyng have hernes as hereafter foloith their names.

In primis, John Peytow gent. a jack and a sallett.
Item, John Stich a sallett.
Item, John Bromley a jack.
Item, John Walker a hors.
Item, Hugh Hollies a gorgett.
Item, Thomas Berwick a sallett.
Item, Ric. Dutton a jack.
Item, Roger Beddell a bill.

HILTON.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with billes and have harnes as foloith their names.

In primis, John Davy, hors and hernes for a man.
Item, John Tritte a bill.
Item, John Poler a bill.
Item, Ric. Underill a bill.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, Roger Hill a peir of splentes a gorget and a bill.
Item, Roger Allen a sallett.

ESYNGTON.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Giles Everton gent. a jestern and a sallett.
Item, William Touke a gestern.
Item, John Milles the younger.
Item, Nicholas Milles a byll.
Item, Nicholas Beikett a cote and a sallett.
Item, Ric. Hampton a bill.
Item, Roger Homer.
Item, Thomas Benke.
Item, William Coper a peyr of splentes and a bill.
Item, William Webbe.

Thes persons foloyng have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Benke a sallett and a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Stoke a bow and arrow.
Item, Robert Webbe a sallett and a sword.

ACQUILOTT, MEIRE, FORTON, AND SUTTON.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Osburne a bowe and and a sheff of arrowes.
Item, John Maddock a bowe and a sheff of arrows.

Item, Thomas Tyllesley a bow.
Item, Thomas More a bowe.
Item, John Nocke a bowe.
Item, John Pyggott a bowe and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Thomas Lee a bowe.
Item, John Ryle a gestern a sallett and a bowe.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes as foloith their names.

In primis, Phellip Broke a bill.
Item, Gilbert Caldwall.
Item, Michell Selmon a gestern a sallett and a bill.
Item, William Selman.
Item, Thomas Selmon.
Item, John Nock a bill.
Item, Thomas Nock a bill.
Item, Roger Loe a bill.
Item, William Loe.
Item, Ric. Beche.
Item, Thomas Cradocke.
Item, Michel Orme a hors and harnes for a man.
Item, Ric. Orme.
Item, John Orme.
Item, Robert Loxedale a bowe vj arrows a gorgett and a bill.
Item, William Cradock a sallett and a bill.
Item, Michell Jobber.
Item, Robert Pye.
Item, Reynold Ferneill.
Item, Antony Asteley gent.
Item, John Shrigley.
Item, Reynold Pyggott gent. a bill.
Item, James Meydon a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Thomas Loe a gestern and a bill.
Item, Thomas Loe a gestern and a bill.
Item, William Parton.
Item, John Wyllum a bill.
Item, John Bysshop junior.
Item, John Clerke.
Item, John Sheperd a sallett.
Item, Thomas Spender a horse.
Item, Thomas Hought.
Item, Thomas Parton.
Item, Hugh Pleyston.
Item, Roger Hought a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Okeley.
Item, William Betonson the younger.
Item, Hugh Morten a bill.
Item, Thomas Wygfall a hors and a sallett.
Item, Homfrey Heyne a peir of splentes a bowe and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Thomas Poynton a sallett and a bill.
Item, Renold Owley a sallett and a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, John Betonson a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Ralph Loe.
Item, William Tayler a peir of splents and a bill.
Item, Thomas Tryneder di (half) a sheff of arrows.
Item, Michell Pye a gestern and a bill.

189.] Thes persons foloing have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Skrymsher gent. a hors and harnes for a man.
Item, John Vard a sallett a peyr of splentes and a bill.
Item, Phellyp Peñ a sallett and a bill.
Item, Ric. Bysshop a sallett and a bill.
Item, Robert Bysshop a bill.
Item, Ric. Hompstans a bill.
Item, Ric. Nocke a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, John Nock a bill.
Item, William Spender a bill and a sallett.
Item, Roger Bettenson a gestern and a sallett.
Item, Robert More a bill.
Item, Margaret Steveson widow a gestern.

WILBRIGHTON AND MORETON.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes as foloith their names.

In primis, Reynald Hudson a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, William Huntbach hors and hernes for a man.
Item, William Ellies a jack a sallett and a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Markę.
Item, Roger Pye.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylles and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Taylor hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Whitmore a jack a sallett and a gorgett.
Item, Thomas Hakyn a jack a sallett and a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Stiles a hors a byll a gorgett and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Robert Humpstons.
Item, George Jones.
Item, William Caukę a bill.
Item, William Meire.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, John Amys a sallett and a bill.
Item, Robert Okę a peir of splentes and a gorgett.
Item, Thomas Wyldee a jacke.
Item, Hugh Wynter a sallett and a gorgett.
Item, John Meire a sallett.
Item, Thomas Podmore a bow.
Item, Thomas Pye hernes for a man.

WESTON JONES.

This person foloyng is an able man with a bow and hath &c.

Robert Burston a bow and a bill.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Humfrey Osburne a hors.
Item, John Norreis the elder.

Item, John Tawbott a bow.
Item, Ric. Asteley a sallett and a peyr of splentes.
Item, Stephen Farneys a bill.
Item, Ric. Arnewey a bill and sallett.

[190.] Thes persons foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, William Hall a bill.
Item, Ric. Tawbott a gestern.

STRETTON.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Elkyn.
Item, William Pole major a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, John Colly.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Adderley.
Item, Thomas Byttonson.
Item, John Cowopp̃.
Item, William Maydley.
Item, Thomas Feire a gestern.
Item, John Burne a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, John Tunkys a gestern.
Item, Francis James a byll.
Item, Thomas Smyth di (half) a sheff of arrows.
Item, Richard Smyth.
Item, Harry Tunkys.
Item, Wylliam Tunkys.
Item, John Noke.
Item, John Milward.

Thes persons foloyng have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Ingram a bill.
Item, Roger Milward a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Ric. Monford a bill.
Item, John Henry di (half) a sheff of arrows.
Item, John Swanne a sallett.

SHREVEHALES CUM MEMBRIS.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Xpofer Cowper.
Item, Robert Blockley a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Thomas Huntbach.
Item, John Grice a bow and xij arrows.
Item, Richard Hewes.
Item, Thomas Moston di (half) a sheff of arrows.
Item, Thomas Buck.
Item, William Dycher.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billes and have harnes as foloith.

In primis, John Crew a gestern and a bill.
Item, William Taylor a gestern.
Item, Thomas Hewes a gestern a stole a peir of gussetts of Maylle and Scurt.
Item, William Bayly.
Item, William Hewes.
Item, William Chapman.
Item, Humfrey London a peyr of splentes.
Item, John Lockley.
Item, Edward Hart.
Item, William Mille a gestern and a sallett and a bill.
Item, Geffrey Cherme a peir of splentes a sallet a bowe and xij arrows.
Item, John Berber a bowe and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Roger Stalbroke a bill.
Item, Richard Mullyñ a peyr of splentes and a gorget.
Item, John Littlehales a sallet.
Item, Harry Whytmore a bow and a bill.
Item, Ric. Leeke.
Item, Thomas Gryse a gestern.
[191.] Item, Thrustan Glover a bill and di (half) a sheff of arrows.
Item, William Addams hernes for a man.
Item, William Cates.
Item, John Wodfen a horse and hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Patrick a bill.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as hereafter foloith their names.

In primis, John Tarte a gestern a peyr of splentes a bill and a sallett.
Item, Thomas Hawle a gestern and a sallett.
Item, John Sanbrok a peyr of splentes and a bill.
Item, George Howle a byll.
Item, John Bromfeld a gestern.
Item, Ric. Chapman a gestern a sallett and a peyr of splentes.
Item, William Horsbrok a gestern and a sallett.
Item, Robert Cowper a gestern and a bill.
Item, John Hawle a peyr of splents a bow vj arrows and a bill.
Item, John Dycher a sallett and a bill.
Item, Roger Lockley a sallett and a bill.
Item, Roger Morgan a gestern.
Item, Thomas Lockley a horse a sallett and a bill.
Item, Humfrey Wotton a gestern.
Item, Ric. Poler a gestern a sallet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Hewes a bill and di' (half) a sheff of arrows.
Item, William Herve a sheff of arrows.
Item, Robert Smyth a bill.
Item, Ric. Cowper a gestern and a bill.
Item, John Moston a gorgett.
Item, William Chapman a sheff of arrows.

[193.] **MITTON AND LOGNORE.**

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, John Slaney harnes for one man.
Item, William Slany harnes for a man.

Item, Allen Clerke hernes for a man.
Item, Roger Ritter hernes for a man.
Item, John Butteller hernes for a man.
Item, John Parrant hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Glasier hernes for a man.
Item, John Maydley.
Item, William Madeley.

Thes persons next foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, Roger Russell a bill.
Item, Robert Russell a bill.
Item, Hugh Madeley hernes for a man.

FORBRUGGE.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bowes and have hernes as hereafter foloith their names.

In primis, John Henys a horse.
Item, William Wythnall a gestern.
Item, Herry Pemerton.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Phelypę a bow and xij arrows.
Item, William Wylson, a peir of splentes.
Item, Robert Collens a sallett.
Item, Robert Jackeson a bill.

Thes persons foloyng have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Nickelyn.
Item, Robert Gyller, a peire of almon ryvytts a sallett a peire of splents and a gorgett.
Item, Francys Barber wydoo a bow and a sheff of arrows.

NORBERY.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Crosse a bow and a sheffe of arrows.
Item, John Catfeld a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Robert Tyllesley.
Item, Gilbert Leeke.
Item, John Leeke a bow.
Item, John Lowe.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Jackeson a byll.
Item, Robert Teyler a jacke.
Item, Robert Gyslyng a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, William Rabond a bill.
Item, William Hukyn a bill.
Item, Hugh Somer a gestern a sword and a bill.
Item, Thomas Carter a bill.

Item, Thomas Gyslyng a bill.
Item, Thomas Stevenson a jack.
Item, Roger Blakeman a bill.
Item, Thomas Yate.
[194.] Item, Thomas Yemans a sallett.
Item, Hugh Oley.
Item, Ric. Hopkym.
Item, Thomas Rabond.
Item, Herrie Selman.
Item, Thomas Carpenter.
Item, Thomas Gyslyng.
Item, Robert Shelley.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, William Lowe a gestern and a sallett.
Item, Thomas Stevenson a bowe and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Olyver Feirchild a geldyng and a gestern.
Item, Thomas Frende a bill.
Item, John Podmore a bill.
Item, John Oley a peir of splentes.
Item, Michell Rabonde a bill.
Item, Humfrey Poler a bill.

GRETT SAREDON AND LITTELL SAREDON.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Crocheley hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Beckett a bill.
Item, John Pynson hernes for a man with a bow and arrow.
Item, Ralph Wever a bow and di' (half) a sheff of arrows.
Item, Roger Heykeley a bowe.
Item, Phellip White a bow.
Item, John Heys a bowe.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bylles and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Pynson hernes for a man.
Item, James Bromley a bill.
Item, Herrie Wyrley a bill.
Item, John Bromley a sheff of arrows.
Item, John Shyngler.
Item, Ralph Nocke a bill.
Item, Herry Toukę hernes for a man.
Item, Mathewe Heykyn.

Thes persons folloyng have hernes and artillarie as folloithe their names.

In primis, William Turner di' (half) a sheff of arrows.
Item, Richard Coper a bill.
Item, Thomas Heys a bow.
Item, Richard Blenche a bill.
Item, Ric. Browne a bill.

FEYTHERSTON.

This person foloing is an abull man with a bow and hath harnes as foloith his name.

Humfrey Hill a sallett.

Thes persons foloyng be abull men with bills and have harnes as foloith their names.

In primis, Humfrey Walker a hors and hernes for a man.
Item, William Cowper.
Item, Roger Turner a bill.

Thes persons next folowyng have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, John Austen a bill.
Item, Ralph Bett a sallett.

[195.]

BLYMYLL.

This person foloing next ys an abull man with bow and hath harnes and artillarie as foloith his name.

In primis, William Moye a jacke.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Bryneton harnes for a man.
Item, Thomas Blakemeyr a gesturne and a bill.
Item, John Broke a horse a salet and a bill.
Item, Robert Kynge.
Item, Edward Flyntte xij arrowes.
Item, Homfrey James a horse and a cote.
Item, John Sawer a salet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Swynnerton a gesturne.
Item, John Pole.
Item, Thomas Coton a sallet and a bill.
Item, William Brochurst a cote and a bill.
Item, Thomas London.
Item, John Brochurst a cote.
Item, John Dycher.
Item, Robert Bagnalle a bowe.
Item, John Turner the younger.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, Edmond Bancke a bill.
Item, Hugh Polar a bill.
Item, Thomas Verney a salet and a bill.
Item, Homfrey Turner a salet.
Item, Ric. Cowley a horse.
Item, John Schutte a bill.
Item, Ric. Bealy a bill.
Item, John Turner senior a horse and a cote.
Item, Homfrey Addams a bill and xij arrowes.
Item, Hugh Boyrdar vj arrows.
Item, John Offley a cote.

LAPPELEY.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Lee.
Item, John More a jacke and a sallett.
Item, Ric. Madeley.
Item, John Wynsehurst a bow.
Item, Thomas Wright a horse.
Item, Hugh Madeley a bill.
Item, William Turner a peyr of splentes.
Item, John Hatton a horse and a bill.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, William Hatton a bill.
Item, John Smyth the elder a bill and a armynge sworde.
Item, Ric. Sawer a bowe.
Item, John Meyre a bowe and arrows.
Item, Philippe Wade a salett and a bill.
Item, Edmond Smyth a bill.
Item, Hamlet Nocke a bill.
Item, Ric. Tomlynson a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Sawer a bowe and xij arrowes.
Item, Thomas Chamberlyn a sallet.
Item, Harry Smyth a bill.

196.] GNOSALL, CHATWALL, AND COTON.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Meseton.
Item, George Hill.
Item, Ralph Mosse.
Item, Ric. Barrett a gesturne.
Item, Roger Ecclesall a bowe.
Item, Thomas Ecclesall a bowe.
Item, Robert Smyth.
Item, Thomas Congreve.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and Artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Moye a jacke a salet and a bill.
Item, William Lynacurs a salet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Swyñesched a horse a sallett and a peir of splentes.
Item, Roger Steynson harnes for a man.
Item, John Steynson.
Item, William Whitgreve.
Item, Ric. Swanecote a gesturne.
Item, James Meseton a sallett.
Item, Francis Jobber.
Item, William Caldewall a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Flecher a bill.
Item, Ric. Tyrer a bill.
Item, Roger Strynger.

Item, William Tirer.
Item, Edward Asteley a bill.
Item, Ric. Stiles.
Item, William Elys a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Hill de Ford a bill.
Item, Thomas Hompestones.
Item, Richard Steyn a bill.
Item, Roger Huntebache a jacke and a salet.
Item, William Meseton a horse.
Item, Ric. Tyrerr̃.
Item, Harry James a swerd and bockeler.
Item, Edmond Honde.
Item, Humfrey Barrett a swerde.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, Elys Meseton a jacke a sallet a bowe and arrowes.
Item, John Congreve a gesturne and a bowe.
Item, Ric. Podmore a bill.
Item, Ric. Flecher a sallett.
Item, Thomas Jobber a bill.
Item, Ric. Flecher a scheiffe of arrowes.
Item, John Chapmon a salett.
Item, Thomas Sterky a bill.
Item, Thomas Hichyns a bill and a knyffe.
Item, John Barnat the yonger a salet.

[197.] **WHYSTON AND BICKEFORDE.**

This person next folloyng ys an able mon to serve the kyng's grace in hys warres with a bow.

In primis, Matthew Warde.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloweyth their names.

In primis, John Warde a bill.
Item, Thomas Walloes horse and harnes for a man.
Item, Harry Coton a gesturne and a bill.
Item, Thomas Harper.
Item, Hamlet Warde, a salet and a gorget.
Item, Stephen Hare harnes for a mon.
Item, Roger Alparte a cote and a salet.
Item, Ralph Jouke a bill.
Item, Robert Puller a cote.
Item, Harry Coton a bill.
Item, Ric. Coton.
Item, George Mason.

Thes persons foloyng have harnes as hereafter ensuyth their names.

In primis, Thomas Ryley a bill.
Item, William Warde a pair of splentes.

LEVEDALL.

Thes persons next foloyng be able men with bowes and have no harnes.

In primis, Robert Talbotte.
Item, Jhon Anson.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as folowyth their names.

In primis, William Anson a gesturne.
Item, John Coke a peyr of splenttes and a bill.
Item, William Stanelowe a bill.
Item, Robert Lez a pere of splenttes.
Item, Ric. Labner.
Item, Ric. Stanlowe.
Item, Roger Alsope.
Item, Hugh Anson.
Item, William Anson.

Thes persons foloyng have harnes as hereafter ensuyth their names.

In primis, John Greswall gent. horse and harnes for a man.
Item, Roger Anson a salet.
Item, John Stanlowe a bill.

[198.] **HADDERTON.**

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, John Becket a bowe and a sheyffe of arrowes.
Item, William Malpas a bowe.

Thes persons folloyng be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, Ric. Lymals.
Item, Thomas Swancote a bill.
Item, Homfrey Hande.
Item, Hugh Trant.
Item, Hugh Alport.
Item, Ralph Alport a gesturne.
Item, Robert Scherwyn a gesturne and a sallett.
Item, Homfrey Salt.
Item, Ralph Norton.

Thes persons foloyng have harnes as hereafter ensuyth their names.

In primis, Roger Alport a sallett.
Item, John Till a bill.
Item, John Norton a sallett.
Item, Roger Stanley a bill.
Item, John Russell a peir of splenttes.
Item, John Milles a salet.
Item, Thomas Bothe a gesturne and a salet.
Item, Sampson Bothe a gesturne.
Item, Richard Hart a gesturne and a salet.

BROCTON.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bowes harnes and artilarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, John Cleveley a bowe and a scheyffe of arrowes.
Item, John Parkyn.
Item, Thomas Loo.
Item, Ric. Touke.
Item, Harry Eldysmeyr a bowe and arrow a salet and a pair splentes.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, Steven Warde harnes for a man.
Item, William Baker a gesturne a salet a gorget and a bill.
Item, Thomas Pove a gesturne.
Item, Roger Martyn a gesturne a salet and a scheyffe of arrows.
Item, John Cocks.
Item, Nicholas Hadderton.
Item, Ric. Eldysmeyr a bill.
Item, John Kendowe.
Item, Harry Dawes.
Item, Thomas Loo a bill and a salet.
Item, Ric. Monyfolde a bill.
Item, John Rider.

Thes persons foloyng have harnes and artilarie as hereafter foloyth their names.

In primis, John Eldysmeyr a salett.
Item, William Larrans a bill.
Item, Thomas Forde a bill.
Item, William Hordorne a gesturne and a salet.

[199.]

BRADELEY.

Thes persons foloyng next be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, William Stapleton bowe and arrow and a gesturne.
Item, William Cartewryth harnes for a mon.
Item, John Mason bowe and arrow.
Item, Roger Hogeson a bill.

Thes persons next foloyng with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, John Cartewrith.
Item, Thomas Horton.
Item, Thomas Mylns.
Item, John Huntbache a gesturne and a bill.
Item, John Chow a gesturne.
Item, Thomas Jenyns a gesturne a salet and a bill.
Item Roger Alsop.

Thes persons foloyng have harnes as hereafter ensuyth their names.

In primis, Ralph Mason harnes for a mon.
Item, Roger Horton a gesturne a peir of splenttes a salet.
Item, William Flemmyng a bill.
Item, William Blakemon a peir of splenttes.

HAUGHTON.

Thes persons foloyng next be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, Nicholas Coke a jake a salet and a bill.
Item, John Arcall a jake a sallett and a bill.
Item, Roger Smyth a gesturne a salet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Lyne horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, Thomas Albryghte a jake a salet and a bill.
Item, William Tayllar horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, John Hodgeson a jake a salet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Hodgeson a gesturne and a bill.
Item, Ric. Bayle a peir of splenttes and a bill.
Item, Thomas Downes.
Item, Ric. Arcall.
Item, Homfrey Sallt.
Item, Alisander Hodgeson.
Item, Robert Stenson.
Item, John Swancote a gesturne.
Item, Edmonde Corke.
Item, Ric. Boydon.
Item, Thomas Payne.
Item, Thomas Hill.
Item, Nicholas Hodgeson.
Item, William Smyth.
Item, Ric. Talbot.

Thes persons foloyng have harnes as hereafter ensuyth their names.

In primis, Peter Sponer a gesturne a salet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Hyll a gesturne a salet a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Thomas Boydon a salet and a bill.
Item, Hugh Leche a bill.
Item, Thomas Stanlowe a bill.
Item, Thomas Clyffe a bowe.

RUDGELEY.

[200.]

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bowes and have harnes as foloith their names.

In primis, William Wetton a bowe.
Item, Ric. Schurlys a bowe.
Item, Ric. Kytson.
Item, Roger Cockę.
Item, Ambrose Herve.
Item, Antony Reed.
Item, James Bullocke.
Item, William Gibson.
Item, Thomas Montfort.
Item, John Olyver a bowe.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Weston horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, Thomas Kendericks a gesturne and a bill.
Item, Ric. Brucke a gesturne.
Item, Ric. Darvyll a bill.
Item, Harry Blame halffe a dyssen arrows.
Item, Antony Baddeley a bill.
Item, Ric. Hynckeley.
Item, Harry Harley a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Atkyns.
Item, William Harve a horse a salet a bowe and arrowes.
Item, John Ley a peir of splentes.
Item, William Ryght.
Item, Thomas Flemyng̃, a horse a gesturne and a salet.
Item, Thomas Musgrave harnes for a mon.
Item, Ric. Maththew.
Item, William Crompton harnes for a mon.
Item, Homfrey Sheppart horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, James Brucks.
Item, Harry Wyllat a salet and a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Blorton a salet and a peir of splentes.
Item, Roger Palmer a sallet.
Item, Ric. Wodde horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, William Assche.
Item, Ralph Harryson a bill.
Item, John Wodde harnes for a mon.
Item, Robert Tayllar horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, Ric. Wodde.
Item, Robert Plymar a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Ric. Turner a bill.
Item, John Moot.
Item, Robert Addams.
Item, Ric. Newall a bill and a salet.
Item, Ric. Kent.
Item, Thrustans Hyde a bill.
Item, Ric. Stevenson a bill.
Item, William Dyrram harnes for a man.
Item, William Harryson.
Item, John More.
Item, John Balle.
Item, John Bassett.
Item, Hugh Selvester.
Item, William Benson.
Item, John Harnold a bill.
Item, Thomas Harve a bill and a bowe.
Item, John Harymon halffe a dyssen arrows.
[201]. Item, George Bawedyn a swerde.
Item, Thomas Maddur.
Item, Nicholas Snape.
Item, Robert Harnolde.
Item, John Wodde.
Item, Homfrey Awdyn.

Thes persons foloyng have harnes as hereafter ensuyt their names.

In primis, John Stanylowe a bill.
Item, Ralph Wolffe a bill.

Item, Thomas Jefferey halffe a dyssen arrows.
Item, Roger Mathewe a salet.
Item, John Harnolt a gorget.
Item, William Hydog a salet.
Item, Thomas Thrope a bill.
Item, John Fyscher a bill.
Item, Cristofer Flemyng a horse.
Item, John Right a bill.
Item, John Warner a bill.
Item, Thomas Awdyn a bill.
Item, Ric. Barlowe a salet atr' tı' pas'.
Item, Harry Jacson a bowe.
Item, Thomas Trobeschawe halffe a dissen arrows.

BRERETON.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with bowes and have harnes as foloith their names.

In primis, Edward Flemyng a bowe.
Item, Harry Webbe halffe a dissen arrows.
Item, Ric. Blurton.

Thes persons next foloyng be abull men with . . . and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Weston a jake and a bill in custody of William Chet . . .
Item, Robert Flemyng a bill.
Item, Lewys Traffort a bill.
Item, Nicholas Glover a gorget.
Item, Ric. Hassall a salet.
Item, John Haskey.
Item, Thomas Bruckę.
Item, Thomas Halle.
Item, John Sudbery a bill.
Item, Ric. Stocbū.
Item, John Norrę.

Thes persons foloyng have harnes as here . . . ensuyth their names.

In primis, Ric. Weston horse and harnes for a man.
Item, George Coke a salet.
Item, Ric. Blurton a bill.
Item, John Leys a bill.
Item, George Banaster a salet.

[A]PETON [S]ARETON.

This person next foloing ys a abull mon with a bowe and hath harnes and artilarie as foloith his name.

In primis, John Oley a gesturne.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Reynolde a sallett and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Blakemon a bowe a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Widdoson a gesturne a salett a bill and a peir of splentes.

Item, William Blakemon a gesturne.
Item, John Barbur a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Evarton.
Item, John Alsope.
Item, William Adderley.
Item, John Harve.
Item, Thomas Herve.
Item, Thomas Herve a peir of splentes.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuyth their names.

In primis, William Starky a bowe and halffe a scheffe of arrows.
Item, Homfrey Alsope a bowe and a sallett.

[BEFF]ECOTE AND [LITI]LL ONNE.

This person next foloing ys a abull man with bowe and hath harnes and artilarie as foloith his name.

In primis, John Pye a bowe.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John James a gesturne a salet and a bill.
Item, John Adams horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, Alisander Downes horse and harnes for a man.
Item, John Hawkyns a horse and gesturne a salet and a bill.
Item, Homfrey Turner halffe a dyssen arrows.
Item, John Parkes.
Item, Ric. Tuffe.
Item, John Garves.
Item, William Leke.
Item, Harry Leke.
Item, Homfrey Jamys.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, William Leke a jacke a salet and a bill citr' tr' p'.
Item, William Blake a bill citr' tres' pac'.
Item, Thomas Blake halffe a dissen arrows citr' tr' pac'.
Item, Thomas Caldewall a jacke a salet and a bill.
Item, John Parkyn a gesturne and a salet.
Item, William Billyngton a bill.

[203.] HYHG ONN, AND PLORDEWYCKE.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Swynnerton gent. a horse a bowe and a scheff of arrows.
Item, Ric. Hill gent. a bowe and a arrow.
Item, Ric. Eyre.
Item, William Hamlet.
Item, Ric. James.
Item, Francis Adderley.
Item, Homfrey Oesborne.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Fraunces Asteley a gesturne citra tr' pas'.
Item, Ric. Tailer a gesturne and a poleaxe.
Item, Ric. Widdoson a gesturne.
Item, John Adderley a salet and a bill citr' tr' pas'.
Item, Olyver Cowper a bill.
Item, Thomas James a peir of splentes citr' tr' pas'.
Item, Edmond Broke.
Item, William Horton a gesturne and a salet citr' tr' pas'.
Item, Robert Oesborne a gesturne and a bill.
Item, Homfrey Fallowys.
Item, Ric. Lapley.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, Dame Frances Hill widoe a horse a jacke a salet a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Elyner Coton widoe a salett.

ASTON BRUGH AND RULES.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes as foloith their names.

In primis, Laurens Penburre horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, John Caldewall a horse a salet and a bill.
Item, Roger Smyth a horse and a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Wygegyn a bill and a peir of splentes.

This person foloing hath harnes as hereafter ensuith hys name.

In primis, John Stanlow a gesturne.

STOCTON AND WALTON.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ralph Maddur a gesturne.
Item, William Blythe a bowe a scheyff of arrows and a bill.
Item, John Scharpe harnes for a man.
Item, Roger Cockę.
Item, Harry Myneręę.
Item, Michell Holle.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Harry Twigge harnes for a mon.
Item, Harry Molle a bill citra tres pas'.
Item, Ric. Twigge horse and harnes for a man.
Item, Homfrey Chonall.
Item, Thomas Hardyng a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Aleyn a gesturne a salet and a gorget.
Item, Hugh Ascheton.
Item, Harry Whittell a gesturne.
Item, Hugh Baggeley.
Item, Harry Twigge.
Item, John Hille.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, Hugh Wythnall a horse a gesturne a peir of splentes.
Item, Roger Alyn a salet.
Item, Ralph Mynere a gesturne and a salet.
Item, John Bagley a peir of briggidyrons splents a bill and a salet.
Item, John Hill a bill.
Item, William Twigge harnes for a man.
Item, Thomas Lowe a bill.

WYRLEY.

Thes persons foloing next be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Smith.
Item, John Alparte a horse and a gesturne citr' tres' pas'.
Item, William Alpart a horse a gesturne a salet a bill and a peir of splentes citr' p.s.
Item, William Hyde a horse and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Wilson a bill.
Item, Thomas Henney a gesturne.
Item, Robert Aspeley a stondart of mayle.
Item, Thomas Wolsenam a bill.
Item, Ralph Dykinson a bill.
Item, William Austrey a bill.
Item, John Setturford.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, Hugh Corvesaĩ a bill.
Item, Harry Tuncke a peir of splentes.

HORSEBROKE.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Harr Rocke.
Item, William Jhonson a bowe and halffe a scheiff of arrows.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Rocke.
Item, Robert Bromale a jacke and a salet.
Item, John Harryse a bill.
Item, John Penford a sallet.
Item, Hugh Webbe a bill.
Item, Matthew Hatton a gesturne.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as ensuith their names.

In primis, Thomas Raybon a bill.
Item, John Turner a bill.
Item, John Forest a sculle and a bill.
Item, Harry Ingram, halffe a scheiff of arrows.

GUNSTON.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, . . . Smyth.
Item, Thomas Roddesford.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

Item, Hugh Haye harnes for a mon.
Item, Hugh Stubbes a bill.

Thes persons have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

Item, John Corbyn a bill.
Item, Homfrey Dyker a bill.

SOMERFORD.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Kymer a bill.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Homfrey Soñeford a horse a jacke a salet and a bill.
Item, Edward Wordsley a bill.
Item, William Smyth, a bill a bowe and halfe a scheiff of arrowes.
Item, William Chaundler a salet and a scheiff of arrowes.
[206.] Item, Hugh Colle a bill.
Item, Thomas Prestwood.
Item, Hugh Asky a bill.
Item, William Dynesford.
Item, Thomas Harper.

Thes persons have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, John Harper a gesturne a salet and a bill.
Item, Margery Raynolde widoo a horse.
Item, Thomas Alyn a gesturne and a bill.

CO[VEN].

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Bradeschawe a bowe.
Item, Ric. T'rant'.
Item, Thomas Crowe a jacke a sallet a bowe and arrowes.
Item, Harry Cartwright a gesturne.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bylls and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Flecher a gesturne and a gorget.
Item, John Acton a salet and a bill.
Item, John Newall a gesturne.

Item, John Prestwood a gesturne and a bill.
Item, John Alsope.
Item, Nicholas Brigge.
Item, John Cocket a peir of splentes.
Item, Richard Chewe.
Item, Roger Pereson a bowe and a scheiff of arrowes.
Item, William Ball a salet.
Item, Nicholas Undurhyll a gesturne.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, William Oeverton a bill.
Item, William Rocke a bowe.
Item, John Trant a gesturne and a bill.
Item, John Waturs a bill.
Item, Thomas Neywall a salet a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Alisander Trant a bill.

ENGLETON.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, Richard Gough a gesturne and a sallet.
Item, Thomas Bickeford.

BREWOED.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Stiche.
Item, Thomas Smyth.
Item, John Bickeford harnes for a man.
Item, Thomas Smyth, thakker a bowe.
Item, Ralph Hawkyns a bowe and x arrowes.
Item, Thomas Peace a bowe.
Item, Homfrey Hondeford a bowe.
Item, Ric. Colyns sen. a bowe.
Item, Edward Schermon a bowe and x arrowes.
Item, William Rocke.
Item, Thomas Matson a bowe.
Item, Thomas Molton.

[207.] Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Ratthbon a bill.
Item, Fraunces Stedeman a salet a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Roger Mason a horse and a gesturne.
Item, William Corbyn.
Item, Thomas Cartwryght a jakke a salet and a bill.
Item, Ric. Derne.
Item, Thomas Weggewod.
Item, John Styche.
Item, James Sidebothom a sallet.
Item, Thomas Jurdan.
Item, Oliver Blakemeyr a bill.

Item, Rondull Duncalffe a bill.
Item, Robert Turner.
Item, Thomas Colyns a bill and a stondert.
Item, John Bristowe.
Item, William Colyns a salet a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Hikman.
Item, Ric. Colyns junior a gesturne a peir of splentes and a gorget.
Item, Robert Grene.
Item, Laurens Trant a peir of splentes.
Item, Robert (*sic*).
Item, John Northall a salet and a bill.
Item, John Prestwood.
Item, Thomas Turnar.
Item, Ric. Marshe a bille.

Thes persons next foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, Roger Fowke gent. harnes for a mon.
In primis, Roger Ecclesall a bill.
Item, Robert Byll a sallett a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, William Barkar a bille.
Item, Thomas Harres a sallet.
Item, Robert Liptroppe a bowe.
Item, Thomas Jhonson a jacke and a peir of splentes.
Item, George Webbe, a bill.
Item, Thomas Hynckę a bille.
Item, Robert Peace a bill.

CHILLINGTON.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Roger Schorde.
Item, John Jate harnes for a mon.
Item, Thomas Turner.
Item, Mathew Parker a bowe and a schieff of arrows.
Item, William Bowedon a peir of splentes.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Layne esquyer horse and harnes for ij men.
Item, Harre Fowke.
Item, John Schert a bill.
Item, Thomas Allat.
Item, Ric. Walloes a gesturne and a salet.
Item, Thomas Corbett a bowe and arrow.
Item, Ric. Corbett.
Item, John Smith senior a salet and a bill.
Item, Ric. Stokes.
Item, Thomas Addams.
Item, Thomas Carryngton harnes for a man.
Item, Ric. Poys.
Item, William Smyth a salet and a bill.
Item, John Corbyn a salet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Corbyn.
Item, Homfrey Warde.
Item, Ric. Hynckę.

Item, John Smyth of Hollyfaste a jacke and a salet.
Item, Homfrey White a bill.
Item, Robert Gought a bill.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names

In primis, Nicholas Colle a bill.
Item, Ric. Carles a bill.
Item, William Carles a bill.
Item, Homfrey Holwey a gesturne and a stondyert.

MARSTON.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Selmon.
Item, William Addams junior a gesturne and a bill.
Item, Thomas Addams.
Item, John Blake a horse a gesturne a sallet and a bill.
Item, John Leke a bill and a peir of splentes.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, John Selmon a gesturne.
Item, Harre Flemyng a sallet and a bill.
Item, John Turner a bill.

ORSELOWE.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Jobber a salet a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Ric. London.

This person foloing hath harnes as hereafter ensuith his name.

In primis, Michell Huntbache a salet a bill and a peir of splentes.

[209.] **WESTON HUYS.**

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Blakemeir a bowe and xij arrowes.
Item, William Wyddoys a bowe and a salett.
Item, John Widdoys.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Cowpar a coote and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Padde a cote a salet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Jamys a cote.
Item, John Yate a stondiert.
Item, John Leeke.
Item, John Cowpar.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, Ric. Chaterton a coete and a bill.
Item, Ric. Yate a cote and a bill.
Item, Homfrey Blakemeẽ a coote.
Item, John Blakemeyẽ a cote.
Item, Thomas Blakemeyẽ a gorget.
Item, William Poler a bill.
Item, Ric. Turner a stondert.

KNYGHTLEY.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Grenewood horse and harnes.
Item, Fraunces Parker horse and harnes.
Item, Thomas Bradschawe.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Genyns horse and harnes.
Item, Leonard Parker horse and harnes.
Item, John Towers horse and harnes.
Item, William Huett.
Item, Thomas Tunkynson.
Item, William Barrett.

HUNDRED OF PYREHILL.

[211.] **CHESTERTON.**

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Harre Akolbe harnes for a mon.
Item, Thomas Wode a jacke.
Item, George Twemlowe.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Burne harnes for a mon.
Item, Ric. Burne a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, John Knygth a bill.
Item, Roger Burne a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Thomas Maxfelt.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, Ric. Willet a bill.
Item, John Burne of ye grene a bill.

ASTON.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Heyward a bowe and xij arrowes.
Item, Robert Heyward a bowe and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Scharle a bowe and xij arrowes.
Item, John Mersey a bowe and xij arrowes.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Astbure a gesturne a salet and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Willescrofte a bill.
Item, Thomas Schelley harnes for a mon.
Item, John Bradbure a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Webbe a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Robert Whistans harnes for a mon.
Item, Roger Henshawe a jacke a salet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Harryson a jacke a salett and a bill.
Item, William Leycrofte a salet.
Item, William Furnyfall a bill.
Item, Robert Astber a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Astber.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, John Jhonson a bill.
Item, John Ploute a bill and a sword.

TRENTAM.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ralph Benson a bowe and xij arrowes.
Item, Jenkyn Alen.
Item, Ralph Heyn a bowe and xij arrowes.
Item, John Wakelat a bowe.
Item, Robert Plymley a bowe.
Item, Edward Brehurst a bowe and vij arrowes.
Item, William Martyn a bill.
Item, John Thrycket a bowe and vj arrowes.
Item, William Lysett a bowe.

[212.] Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Rondull Saundurs a bowe and vj arrowes.
Item, John Bartram a bill and peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Colyar a jacke and a salet.
Item, Thomas Elkyn a salett and a bill.
Item, Thomas Townesend a salet and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Whitehurst a salett and a bill.
Item, John Whitehurst xij arrowes.
Item, Roger Steveson a salett and a bill.
Item, Roger Whittacres.

Item, Ric. Bolde a jacke.
Item, John Coppocke a peir of splentes.
Item, Ralph Gudwyn a peir of splentes.
Item, Roger Lowe a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Kenderycke xij arowes.
Item, John Ruscheton.
Item, Laurens Brodwall a salet.
Item, John Nayller.
Item, John Thaccker a salett.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, John Baille a bill.
Item, Ric. Astber a bill.
Item, John Walter a bill.
Item, Ric. Amynson a bill.
Item, William Fenton.
Item, Robert Walter a salet.
Item, John Hytchcocke a bowe.
Item, John Hytchecocke a bill.

AUDELEY.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Rondull Podmore a bowe and a scheif of arrowes.
Item, John Garnett a bowe and a scheiff of arrowes.
Item, Ric. Colton harnes for a man.
Item, Thomas Olcott a bowe and a scheiff of arrowes.
Item, Hugh Bolton a jacke a salet and a peir of splentes.
Item, William Hanley harnes for a mon.
Item, William Schawe.
Item, John Batche.
Item, Ric. Parker harnes for a mon.
Item, Robert Sout.
Item, Ralph Parker.
Item, Andrew Mosse.
Item, Ric. Colclozgth.
Item, Rondull Yerdeley.
Item, Symond Hurst.
Item, Rondull Smyth a jacke.
Item, John Smyth the younger.
Item, John Wedoyes.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Reve a jacke.
Item, Rondull Reve.
Item, Thomas Smyth a salet and a bill.
Item, John Smythe.
Item, John Garrett.
Item, Thomas Abnett harnes for a mon.
Item, John Abnett.
Item, Ric. Knyght a jacke.
Item, Homfrey Lowe a bill.
Item, Ric. Yerdeley a jacke.

Item, William Piggott.
Item, John Reve a jacke and a bill.
Item, John Knyght a peir of splentes and a salett.
Item, Ric. Tayler a jacke.
Item, Robert Whytlouzth a salet.
Item, William Welche a peir of splentes.
Item, James Butt a peir of splentes.
Item, Rondull Butt a bill.
Item, James Bough̃ey a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Ric. Olcott harnes for a mon.
Item, John Smythe of Cowpers Grene a jacke a salet and a poll axe.
Item, John Bough̃ey harnes for a mon.
Item, Thomas Scarett.
Item, Ric. Crokett.
Item, Homfrey Smythe.
Item, James Kelsall a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, William Bradschawe.
Item, William Vernon harnes for a mon.
Item, Rondull Vernon.
Item, Ric. Smyth of Boylle hall harnes for a man.
Item, John Yerdley of Miles Grene a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, George Hurst.
Item, John Celetoo.
Item, John Latham.
Item, William Bough̃ey harnes for a man.
Item, Thomas Maxfeld.
Item, Ralph Hulle a peir of splents.
Item, Rondull Weggewood a jacke a salet and a bill.
Item, John Rawne.
Item, Hugh Bowey.
Item, Ric. Baker.
Item, John Riley a salett a gorgett and a peir of splentes.
Item, Roger Henshawe a bill.
Item, Ric. Snede a salett.
Item, William Tayler.
Item, Roger Colclozth a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Podmore a peir of splentes.
Item, John Schawe a salet a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Robert Snede a jacke a salet and a poll axe.
Item, William Lawton a jacke a salet and a bill.
Item, Robert Chantlar a salett a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Yordley of Halmerend harnes for a man.
Item, Ric. Baddeley.
Item, Rondull Crockett.
Item, Hugh Fylson a horse.
Item, John Blore a salett and a bill.
Item, William Somerforde.
Item, William Smyth a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Wodde.
Item, Antony Orffever.
Item, George Devenys.
Item, William Adderton.
Item, Geofferey Thomas.
[214.] Item, Homfrey Stubes.
Item, Laurens Hancocke.
Item, Edward Hall.
Item, Ralph Janson.
Item, Ralph Crockett.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, John Yerdley gent. a horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, Thomas Bageley harnes for a mon.
Item, William Smyth a salett a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, William Schawe a salett.
Item, William Olcott a bill.
Item, William Wodde a jacke.
Item, Ric. Devele a bowe and a scheiff of arrowes.
Item, Robert Crokett harnes for a man.
Item, Hugh Parker a bill and a peir of splentes.

SWYNNERTON, ERNYFFEN (YARNFIELD), SCHEILTON, BECHE, HATTON, AND ACTON.

Thes persons next foloing be abuil men with bowes and have harnes and artilerie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Walton a gesturne a salet a bowe and xij arrowes.
Item, John Weston a bowe.
Item, Thomas Hakyn.
Item, Ric. Clerke.
Item, John Walker.
Item, Thomas Cowper.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Lyghtwood a bill.
Item, William Adamson the elder a salet and a bill.
Item, Steven Hechyns a gesturne and a bill.
Item, Ric. Cowper a gesturne and a salet.
Item, William Russell a jacke.
Item, Ralph Hill a salett and a bill.
Item, John Trygge.
Item, Thomas Plont a salet a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Homfrey Geyslyng a gesturne a salett and bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, Robert Walker a bill.
Item, John Hachyd a bill a stondert a salett.
Item, John Plont.
Item, Thrustas Clyffe a cote of Agnes Boughey and a bill.
Item, William Nikylyn.
Item, Ric. Beche a gesturne and a salett.
Item, John Bolton a bill and a salett.
Item, Stevyn Berdemore a salett and a peir of splentes.
Item, William Martyn a gesturne.
Item, Robert Launder a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Collear a gesturne a salet and splentes.
Item, William Walter a jacke a salet a bill and splentes.
Item, William Whitmore a gesturne.
[215.] Item, Ric. Hassall.
Item, John Butterton a bill.
Item, Rondull Baggeley horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, Ric. Butterton a gesturne and a bill.
Item, Ric. Berdmor a salet.
Item, Robert Hakyn a salett and a bill.

Item, Thomas Pulton.
Item, John Butterton.
Item, Jenkyn Butterton.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, Thomas Swynnerton esquyer horse and harnes for iij men.
Item, Ric. Persall a horse and a pollaxe.
Item, John Hakyn a peir of splentes.
Item, William Adamson ye younger a bill.
Item, Thomas Heyheth a bill.
Item, Thomas Webbe a salett.
Item, Thomas Schawe a gesturne a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, William Snoxtons a gesturne and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Reyde a bill.
Item, William Schawe a bill.
Item, Thomas Bromley a bill a salett and a peir of splentes.
Item, Homfrey Geselyng harnes for a mon.
Item, Thomas Clerke a gesturne and a bill.
Item, Thomas Underwood vj arrowes.
Item, Thomas Gryme a bill and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Bromley vj arrowes
Item, Nicholas Plymley a gesturne.
Item, Ric. Vnwyn a bill.
Item, John Haughton xij arowes.
Item, Thomas Berdmor a gesturne.
Item, Robert Berdmer horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, William Beche a horse and harnes for a mon.
Item, William Mosse a bill.
Item, William Byrkyn a bill.
Item, Rondull Berdmore a bowe.

MEYRE.

Thes persons next foloinge be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Pekyn harnes for a mon.
Item, Thomas Pekyn.
Item, Ric. Coteler a bowe.
Item, John Smalewod a bowe.
Item, Thomas Wodde a scheiff of arrowes.
Item, John Wylson.
Item, Rondull Warelowe a bowe.
Item, Ric. Pekyn.

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ralph Maclesfeld harnes for a mon.
Item, John Bowyer gent. harnes for a mon.
[216.] Item, Ralph Hechyn a bowe.
Item, Thomas Coteler a bill.
Item, Roger Beket a bill.
Item, Thomas Davenport a gesturne.
Item, William Meredyth a bill.
Item, John Fraunces a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Sondels.

Item, Charle Oley a scheif of arowes.
Item, William Garnett a bill.
Item, Hugh Colley a salet and a bill.
Item, John Schawe a bill.
Item, Petur Bradeschawe a bill.
Item, Ric. Wrygzth.
Item, William Marten.
Item, Ric. Hassall.
Item, John Wylkys.
Item, John Bromley a byll.
Item, William Plont a bowe.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as hereafter ensuith their names.

In primis, John Meredyth harnes for a mon and a scheieff of arrowes.
Item, John Corke harnes for a man.
Item, John Bukenall of lee hed a jacke.
Item, Ralph Harryson a salett.
Item, Rondull Mosse a bill.
Item, John Sondells a scheiff of arowes.
Item, William Weston a jacke.
Item, Ric. Wodde a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Cocke a bill.
Item, Thomas Bonde a peir of splentes.

Thes persons foloing have harnes as foloith their names.

[217.] In primis, John Amery a gorget and a bill.
Item, Thomas Saunder a bill and vj arrowes.
Item, John Pott a salett.
Item, Robert Pyllesbery a bill.
Item, Ric. Dewick a bill.
Item, John Heyne a bill.

NEWE CASTELL UNDER LYNE.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artilarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Walwen.
Item, Thomas Smyth.
Item, Arthur Turton.
Item, John Lovatt.
Item, Laurence Lowe.
Item, Ric. Bagnall.
Item, Edward Bayly.
Item, Thomas Colclogh.
Item, James Lee.
Item, Ralph Bekynsall.
Item, John Hurdys.
Item, Ric. Burne.
Item, John Burton.
Item, Ralph Bolton.
Item, Gilbert Smythe.
Item, William Myles.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylls and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Bradshae.
Item, Ralph Kelyng.
Item, Randall Brett.
Item, Rondall Harryson.
Item, Robert Garrett.
Item, Ric. Smyth.
Item, Randall Pateson.
Item, Ric. Dennall.
Item, Ric. Wryght.
Item, John Rokers junior.
Item, William Wyllott.
Item, John Lynford.
Item, Thomas Bytchys.
Item, Thomas Gilbert.
Item, Dennys Sutton.
Item, Jamys Pateson.
Item, John Overton.
Item, John Heley.
Item, Thomas Pumfrett.
Item, Thomas Hichecook.
Item, Thomas Vernon.
Item, Herry Wood.
Item, Roger Halen.
Item, John Onwyn.
Item, Ralph Dykes.
Item, Thomas Myddulton.
Item, Humfrey Voyll.
Item, Ric. Depdale.
Item, John Lowe.
Item, William Williamson.
Item, John Kocker.
Item, Ric. Murton.
Item, John Ryge.
Item, William Mathow capper.
Item, William Heyer.
Item, William Clerk.
Item, Peter Bell.
Item, John Beche.

The Inhabitants of Newe Castell afferseid have hernes weypons and artillary for iiij men to do the kyngs grace's serves that is to say for ij bowemen and for ij° bilmen.

[218.] **KYBULTON.**

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillary as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Shelley hors and hernes bowe and arrow.
Item, George Gretbatch a sword a bow and xij arrows.
Item, Nicholas Wryght a jack and a bowe.
Item, Thomas Reed a bow and a swerd.
Item, John Coton a bow and a sword.
Item, Edward German a bow and a sword.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billes and have hernes and artillary as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Bubbe hors and hernes with a bill or a speyre.
Item, Ralph Clyff a sallett with a sword.
Item, Thomas Emery.
Item, Herry Preston a bill and a sword.
Item, John Morrey the younger a jack a sallet and a bill.
Item, Nicholas Sodon horse and hernes with a bill.
Item, William Hen a gestern.
Item, John Emery a jack a sallet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Coton a jack.
Item, William Coke a jack and a sallet.
Item, Robert Wryght a bill.
Item, William Babbe a sallet and a gorget.
Item, John Pott a jack and a sallett.
Item, Humfrey Howle a byll.
Item, Thomas Saunder hors and hernes for a man with a bill.
Item, Thomas Hole a bill and a sword.
Item, Humfrey Morrey a sword and a bill.
Item, George Clyff a jack and a sallett.

Thes persons foloing have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, George Moor a sallet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Lewes a jacke a sallet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Howle a bill.
Item, Thomas Batkyn a sallet.
Item, William Slany a bill.
Item, William Beche a bowe and a scheiff of arrows.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have hernes and artillary as foloith their names.

In primis, Jamys Asten a gestern.
Item, Robert Marrell a bill.
Item, John Clyff a bill.
Item, William Broke a bill.
Item, Ralph Whitacres a bill.
Item, John Brydywood a bill.
Item, Robert Broke a bill.

This person foloing hathe harnes as foloith.

James Golde a jack.

HILDERSTON.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes etc.

In primis, John Saunder a peyr of splentes and a sallett.
Item, John Pulton a sallet and a bill.
Item, Thomas Batkyn a bill.
Item, Thomas Wryght a bill.
Item, Homfrey Pott a bill.
Item, John Wryght a gorget.
Item, Ric. Hall a peir of splentes.
Item, John Wythnall a sallett.

[219.] **FENTON AND LONKETON.**

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as folloith their names.

In primis, William Felkyn a bowe.
Item, Richard Bagnall a bowe.
Item, John Bolton.
Item, Petur Knygth a bowe and xij arrows.
Item, John Brode a bowe.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ralph Bold a salet and a bill.
Item, Roger Trymell a peyr of splentes.
Item, Roger Smyth.
Item, Robert Wod a bill.
Item, John Bagnold a peyr of splentes.
Item, William Bagnold a bill.
Item, William Parker hernes for a man.
Item, Richard Brassyngton.
Item, Stevyn Pleyton a peyr of splentes.
Item, Roger Smyth a salett and a bill.
Item, Hugh Machyn a bow and xij arrows.

Thes persons foloing have hernes and artillary as foloith their names.

In primis, John Pulton and Ric. Lovatt a jack.
Item, Robert Aspeden horse and hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Warrelowe a jack and a bill.
Item, Nicholas Wystons a scheiff of arrows.
Item, Robert Wheldons a sallett.

NORTON SUPER LE MORES.

Thes persons foling be abull men with bylls and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Hugh Forde a gesturne a peyr of splentes and a sallett.
Item, John Gudwyn a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, William Mere a gestern a peyr of splentes and a sallett.
Item, John Mere a gesturne a peyr of splentes and a sallett.
Item, William Mere of Norton a gesterne a sallet and a peir of splentes.
Item, William Mere of Baddeley a jack a sallet and peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Badeley.
Item, Harry Watson a gestern a sallet and a peyr of splentes.
Item, Geffray Burne a gesterne a sallet a peir of splentes.
Item, Robert Hancock.
Item, Thomas Cartlech a jack.

Thes persons foloing have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Bech a bow.
Item, Thomas Momford a peyr of splentes.
Item, William Rowley of Heykeley a gestern and a sallett.
Item, William Forde a gestern and a sallett.
Item, John Cartley a peir of splentes.

[220.] **RUGGE.**

This person foloing is an abull man with a bow.

John Holes.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and wepons as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Iremonger gent. a horse and harnes for a man and a poleaxe.
Item, Humfrey Iremonger.
Item, Thomas Fydler.

PENKCULL CUM MEMBRIS.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Bothes.
Item, William Hitchyn.
Item, John Hitchyn.
Item, Hugh Au . . ley.
Item, John Strynger.
Item, Thomas Hitchcock.
Item, Robert Pye.
Item, Roger Wood.
Item, Thomas Foxe.
Item, Thomas Telricke.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Laurence Hordern.
Item, Thomas Hitchyn.
Item, Barth[olomew] Wagge.
Item, Nicholas Torner.
Item, Thomas Barrett.
Item, Ralph Bradshae.
Item, William Henshae.
Item, John Turner.

Thes persons afforeseid with the townships afforeseid have horses and harnes for iiij men that is to say for ij bowmen and ij bylmen.

TYTTENSOR.

This person foloing is an abull man with a bow and hath as foloith.

Thomas Adderley a bowe and a scheiff of arrowes.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Willot a bill.
Item, Humfrey Vnet a gesterne and a sallett.
Item, John Lowe a gesterne.

Item, John Hawkyn a peir of briggenirons a peyr of splents and a sallett.
Item, Harry Hawkyn a gestern a peyr of splents and a gorgett.
Item, John Hanley a gestern and a bill.

Thes persons folloing have harnes and weypons as foloith their names.

In primis, John Vnett a hors.
Item, John Fenton a sallett and a bill.
Item, John Horseley a peyr of splentes.
Item, Harry Slany a gorgett and a bill.
Item, Stephen Nickelyn a bill.

[222.] **STOKE.**

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills harnes and wepons as foloith their names.

In primis, Roger Balker a bill.
Item, William Sale a gestern and sallet.
Item, John German a jack a sallet and a bill.
Item, Ric. Clyff.

MILWICH.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillary and wepons as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Sponer a bowe.
Item, Robert Wreke.
Item, Edmunde Ruston.
Item, Thomas Croke.
Item, Ric. Johnson.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billes and have hernes and wepons as foloith their names.

In primis, John Darynton a jack and a bill.
Item, John . . . . r a horse.
Item, John Smyth a horse and harnes for a man.
Item, John Alen a salett.
Item, Robert Alen a horse.
Item, William Greyes a bill.
Item, Thomas Percoll.
Item, John Percoll.
Item, John Wreke a bill.
Item, Robert Chonole.
Item, John Phellip.
Item, Thomas Walton.
Item, Roger Hill a sallett and a bill
Item, Robert Crayke a bill.
Item, Ralph Alexander.
Item, William Coldale.
Item, Roger Watson.
Item, Ralph Wright.
Item, Ric. Cleyton.
Item, John Chonole.

Item, Ric. Beche.
Item, William Cariles.
Item, John Alesander.
Item, William Horseley.
Item, Ric. Phelip.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, Roger Watson a bill.
Item, John Orchard a jack.
Item, Ralph Ruston.
Item, Thomas Crayke a bill.
Item, Jamys Sponer a salett.
Item, Alexander Norwyll a sallet.
Item, Robert Phelyp a bill.
Item, John Cowdale a bill.

STAUNE (STANDON).

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Humfrey Wyse.
Item, John Vise a gesterne.
Item, John Marten a bill.
Item, Thomas Stedman a gesterne.
Item, William Watwod a jack and a sallett.
Item, Ric. Watwod a jack a sallet and a bill.
Item, James Palmer a sword and a bill.

Thes persons foloing have harnes and wepons as foloith their names.

In primis John Badnall a bill.
Item, Ric. Short a sallett.
Item, John Drake a sallett.

The seid towneship of Staune hath beside the seid hernes a jack a sallet a sworde a bill among the inhabitants.

KELE.

Thes persons folloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Robert Morgon.
Item, John Huyle a bow.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Forde a bill.
Item, Ralph Bydulf a bill.
Item, Rondoll Thytonys a jack.
Item, Andreo Braddock a sallet and a scoll.
Item, Stephen Cleyton a sallett and a bill.
Item, Thomas Forde a bowe.
Item, William Mason xij arrowes.

Item, Robert Codall xij arrowes.
Item, John Morgan a gorgett.
Item, William Loute.
Item, Hugh Berdysley a bill.
Item, Humfrey Heyth xij arrows.
Item, Hugh Richardson a bow.
Item, James Ball a bill.
Item, Phelip Ball a bill.
Item, Ralph Hardyng.
Item, William Symson.
Item, Herry Symson.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as folloith their names.

In primis, Nicholas Beyeson a scheff of arrows.
Item, John Byddulf a morres pike and a gorgett.
Item, Rondoll Byddulf a jack.
Item, Thomas Peyke a jack.
Item, Thurstan Colclogh a bill.
Item, Perys Burge a bill.
Item, John Tyllesley a bow.

DORLASTON.

Thes persons foloing have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Flynte a sallett.
Item, Steven Flynte vj arrows.
Item, Thomas Slany vj arrows.
Item, Jenkyn Burgys a peyr of splentes.
Item, Antony Demok vj arrows.
Item, Thomas Morrey vj arrows.
Item, George Coke a peyr of splentes.
Item, Thomas Robynson xij arrows.
Item, John Underwoode a jack.
Item, Thomas Allcock.
Item, Nicholas Plonte a . . .

Thes persons foloing have harnes as foloith their names with artyllary.

In primis, Roger Bradbery hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Johnson the elder a cote and a gorgett.
Item, William Plante a jack.

KNOTTON CUM MEMBRIS.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Bolton.
Item, Roger Colclough a bow and xxiiij arrows.
Item, Thomas Lee a bow and xxiiij arrows.
Item, John Bradweill.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Cradock a peir of splentes.
Item, Herry Beech a sallett and a bill.

Item, Ric. Bech a sallett.
Item, Herry Glover a bow and xij arrows.
Item, John Lee a sallett and a bill.
Item, Stevyn Glover a gestern and a bill.
Item, John Hunt a sallett a gorgett and a bill.
Item, Ric. Bech a gorgett and a sallett.
Item, James Aucock a salett and a bill.
Item, Ric. Pateson a jack.
Item, John Gybson a peyr of splents.
Item, Ric. Telrick a sallett a bill and a peyr of splentes.
Item, Hugh Smyth a peyre of splentes.

Thes persons foloing have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

Item, Ric. Meire a bill.
Item, John Colclough a salett.
Item, Thomas Felkyn a bill.
Item, James Bredyhurst a bill.
Item, Roger Bolton a bow and xij arrows.
Item, Hugh Pyckeryn a jack and a bill.
Item, Thomas Spare a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, John Byrke a sallett and a peyr of splentes.
Item, John Braddeley senior a bow and xxiiij arrows.
Item, Roger Fenton a bow and xxiiij arrows.

HULTON.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with billys and have harnes and wepons as foloith their names.

In primis, William Heyth a sallett and a bill.
Item, William Cradock a sallett and a bill.
Item, James Foxe a bill.
Item, Thomas Trunley a bill.
Item, Thomas Thurstfeld a bill.
Item, Roger Heyth.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, William Hanley a jack.
Item, William Barrett a sallett.
Item, Thomas Denyell a peyr of splents and a bill.
Item, William Sponer a bill and a sallett.
[224.] Item, Thomas Bromley a horse.
Item, Robert Collier.
Item, Ric. Coton.
Item, Thomas Nyxon.
Item, William Barratt.
Item, John Beyrdmore.
Item, James Bownk'.
Item, Geffrey Clytt.
Item, Geffrey Hunte

Thes persons folloing be abull men with bilis and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, James Collier horse and hernes for a man.
Item, Robert Walkeden a sallett and splentes.
Item, Thomas Johnson the younger a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, William Morrey a sallett.
Item, George Leycroft a gestern and a bill.

Item, John James a bill.
Item, John Smyth.
Item, Randall Strynger.
Item, Thomas Fynnye.
Item, Thomas Arnold a handgon.
Item, John Berylhurst.
Item, Humfrey Emery.
Item, Thomas Pycken.
Item, William Doxsey.
Item, William Cowdale.
Item, Christopher Bridge.
Item, Thomas Cowdale.
Item, Robert Aspener.
Item, James Nobull.
Item, Ric. Swynerton.
Item, Robert Lorymer.
Item, William Curdon.
Item, James Gudfeloe hernes for a man.
Item, James Smyth.
Item, Herry Machyn.
Item, Robert Thomason.
Item, William Bonke.
Item, Herry Ralyn.
Item, John Vrrom.
Item, John Chetwyn.
Item, Thomas Aunsell.
Item, George Bradbery.
Item, William Foxe.
Item, Randall Twemlow.
Item, Thomas Hawkyn.
Item, James Pyllesbery.
Item, Humfrey Watson.
Item, John Porter the younger.
Item, John Hicheock.
Item, William Mabberley.
[225.] Item, John Fogge.
Item, Harrie Shorte a jack.
Item, William Chalton the younger hernes for a man.
Item, William Broughton hernes for a man.
Item, Roger Bromley hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Johnson.
Item, William Chalton the elder a jack a sallett a bill.
Item, John Birkinshaw a bow and xij arrows.
Item, John Snelson.
Item, Thomas Goddall a bill.
Item, Nicholas Smart a bill.
Item, John Hall a peyr of splentes.
Item, John Whitmore.
Item, John Cradock.
Item, Thomas Johnson a battleaxe.
Item, John Chalton.
Item, Thomas Chalton the younger.
Item, Thomas Wodd a byll.

Thes persons foloing have hernes and artillarie as folloith their names.

In primis, William Coe a bill.
Item, Thomas Chalton the elder hernes for a man.
Item, William Roe a jack a sallett and a bill.

STONE.

These persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Alkyn.
Item, John Wildblood.
Item, Hugh Raboon, hernes for a man.
Item, John Crompton.
Item, John Badnoll a sallett.
Item, William Allen a peir of splentes.
Item, Ric. Fynnye.
Item, William Smyth.
Item, William Clomer a dossen arrows.
Item, Humfrey Morrey.
Item, Thomas Smyth.
Item, Hugh Hasylwall.
Item, Robert Leech.
Item, Petre Nyghtynghale.
Item, William Maydon.
Item, Thomas Mount.
Item, John Helley.
Item, Harrie Hawkyn.
Item, Robert Webbe a peyr of splentes.
Item, Ralph Bennett.
Item, Ralph Clerk.
Item, Robert Dale.
Item, Roger Mabbon.
Item, Alexander Wagge.
Item, John Poton.
Item, John Cradock.
Item, William Warrelowe hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Robert Porter horse and hernes for a man.
[226.] Item, John Porter horse and hernes for a man.
Item, James Johnson.
Item, John Barnolt a jack and a bill.
Item, William Hunte.
Item, William Coton a bill.
Item, John ap Jenkyn.
Item, Ralph Bate.
Item, John Coton.
Item, Roger Crosse.

Thes persons foloing have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Roger Mason a sallett.
Item, Ric. Blakhurst a sallett.
Item, Thomas Reve a sallett.
Item, Homfrey Cartwright a jack.
Item, Thomas Barnfelde a gestern and a bill.

WALTON.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes as foloith their names.

In primis, Sampson Walkeden horsse and herness.
Item, Hugh Dyckyn hernes for a man.
Item, John Myddylton.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Henry Whitteryns a bill.
Item, Thomas Leycroft a peyr of splentes.
Item, Robert Astbery.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, John Atkyn a sallett.
Item, Roger Pulton a bill.
Item, John Mower a peyr of splentes.
Item, Laurence Dason a byll.
Item, Thomas Phelip xxiiij arrows.

ASSHELEY.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Cristofer Sutton horse and hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Heynes a bow and vj arrows.
Item, William Sout a bow and x arrows.
Item, John Blakelow a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, John Mynshull thelder hernes for a man.
Item, Roger Frynde.
Item, Humfrey Kelyng̃ a bow and xxiiij arrows.
Item, John Mynshull the younger.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Auncell, a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, William Cradock the younger horse and hernes for a man.
Item, Roger Guddall a jack and a peir of splentes.
[227.] Item, John Snede.
Item, Ric. Weston.
Item, William Bullock a bill.
Item, William Nyckeson.
Item, Hugh Rogers.
Item, Thomas Withinschaw a peir of splentes and a gorgett.
Item, Nicholas Browne.
Item, George Sherwyn.
Item, Thomas Morrey.
Item, William Wolf.

Thes persons foloing have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Weston a jack.
Item, William Heath a jacke.
Item, Ric. Browne hernes for a man.
Item, Edmunde Whitmore hernes for a man
Item, William Whitmore a jack a peyre of splents and a bill.
Item, Homfrey Weston a gesterne and a bill.
Item, Ric. Snape a jack.
Item, Robert Browne a byll.

MUCKULTON CUM MEMBRIS.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Ryder a sallett.
Item, William Hamlyn a jack.
Item, John Ryder the younger a bow and xij arrows.
Item, Ric. Wylke a sallett and a bill.
Item, Ralph Foxe a jack.

These persons foloing be abull men with bylles and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Addams the younger a jack a sallett and peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Coton a bill.
Item, Thomas Snape a jack.
Item, John Addams the elder.
Item, John Hopkys.
Item, Ralph Wryght a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, Thomas Morrey a bill.
Item, John Steyenton.
Item, Ric. Bate a jack.
Item, John Hampton a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, Thomas Slane a jack and a peir of splentes.
Item, John Weloms.
Item, William Walton a hors.
Item, John Walton.
Item, John Meredith a bill.
Item, William Walton a peir of splentes.
Item, John Broke a bill.
Item, Hugh Broke a bill.

[228.] Thes persons foloing have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Homfrey Bowhey Esquier horse and harnes for a man.
Item, Thomas Cartwright a sallett.
Item, Ric. Gudwyn a byll.

MADELEY.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, George Whitacres hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Swynerton a peire of splentes.
Item, John Cowper.
Item, John Deluys.
Item, Edward Atkyns.
Item, Ralph Sharp.
Item, George Walker.
Item, Homfrey Heyward a bowe and xij arrows.
Item, John Short.
Item, Robert Snape a jack and a peyr of splentes.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Harry Broke Esquier horses and harnes for himselfe and x. servants.
Item, Thomas Walker horse and harnes for himselfe.
Item, Ric. Rogers hors and hernes for a man.
Item, John Sydwey, hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Flynte a jack and a sallett.
Item, William Dresser hernes for a man.
Item, Robert Denstons hernes for a man.
Item, William Steylle.
Item, William Gidlowe a bill.
Item, John Wyddows.
Item, John Cowper.
Item, Edward Yerwod.
Item, Ralph Pyckyn.
Item, Nicholas Telliat.
Item, William Dawson.
Item, Thomas Granger a peir of splentes.
Item, Robert Granger a bow.
Item, George Gybbons hernes for a man.
Item, John Tyllesley hernes for a man.
Item, Randall Bromle hernes for a man.
Item, John Haryson.
Item, Ric. Browne.
Item, Ric. Berton a bill.
Item, William Granger.
Item, Thomas Plymley.
Item, Robert Browne.
Item, John Bechetone.
Item, Ralph Flynte.
Item, John Heath.
Item, Humfrey Heyth.
Item, William Snape a jack.
[229.] Item, Randall Webbe a sworde.
Item, John Vnytt.
Item, William Amerey.
Item, James Bertram.
Item, Ric. Vnytt.
Item, Robert Howyn.
Item, Thomas Ralen.
Item, Humfrey Leytham.
Item, William Wylkynson.

Thes persons foloing have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Bartram a gesterne and a sallett.
Item, Ralph Smythe a horse.
Item, Gilbert Brasnell a bill.
Item, Ralph Orcherd a bill.
Item, Thomas Barnes a bill.

WHITMORE AND HANCHURCH.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, George Walker gent. a horse a bowe a scheff of arrows.
Item, Cristofer Waryngton a bowe and a sheff of arrows.

Item, John Bromley a bowe.
Item, Thomas Prachit a bowe and xvj arrows.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylles and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names

In primis, John Swynnerton a byll.
Item, Hugh Cartrwyght.
Item, Stephen Law a bill.
Item, Roger Law a peir of splentes.
Item, John Swynerton the younger a sallett.
Item, Thomas Bromley a dosen arrows.
Item, John Warynton.
Item, Nicholas Rowde vj arrows.
Item, Roger Clerke a bow and xij arrows.
Item, Randall Pyckyn a peyre of splents.
Item, John Berdmore a gesturne a sallett a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, John Coton a gestern a sallett a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Ric. Heldershae a bow.
Item, John Heldershae a byll.
Item, Ric. Hasselę a gestern and a sallett.
Item, Ric. Asten a jack and a sallett.
Item, John Gudwyn a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Robert Walkelate.
Item, John Colier a bill.
Item, Thomas Colier a bill.
Item, William Colier a jack.
Item, Thomas Foxe a sallett.
Item, Hugh Barlow a gorgett and a bill.
Item, William Astbery a sallett and a bill.
Item, William Astberie the elder a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Steven Swynerton.
[230.] Item, Robert Kelsall.
Item, Robert Pole a salett.
Item, Ric. Chalton.
Item, John Preston a gesterne.
Item, Thomas Home.
Item, George Bourder.
Item, John Hollond.
Item, William Brocok a sallett a scheff of arrows and a bill.
Item, Ralph Millyngton.
Item, Robert Eyton.
Item, William Gerves the younger.
Item, Robert Wade a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, Humfrey Eton.
Item, Roger Bate.
Item, Thomas Brecok.

Thes persons foloing have hernes and artillarie as foloyth their names.

In primis, Ric. Grynsell a jacke and a sallett.
Item, John Robynson a sallett and a bowe.
Item, Robert Peyte a peyr of splentes.
Item, Ric. Alen a byll.
Item, Ric. Home a bowe and a sheff of arrows.
Item, Thomas Brecok a gesterne.
Item, Humfrey Sclater a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, John Berry a peyr of splents.
Item, James Hill a gestern and a sallett.

Item, Humfrey Bate a jack and a sallett.
Item, John Levett a sallett and a bill.
Item, William Gerves a bill.

BARLESTON.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, John Blorrey a gesterne a sallett a peyr of splentes and a gorgett.
Item, Roger Byrkę.
Item, John Wyllot a bow and vj arrows.
Item, Thomas Dakyn a bow and vj arrows.
Item, Thomas Willott a bow.
Item, Hugh Bertram.
Item, Ric. Willott a bow.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylls and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Robert Bagnold hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Rondall Coclough a gesterne and a sallett.
Item, John Nutshae a gesterne and a bill.
Item, William Willott.
Item, John Stoneyr a bill.
Item, Roger Unet a bill.
Item, John Fynton a bill.
Item, John Webbe a bow and xij arrows.
[231.] Item, Thomas Rayñ a horse.
Item, Ric. Cartwright hernes for a man and a bill.
Item, Robert Starriat a bill.
Item, William Somervile a bill.
Item, Thomas Laithum a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Cowper a bill.
Item, Ric. Somerfort a bill a peir of splentes.
Item, Ralph Maddew a jack and a bill.
Item, Ric. Bromley a sallett.
Item, John Hassall a peir of splentes.
Item, Andrew More.
Item, Thomas Bothe.
Item, Ric. Bothe.
Item, Randall Rudeley a peir of splentes.
Item, Perys Cause a peyr of splentes.
Item, William Blowre a bill.
Item, Thomas Maddew.
Item, John Hassall the elder a byll.
Item, Robert Kent a bill.
Item, Thomas Deyne a peyr of splentes.

Thes persons foloing have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

Item, William Henbery a bill.
Item, John Sherde a peyr of splentes.

ALMYNGTON HALEZ AND BLORE.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Preston a hors and hernes for him self.
Item, Robert Hurlebut a bow and xij arrows.
Item, William Cadman a bow.
Item, William Creswalshoe a bow.
Item, John Home.
Item, Ralph Newall.
Item, Robert Styrropp a bow and xij arrows.
Item, John Pyckyn a sallett and a bow.
Item, Robert Brecok a jack and a sallett.
Item, Homfrey Brecok a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, John Longshae a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, John Wade

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylles and have hernes and artyllarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Colly a jack and a sallett.
Item, John Wright a sallett.
Item, William Rotheram.
Item, John Hickok.
Item, Ric. Wade a bill.
[232.] Item, William Bower hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Roger Wyncull a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, Roger Stonyer a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, William Kelyng a gestern a sallett and a bill.
Item, John Spode a peyr of splentes.

BETTELEY AND BALTERLEY.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Cowper a peir of splentes.
Item, Robert Lawton a bow and xij arroys.
Item, Thomas Sergeant.
Item, William Palmer.
Item, John Bretton.
Item, Edmunde Blowre a sheff of arroys.
Item, Thomas Lawton a bill.
Item, William Sanderson hernes for a man.
Item, Thomas Lawton a bow and xij arrows.
Item, William Lawton.
Item, John Thyckyns.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylles and have hernes and artillarye as foloith their names.

In primis, William Eggerton gent. horses and hernes for ij men.
Item, Thomas Rydley a peyre of splentes.
Item, James Bromley.
Item, John Thyckyns a peyre of splentes and a bill.
Item, John Smyth a peyr of splentes.
Item, Stevyn Mowden a peyr of splentes.
Item, John Bowre.

Item, John Lawton.
Item, William Sclater.
Item, Thomas Budley a peir of splentes.
Item, Ralph Jackson a bill.
Item, Ric. Vnwyn.
Item, Rondall Garratt.
Item, John Corthunton.
Item, Nicholas Saxon.
Item, John Blore a bill.
Item, Ralph Weston a bill.
Item, Robert Corthunton.
Item, John Reve the elder horse and hernes for a man.
Item, John Reve the younger.
Item, William Corthunton a bill.
Item, Reynold Wagge a bow and a scheff of arrows.
Item, Robert Smyth hernes for a man.
Item, John Chalner a bill.
Item, John Byrcher.
Item, Ralph Wod hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Robert Lawton.
[233.] Item, John Shee a peyr of splentes.
Item, James Flexson a sheff of arrows.
Item, Hugh Wakelatt.
Item, William Egerton a hors a bow and a sheff of arrows.
Item, John Brome a jack.
Item, John Fenton.
Item, Thomas Proctor a bill.
Item, John Cleyton.
Item, Roger Asshe a bill.

This person foloing hath a bill as hereafter folloith.

Item, William Pott a bill.

BYDDULF.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Robert Smyth a bow and a sallett.
Item, Roger Knyght a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, William Milles a plate cote a sallet a peyr of splents a gorget and a bill.
Item, Ralph Thorley a sallett.
Item, Ric. Bolton a bowe.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylles and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Ric. Byddell (Biddulph) Esquier hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Ric. Gybson the elder a jacke a sallett and a bill.
Item, Ric. Gybson the younger a jacke a sallitt and a bill.
Item, John Wyncoll a gesterne a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Ralph Wyncoll a jack and a bill.
Item, John Heyt[illegible] a bill.
Item, William Kelyng a hors.
Item, John Geslyng a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, John Stonyer a jacke a sallett and a bill.

Item, Ric. Rocar a gesterne.
Item, Thomas Michell a gestern.
Item, John Pulson a hors.
Item, Peter Kene a bill.
Item, Ric. Wegewod hors and hernes for a man.
Item, Ric. Barlow a jack a sallett and a byll.
Item, William Russheton a peir of splents a bowe and vj arrowes.
Item, Ric. Gybson a jack a sallett and a pole axe.
Item, Ric. Brondret a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, William Stoneer a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, John Thorley a sallett and a bill.
Item, Roger Michell a peir of splentes.
Item, John Bane a jack.
Item, John Owyn a peyr of splentes.
Item, Robert Toste hors and hernes for a man.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, John Bucknall a peyr of splents a gorget and a bill.
Item, John Coke hernes for a man.

[234.] **FULFORD AND GRET FENTON.**

This persons foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Formont a bow and arrow.
Item, Edward Hordern a bow and vj arrows.
Item, Thomas Fodon.
Item, John Batkyn.
Item, Thomas Halley a bow.
Item, Ric. Foydan.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylles and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Hugh Packman a bill.
Item, Robert Wok[illegible] a sallett a peire of splentes and a bill.
Item, Christofer Hordern a jack and a bill.
Item, Robert V . . est n a gestern and a sallett.
Item, William Beynett a sallett and a bill.
Item, Roger More a bow and vj arrows.
Item, Hugh Perkyn.
Item, Ric. More.
Item, Roger Wright.

Thes persons foloing have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, Hugh Foydon a gestern.
Item, Thomas Batkyn a sallett and a bill.
Item, Thomas Beynett a gestern.
Item, Roger Wreke vj arrows.
Item, Renold Fyge a bill
Item, John Wright a peir of gussetts.
Item, Thomas Kendrick a stole and a bill.

Thes persons folloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Roger Cradock a bowe and xij arrows.
Item, Hugh Wod a jack and a sallett.
Item, Randall Bagnald a bow and xij arrows.
Item, William Bullock.
Item, Ralph Lou^ℓt.
Item, John Clowman.
Item, John Fenton.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bills and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Francis Cradock, a sallett and a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Wakelot a peir of splents and bow and xij arrows.
Item, John Alen a peyr of splents and a bill.
Item, Roger Machyn a jack and a peire of splentes.
Item, John Botton a sallett and a bill.
Item, Ric. Pare a sallett.
Item, Thomas Polson a bill.
Item, Thomas Boloc a bill.
Item, William Barker.
Item, Roger Harreson a peir of splentes.
Item, Harrie Cowepper a bill.
Item, William Hotton.
Item, Thomas Bryscow.
Item, Harry Lovatt a peir of splentes.
Item, Roger Flexson.

[235.] **TUNSTALL.**

Thes persons next foloing be abull men with bowes and have hernes and artillarie to serve the king's grace in his warr^ℓ as foloith their names.

In primis, John Colclough a sallett.
Item, James Haŭschaw a gesterne.
Item, John Addams a bowe and a scheff of arrows.
Item, James Smyth a bowe.
Item, Perys Borne a bowe.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylles and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Bursale a hors a jack a sallett and a bill.
Item, Edward Unwyn a hors a gestern a peir of splentes.
Item, Ric. Tunstall a gestern and a sallett.
Item, William Rowley of Turnhurste a sallet.
Item, John a Souerton (*sic*) a gesterne.
Item, James Rowley a sallett a peir of splents and a bill.
Item, Thomas Doxsey a gesterne.
Item, William Rowley a bill.
Item, Nicholas Addams a gestern and a peir of splentes.
Item, Thomas Torner a sallett.
Item, Thomas Middelton a gesterne.
Item, Thomas Baddylley a sallett.
Item, John Crokye a peir of splentes and a bill.
Item, Roger Drakeford a gesterne.
Item, John Canton a sallett.
Item, Thomas Prynce a peir of splentes.

Item, William Podmore a bill.
Item, John Rowley a gesterne.
Item, William Rowley a peir of splentes.
Item, Ralph Slade a gesterne.
Item, Ric. Drakeforde.
Item, William Kechelyng a peir of splentes.
Item, James Telreck a bill.

Thes persons foloing have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, William Ley a peir of splentes.
Item, William Trusfelte.
Item, Ric. Colclogh a sallett.

HANDELEY.

Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylls and have hernes as foloith their names.

In primis, John Handeley a peir of splentes.
Item, Ric. Mere a jack and a peir of splentes.
Item, Roger Stevenson a bill.
Item, Robert Edge a pollax.
Item, William Handley.
Item, John Shae.
Item, Thomas Cleyton.

Thes persons foloing have harnes and artillarie as foloith their names.

In primis, Thomas Foxe a bill.
Item, Robert Handley a bill.

[237.] **ASPLEE.**

Memorandum that in theys xxv leffes foloyng is set apon every abull mans hedde an A and apon every bowman an Ar.

Thomas Geyseling, Thrydbarowe a payer of splentes.
A. William Tyllesley harnys for a man.
A. John Kynreke harnes for a man.
A. John Shropeshyre a salet.
Thomas Tyllesley a salet.
A. John Buttler harnys for a man.
A. John Tyllesley.

SEYGHFFORD.

Edmunde Forste Harnys for a man.
Thomas Forste.
Hugh Untan harnys for a man.
Roger Untan.
A. John Smythe a gesterne and a bill.
A. Jamys Untan a gesterne and a polaxe.
A. William Norrys.
A. Jamys Coke a bowe xiiij arrowes.
A. Ric Damparte a jake a salet and a bill.
Thomas Smyth.

A. Thomas Sutton harnys for a man.
Roger Sutton.
Thomas Howle a jake a byll and a salet.
Ryc. Vowle.
A. William Swancotte harnys for a man.
A. John Swancotte.
Ralph Adam̃ a byll harnys for a man.
Roger Aulcoke a byll.
George Bodon a sward.
Thomas Pynkyn.
A. Roger Pynkyn.
A. William Froste.
A. Thomas Gretrake.
Ar. Thomas Grensall.
A. Thomas Bowrynge a byll and harnys for a man.
Humfrey Leyne.
Harry Leytheum.
Ar. George Harne a bow and xiiij arrowes.
A. Roger Smyth a byll and harnys for a man.
A. Roger Smyth a sward.
Nicholas Lyghtwood a sward.
Robert Swancotte } a salet and payre of splentes.
A. Roger Swancotte }
William Swancotte.
A. John Harte a jake.
William Hall.
Thomas Parker a polaxe and a salet.
Launarde Parker.
Ralph Wodnett } a byll.
A. John Woodnett }
A. Steven Olryche a byll a payre of splents.
Robert Harte a byll a jake and a salet.
A. William Harte.
A. Thomas Honde.
Ric. Harte.

[238.] **BYRCHEFORDE MAGNA (GREAT BRIDGEFORD).**

A. William Wyllascrafte horse and harnys for a man.
Roger Wyllascrafte.
A. Roger Olrycke horse and harnys for a man.
Jamys Parker horse and harnes for a man.
A. Thomas Talbott a payre of splentes.
A. John Palmer.
A. Robert Honde.
A. Ric. Foxe a horse a byll and a payre of splentes.
A. Robert Sutton.
A. Baynard Gerves a horse and harnys for a man.
A. Ric. Robensoir a byll.
Thomas Hartt.
Harry Hartt a salet and a byll.
William Swañe a salet and a bill.
William Jorden.
A. Ric. Jorden.
A. Thomas Walton a bowe and xxiiij arrowes and harnys for a man.
William Broney.

HOPTON.

John Hen Counstabyll halfe a jake.
William Fox horse and harnys for a man.
A. John Gryme a payre of splentes a salet and a byll.
A. James Bagnald a gesterne.
William Lawne.
Thomas Perkyn a byll.
John Whythonall a bowe.
A. William Lysytt a byll and halfe jake.
Humfrey Chonall.
Rye. Chonall.
Thomas Gryme.
Edmonde Sale a byll.
Rye. Sale.
Ar. Edward Fox.
Robert Walker.
William Rose a jacke.
Ar. John Whythonall.
A. Thomas Sale.
A. Thomas Stepulton.

SLYNDON.

William Bagnald Thrydborowe a byll.
A. John Morroy harnys for a man.
Thomas Wyldblode a byll.
A. Thomas Case a byll.
John Abbott.
A. Thomas Shymkyn a byll.
A. William Bothom a salet and a byll.
A. John Heykoke the elder a gesterne and a bill.
Thomas Glover a byll.
John Heykoke.
Ar. Peye Mynschowe a bowe.
William Mynschowe a byll.

DOXSE AND ASTON.

A. Steven Downys Thrydbarowe a salet.
Ar. Homfrey Froste a gestern a salet and a bowe.
Thomas Bakhowse a payre of splentes.
William Goodall.
Ric. Glover.
A. John Bakhowse a gesterne.
Thomas Bret.
Humfrey Bret a byll.
Nycholas Bret.
George Bret.
Ric. Bret a gesterne a salet a peyr of splentes and a gorgett.
Ralph Sclater.
Ric. Swancote.
Edmond Butler.
A. Robert Shorte.
Ric. Wigan.
William Frost.

CHEBSEY.

Ric. Cooton Constable.
Jamys Nowell gent. horse and harnes for a man.
A. Ric. Tayllour.
A. William Gardyner.
A. Ric. Knyght.
Robert Stedeman a gesterne.
A. Thomas Brenner a payre of splentes a salet a sward and a backlere.
William Palmer } a salet and a gorget.
John Palmer }
A. John Jobber a salet.
Robert Byll } harnys for a man.
John his son }
A. Robert Slyndon the younger a gesterne and a byll.
A. Thomas Lewys a byll.
A. John Palmer a salet and a bill.
A. George Slyndon a byll.
Humfrey Lewys a payre of splentes and a salet.
Ar. Thomas Wolryche a bowe and xxiiij arrowes.
John Wodwall a byll.
Robert Wyston a salet.
Robert Slyndon the yelder a byll.
Ar. John Wolryche a bowe and xxiiij arrowes.
George Smythe a byll.
Jamys Slyndon a payre of splentes and a byll.
Robert Dale a byll.
William Fenton.
William Nyxson.
A. John Moyston a gesterne and a bill.
A. William Heppe.
Phyllyp Wright.
John Stedeman a gesterne and a bill.
Humfrey Stedeman a byll.
John Stedeman.
A. Jamys Stanley a bill.
Robert Wyllascrofte a byll.
John Lyghtwode.
Thomas Hodgeson a byll.
Roger Walter.
Robert Rypton.
William Slyndon.

THE TOWNSHIP OF PEYSSALL.

Robert Bagger for a man a bowe and xiiij arroys.
Thomas Newall horse and harnys for ij men.
A. Crystofer Mathewe.
John Broswall.
Ar. Crystofer Goslynge.
A. Crystofer Trygger.
William Gratbache.
Roger Blest.
Jamys Lander
Ralph Allyn.

BYCHEOPPES OFLAY (BISHOPS OFFLEY).

Frances Wodwall Thrydbarowe.
A. William Hochen a gesterne.
Ric. Hodderton a payre of splentes.
Homfrey Hodderton.
A. Homfrey Vyse a horse and payre of splents a salet and a sward.
Ric. Frend a byll.
John Emons a payre of splentes.
A. Edmond Clemen'] a byll.
William Smyth.
James Molyners a salet.
A. Thomas Derrenton.
Ric. Germson.
A. John Staffe a byll and a cotte.
A. John Leuett.
A. John Hokeslay.
Attewell Layfford.
A. Thomas Day.
John Mason.
Thomas Honde.

GRETTE SUGNELL.

Jamys Alat Thrydbarowe a gesterne.
A. Ric. Newell horse and harnys for a man.
A. William Byschope harnys for a man.
A. William Smyth harnys for a man and a horse.
Ric. Butter a byll and p'pte of a cotte and a payre of splentes.
John Blest a p'pte of a cotte.
Ar. Ric. Levett a bowe.
A. Olever Oley a salet.
A. John Lander a byll.
Ar. Ric. Tasker a bowe.
A. John Dawson a byll.
Otewell Walker.
John Mason.
Jamys Alat part of a colte.

THE TONNESHIP OF BROMLY.

Thomas Asley Thrydbarowe.
A. Thomas Asley.
Robert Smyzsbye.
A. John Berne horse and harnys for a man.
John Mason.
A. Thomas Wernam.

CHALDEN.

William Coohope Thrydbarowe.
Ar. William Coohope a bowe and xxiiij arros.
William Short a payer of splentes.
William Howell a salet.

A. Thomas Goodbarne a byll.
Ar. Robert Adamps.
Richard Hassall.
Ralph Boughey.
Roger Howell.
Richard Buntyngdall.

BROCTON.

A. William Coly a payer of splentes.
George Slyndon horse harnys for a man.
A. Elys Slyndon.
A. Robert Pulton.
Robert Keye.
A. William Lownys.

KNYGHTON.

Jamys Wolriche Thredbarowe ther.
A. Roger Tayllour a payer of splentes.
A. Thomas Irysshe a salet.
A. Roger Sawyer } horse harnys for a man.
Thomas Sawyer }
Nicolas Smart.
A. Robert Bapker.
William Bateriche.
Henry Grene.

THE TONNESHIP OF LITTELL SEGNELL (SUGNALL).

Ar. George Bochey a bowe and xxiiij arros.
A. John Blest.
Crystofer Blest.
A. Thomas Barton.
Robert Heykoc.

COWTES.

Robert Wedwod Thridbarowe.
A. Thomas Sergent a byll a jack a salet and a horse.
A. Thomas Barne a byll a jack a salet and a horse.
John Buntyngdale a byll a jack a salet and a horse.
A. John Walker.
A. William Coke.
Richard Heynnys.
Richard Chesterton.
Geffery Heytegoss.
Olyver Heyre.
A. Robert Cla . . st.

CROXTON.

Ar. Ralph Cryg hors harnys and a bowe man.
A. John Jen able man with a bill and salet.
John Smart a byll.
A. Thomas Nevall a byll a salet.
John Alott a byll and a payer of splentes.
A. Richard Marten a byll.
Thomas Gardener a byll.
A. John Haley a byll and a gesterne.
A. Thomas Byrkyn a byll a gesterne and a salet.
A. William Gratwood junior a byll.
A. Thomas Greatwood a byll.
William Gage a byll.

THE TOWNESHIP OF WOTTON.

John Wotton a gesterne.
William Welkys a byll.
A. William Halfpenny a bowe.
A. George Holland a byll.
A. Thomas Daryngton a gesterne and a payer of splentes.
A. Phelip Paddy a salet.
Roger Barton a byll.
A. Robert Browen.
A. Edward Bryd a salet and a gesterne.

PODMORE.

Robert Chaterton Thrydbarowe ther.
A. Robert Chaterton a byll.
A. John Gaywood hors harnys for a man.
A. John Assheley.
William Assheley senior.
William Assheley junior.
Ralph Mason.

COLDMESS.

A. Thomas Chesterton a byll.
A. William Stedman senior a byll.
A. Roger Whittyngton a byll.
A. Thomas Stedman a byll.
A. Richard Williams a byll.
Thomas Gagg a byll.

Also they have hors and harnys for one man.

[243.] ### CHORLETON.

Geffrey Potter, Thridbarowe.
A. Thomas Shorte a gesterne.
A. William Elkyn.
Thomas Elkyn.

Robert Elkyn.
William Machyn, senior.
A. Thomas Grene.
A. Roger Auncell a cote and a hors.
A. William Stevynson a byll.
Ralph Snede.
William Machyn junior.
A. Rychard Dymmok.
A. Rychard Duñyng.
Geffrey Turner a byll.
John Turnor.
Edward Heyward.
William Burne a byll.
William North.
John Kent.

HORSELEE.

Thomas Tyllesley Thridbarowe a hors and gesterne.
William Roden a payer of splyntes.
Robert Brokehurst a gesterne.
A. William Mylward a salet and a payer of splyntes.
A. Richard Lander a gesterne.
Roger Takee.
Richard Maddock.
Ar. Henry Tyllesley.

SALT AND ENSTON.

John Wackefelde counstabyll.
Robert Berysford gent. hors and harnys for a man.
Sampson Berysford.
A. Humfry Fox a gesterne a salet a payer of splyntes and a hors.
John Wakfeld a payer of splyntes.
William Cooke senior a gesterne a salet and a hors.
A. Ralph Cooke a gesterne a salet and a byll.
A. William Cooke junior a gesterne a byll and a horse.
Thomas Snape a salet.
John Cooke.
Adam Browne.
William Cartwryght.
George Yatson.
Robert Bold.
A. Roger Coke a salet.
John Deyx a byll.
A. Thomas Wolley.
John Pulson harnys for a man.
A. John Robyns.

CHATKYLL.

Humfry Tunst . . . splyntes and a byll.
A. William Gerveys a gesterne a salet and a payer of splyntes.
A. John Wyttyngton harnys for a man.

A. Humfry Garves a jack and a salet.
Jamys Shrophyrs.
A. Thomas Halley.
Thomas Broxton.
Thomas Twyss a jacke.
Thomas Twyss junior.

INGESTRE.

Nycolas Hudson counstable.
William Chetwyn Esquyer with halfe a dosen of his household servannts hors and harnys complete.
Nycolas Hudson counstabyll a byll
John Lyne a salet.
William Hechekyns harnys for a man a jack a salet.
John Jackson a byll.
Richard Taylor a jake.
Roger Hodson a jacke.
Ar. Thomas Jackson a bowe and xxiiij arros.
John Prores.
Thomas Roo.
Richard Holland a byll.
A. John Shelly a salet and a byll.
A. John Frodyswell a salet and a byll.
John Shaye.
William Hechekyns junior.

WHITGREVE.

Richard Wolriche counstable.
A. Robert Tunkynson a salet a payer of splyntes and byll.
A. John Till hors harnys for a man.
Hugh Tyll a payer splynts.
John Halfehed a byll.
A. Richard Tunkynson a salet a payer of splyntes.
John Ward.
Ar. Roger Orram.
A. Jamys Dene hors harnys for a man.
Ar. Richard Mowle.
A. Hugh Roger.
William Dale.
William Tunkynson.
John Tunkynson.
Hugh Bankys.
Richard Bankys.
John Tyll.
A. Thomas Bottson a salet.
Robert Palyn.
A. Robert Haylys a byll.

CHARNYS.

Jamys Cowys a byll a payer of splyntes.
A. Thomas Butt a jake.
Richard Auncell.

A. Thomas Leyvyt junior.
A. Thomas Auncell a bowe xxiiij arros a byll and payer of splyntes.
A. John Auncell.
Nycolas Bowrę.
George Butt.

[245.] **ECCLESALL.**

A. Robert Swynnerton constabull harnys for hymselfe and a man.
A. James Gervys constabull harnys for hymselfe and a man.
A. Robert Gervys horse and harnys for himselfe.
A. Lewys Bydulphe horse and harnys for a man.
Jamys Heyokke a byll.
A. Hugh Wyldeblod a byll.
A. Thomas Gervys.
John Pole.
John Falowys a byll.
Robert Tumlonson a byll.
A. Thomas Mosse a byll.
A. Robert Gervys a salet.
William Bradburye a byll.
Ric. Bromley a jacke and a byll.
Robert Hicson.
Robert Duncalfe a payre of splentes.
Olever Underwood.
A. Roger Honkynson a byll.
Ar. William Bedulphe a bowe and xxiiij arrowes.
A. Thomas Blore a salet a payre of splentes a bill and a horse.
A. William Ryston a gesterne a salet and a bill.
Harry Hopton a sword and a payre of splentes.
John Hopton.
Robert Heth.
Ar. Cristofer Tyllesley a bowe and xxiiij arrowes.
Ar. Richard Jones a bowe and xxiiij arrowys.
Rondull Walthcall.
Robert Underwood.
A. William Loveatt.
William Stone a salet.
A. John Adyson a payre of splentes.
A. William Boult.
Thomas Pygot.
A. John Nowell a salet and sward.
A. Ric. Walter a gesterne a horse and a payre of splentes.
Thomas Frekeley a payre of splentes.
Ar. Lourance Ecclesall.
A. Thomas Torner a sward.
A. Thomas Swancotte horse and harnys for a man.
William Chalton.
Ar. John Hicokkę.
Ar. William Rosynton a horse a bowe and xxiiij arrowys.
Ar. James Smyth a bowe.
A. William Heth horse and xxiiij arrowys.
John Galemere.
John Hicson a payre of splentes.
Robert Leyton.
Ar. Phyleppe Tolle a bowe.
A. William Swenerton a byll.

John Peyse a byll.
Rondull Crosse a byll.
Ar. John Gervys a bowe.
Ric. Dymocke.
Harry Barton.
John Wotton.
Robert Greatbache.
(*torn*) . . . .
[246.] A. William Tunkynson horse and harnys for a man.
A. Ric. Weston horse and harnys for a man.
A. Ralph Palmer a salet and a payre of splents.
Henry Ranschawe a gesterne.
William Sale.
Ralph Mason.
A. Thomas Bold a salet.
A. Ric. Tunkynson.
John Kenwarden.
A. William Sare.
A. Henre Mollat a gesterne a salet and a byll.
John Coke.
A. John Pykyn.
Ric. Sare.
A. John Howard.
Steven Lowe.
Ar. Thomas Ranschawe.
William Ranschawe.
A. John Kenwarden.
A. Harry Mason.
Ar. George Sale.
Ric. Pyken.

The wyche townescheppe hath harnys for a man.

ELENHALL.

Edwarde Stanley harnys for a man.
Geffrey Leche a gesterne a salet and a payre of splents.
Thomas Smyth harnys for a man.
A. Thomas Moris.
Roger Honde a byll.
John Honde.
Roger Stabbe harnys for a man.
A. Humfrey Stobbe.
A. John Stobbe.
John Genke.
Ar. Ryc. Honde.
A. Thomas Pakeman harnys for a man.
Ar. Roger Alcocke a bowe and xxiiij arrowes.
Humfrey Hontbache harnys for a man.
A. John Dauson harnys for a man.
Ric. Hontbache.
Thomas Jonson.
A. John Hontbache.
A. John Crysseley.

WALTON.[1]

William Wolryche harnys for a man.
A. Jamys Nowell harnys for a man.
A. Jamys Hontbache harnys for a man.
A John Byll horse and harnys for a man.
A. Jamys Byll horse and harnys for a man.
James Addeson a byll.
A. William Wyte horse and harnys for a man.
Ric. Vnderwood horse and harnys for a man.
Ric. Greatwood.
A. Robert Byll.
John Smalwood horse and harnys for a man.

[247.]

BLYFFYLD.

John Holowood Counstabill of Blyffyld.
Lewis Lowne a bill.
A. William Beke.
Robert Pulton.
Nycolas Wood.
A. Thomas a Mere a byll.
William Lowne.
A. William Walker hors and harnys for a man.
Andrewe Walker.
Richard Brodsha.
A. Ryse Lyns a jacke a salet and a bill.
A. William Mase a bill a gesterne and a salet.
George Masse.
Gylberd Loughtenhouse a bill and salet.
A. Edmond Done a jacke a payer of splentes a horse and a bill.
A. Thomas Smyth a bill.
A. Thomas Lees a horse and a bill.
A. John Lees.
Roger Lees.
A. Richard Gryffyn a gesterne.
A. Richard a Berley a bill.
A. Lewys Alsop a bill.
A. Edward Carter.
Thomas a Byrley.
A. John Broune a payer of splentes and a bill.

WALTON JUXTA CHEBSEY.

Richard Underwood thridborowe of Walton juxta Chebsey.
William Wolriche gent. harnes for a man.
A. Richard Rokeẽ servant to William Wolriche.
Robert Barton servant to the same William.
A. Jamys Nowell horse and harnes complete for hym selfe and ij servannts.
A. Jamys Huntbach a billman with all manner harnes for a man with a horse.
John Huntbache servant to Jamys Huntbache.
A. John Byll a bylman with horse and harnys almaner.

[1] This seems an incomplete return. For Walton juxta Chebsey see bottom of the page.

A. John Wollom } servannts to the seyd John Byll.
Geffrey Pulton }
A. Jamys Byll a bilman with horse and harnys all manner.
A. Jamys Addyson a bill.
George Burley servannt to the seyd Jamys.
A. William Whit horse and harnys all manner.
Robert Whit the sone of William.
A. Thomas Hayward a byll.
A. John Smalwood a bylman with harnes all manner.
A. Rychard Vnderwood a bylman with hors harnes all manner.
John Jenkę servannt of the seyd Richard Vnderwood.
A. Richard Gratwood a byll.
A. George Carles servannt of Margery Addyson wyddowe.
A. Robert Byll. } servaunts to Joilyan Bill, widow.
Thomas Raven }

[2.9.] **THE TONNESHEPE OF GEYTON.**

William Astbery thrydborowe ther a jack and salet.
A. Ralph Coks thrydbarowe a byll.
A. Thomas Cowdall hors a jack a byll and salet and splyntes.
Phelype Grene a byll.
A. Roger Madeř a byll.
Thomas Moson a byll.
A. Thomas Tomkynson a byll.
Robert Scherat a jak.
William Porter a byll.
John Bason a byll.
A. Thomas Mason a spere and a sword.
A. Thomas Gowdorne a byll.
A. Thomas Mower } a byll gesterne salet and splyntes.
A. Thomas Badly a salet.
A. Robert Astbyre.
Thomas Cowdalle.
A. Thomas Porter.
A. William Porter.
John Sheyrat.
John a Lowe.
A. Roger Archard.
A. John Astbery.
John Mason.
A. Rafe Astberye a sword.

STAFFORD TOWN.

Richard Hamersle and Robert Dorington baylys ther.
Richard Hamersley bayle ther harnys for a man.
Robert Dorington bayle ther harnys for a man.
William Myddulton harnys for a man.
Thomas Patryke harnys for a man.
Thomas Boucly harnys for a man.
William Bromly harnys for a man.
William Horne a salet a payer of splyntes.
Thomas Grene a salet a payer of splyntes.
John Savege harnys for a man.
William Blacborne a salet a payer of splyntes.
William Tere a salet and a byll.
Thomas Stacy a salet splynts gesterne and a bill.

John Kempe harnys for a man.
Jamys Clemente harnys for a man.
Robert Lout.
Thomas Russell harnys for a man.
Thomas Cradoke a gesterne.
Richard Dylloron.
John Myllys a gesterne and a fold of meyll.
[251.] Richard Doryngton a gesterne salet and splyntes.
John Sayll a salet.
John Arschedall harnys for a man.
Richard Blount salet and splyntes.
William Peke a salet a byll and a gorget.
Robert Doryngton barbur ij bowes a byll and ij gorgetts.
Hugh Weloke harnys for a man.

Thomas Whitffild.
Roger Sharpe.
A. William Sharpe.
William Grene.
Robert Bayley.
Edward Bold.
Olyver Lander.
A. Richard Bret.
John Walthaw.
Thomas Wodward.
A. William Mason.
William Howell.
Richard Walthall.
Ar. Humfrey Styche.
Edward Leyney.
John Stylys.
Thomas Bold.
Hugh Allyn.
A. Edward Myllys.
Ar. John Dorington.
A. William Boucly.
Ar. Thomas Crompton.
Ar. Richard Leys.
Ar. Frauncis Dorington.
Randall Barton }
Richard Hamersley } able.
Gylberd Olyver }
A. Ralph Kye.
A. John Hall.
A. Hugh Watwood.
Frauncis Allyn.
William Bromly.
Richard Banks.
Ralph Slayne.
Bryan Batbanke.
Ar. Thomas Slayne.
William Blacborne.
Ar. William Tyrry.
A. Richard Mason.
A. Andrewe Colle.
John Clyffe.
Ralph Wolriche.
Thomas Payne.
A. William Fraunc[illegible].

Richard Gudall.
Humfry Parkyns.
Richard Nyttingall.
A. Humfry Bromall.
Humfrey Patricke.
Richard Bradshaw.
A. Robert Hall.
A. Thomas Home.
William Lygton.
Ar. John Dorington.
Humfry Ryle.
Ar. Thomas Carter.
A. Richard Souton.
A. Thomas Brownyll.
William Webe.
A. William Shaw.
A. Thomas Rypton.
John Palmer.
John Nycollys.
A. Thomas Whitbe.
Edward Whitill.
A. Peter Soutton.
A. Edward Wirrell.
A. John Brodhed.
A. Robert Watwod.
A. Richard Muddy.
A. Antonye Stacy.
Richard Forster.
Richard Hasehed.
A. Richard Damport.
A. Robert Boclye.
Edmond Cowe.
A. John Horderon.
A. Walter Varra.
John Clyffe.
A. Richard Gybons.
William Dounys.
A. Robert Nelson.
Richard Wood.
A. Edward Fox.
A. John Swynshyde.
A. Ralph Wittill.
William Sendall.
John Hertly.

Thomas Plont.
A. Hewe Burrus.
Thomas Peene.
Richard Sotton. [257.]
William Coke.
A. Harry Dobes.
A. John Clarke.
Thomas Cowlynꝰ.
A. John Banks.
Richard Bonks.
A. William Sendrycke.
[255.] A. John Mawpas.
A. John Lowe.
Robert Garner.
Davy Lowe.
John Nelson.
A. John Warde.
A. Roger Monyenꝰ.
Ralph Weekes.
A. Thomas Saccarson.
A. Harry Bocher.
John Cotton.
A. Nycolas Frysdall.
John Ethill.
Robert Whitacars.
A. John Dyxon.
A. George Salte.
A. Gregory Presson.
Robert Downys.
John Webster.
A. Harry Cotton.
Thomas Wilson.
A. Thomas Smyth.
John Maxfolc.
Peter Slater.
William Cooke.
A. William Berdemere.
John Whitacars.
A. Robert Dobyns.
A. Thomas Meddecroft and his son.
Roger Wittill.
John Clowes.
Richard Sanyg̃.
A. Cristofer Apdall.
A. Jamys Snyggulhurst.
Thomas Wrenoke.
A. John Cawnerly.
John Bayly and his son.
Thomas Deyx.
Ar. William Harvey.
Roger Gratwiche.
Richard Colly.
A. Heugh Patryke.
A. William Bently ij servannts.
Robert Leys.
A. John Chilton.
John Skynner.
A. Robert Lant junior.
Nycolas Brodberrye.
Thomas Watwoode one servannt.
A. John Powton and his son.
A. John Rowsse.
A. Thomas Hill.
Thomas Coke.
A. Ralph a More.
A. William Wyllyams and his son.
Harry Nycollys.
A. William Ferthinge.
A. John Turkynsun.
John Nobull.
Thomas Pakeman.
William Whittill.
A. Ralph Allehere.
A. Robert Wattwood ij servannts.
A. Hugh Boden.
Jamys Sherwyn.
A. William Moslye.
Edmunde Kendall.
A. Nycolas Blackelo.
A. William Russell.
A. John Parcar.
A. Hugh Flynt.
William Garden.
Thomas Tothe.
A. William Worswyke.
Ar. John Webe.
A. Edmond Skydmore.
A. Richard Sadeler and his son.
A. Humfry Pratty.
A. Richard Wylson.
Ar. John Lysse.
A. Humfrey Leyss.
A. William Gervys.
Thomas Lowe.
A. Hugh Parker.
Richard Lander.
A. William Baker.
Elys Hyne.
Nycolas Bocher.
A. Thomas Byrell.
A. William Lauder.
A. Nycolas Shomaker.
Thomas Batkyn.
A. John Chiddylton and his ij sons.
A. Richard Nytton.
A. William Downcalfe.
A. Robert Medocroft.
A. William Malkyn.
Richard Whitill.

TYXALL.

[259.] Ralph Ryle constabill ther.
A. John Baryford harnys for a man.
A. William Byrre a gesterne and a salet.
Thomas Crokkett a gesterne and a salet.
A. William Bayle a jacke and a salet.
A. John Rawbone a jesterne and a bill.
Thomas Byddell.
John Ryley.
Thomas Ryle.
A. John Harford.
Robert Peddely.
Ar. Edward P'kyn a gesterne salet and byll.
Thomas Snape a salet and a pollaxe.
A. John Low.
A. John Snape.
A. William Baker.
Roger Coke.
Andrewe Rokarr̃.
A. John Crokyn.
William Rathdone.
A. William Oseman.
John Coke.
A. William Chewnall.
A. William Harford.
A. William Rylye.

HAYWOOD MAGNA.

Nycolas Heggins.
A. Ed. Oseman a jake and a salet.
Gylberd Brodshaw.
Robert Crompton a bill.
William Clarke a payer of splyntes and a bill.
A. William Sedall a jestorne.
Thomas Hyll a jake.
A. William Rawlens a bill.
A. John Preston.
A. Edward Rawlens harnes for a man.
Richard Elyeatt.
A. John Cooke a jake and a byll.
A. Thomas Prest a payer of splyntes and a bill.
William Prest a payer of splentes and a bill.
Harry Bold a payer of splentes and a bill.
A. Raulfe Bold.
A. Robert Ayargerson a byll.
[261.] A. Thomas Bromly a salet and payer of splentes.
John Kyng.
Peter Poynton.
Ar. John Fyschere junior servaunt to the Bysshop of Chester horse and harnes.
A. William Hyxston a byll.
A. Ralph Olyver a bill.
Robert Clarke a salet.
John Key.
A. Robert Alen a gestorne and a salet.

SHOWTBORO (SHUGBOROUGH).

A. John Alcocke a byll.
A. Richard Hudde.
A. Edward Dennes a hors and a byll.
Robert Wayne.
A. Thomas Wayne.
A. Thomas Coke a byll.
Jamys Bromall.
John Nycson a jacke and a salet.
Thomas Shyrbroke servannt to the Bysshop of Chester.
A. John Palmer.
Richard Harson.
Harry Felip.
George Key a payer of splyntes } young men in Haywood.
John Broket }
A. William Clarke with a byll.
A. Thomas Heggins.
John Heggins.
William Draper.
John Hill.
A. Richard Twegge.
Robert Bromall.
Thomas Clarke.
A. Roger Coke }
A. Roger Wilson }
A. Harry Breston } young men of Shutboro.
George Benson }
Thomas Coke }
William Paterike.
William Lynyall.
William Raubon.
William Harford.
Gylberd Cooke.
Thomas Coke.
William Lynall a jake and a salet.

Also the same toune hath harnys viz. a jake a salet a payer of splyntes and a gorget amongst the tenants to do the king's grace's service.

[263.] **FRODYSWALL.**

John Harve, William Mader thrydborows ther.
A. Stevyn Stenson a gesterne a salet and a bill.
A. George Baker a gesterne and a byll.
John Letham a gesterne and a salet.
William Stenson a jake.
A. George Fernall.
Richard Heth.
A. William Bred a bill.
John Hodson a byll.
Thomas Clyffe.
Heugh Leys.
A. Thomas Hawle hors and harnes for a man.
Ralph Bold.
John Serage.

A. Roger Ruston.
Ar. Crystover Harve a bowe with xij arrowes.
Ar. Edward Ruston a bowe with vj arrowes.
Thomas Ruston.
A. William Bred junior.
John Stenson.
Walter Dewyke.
Richard Serage.
Thomas Serage.
A. Richard Lethum.
Richard Pote.
William Gethyne.
A. George Hayne.
Thomas Cromton.

HORSLEY.

John Peysall Esquier hors and harnys for a man.
A. Richard Peysall.
Ar. Raulf Peysall.
Ar. Humfry Corke a bowe.
Ar. Raulf Corke a bowe.
A. John Yate.
A. Richard Weston.
Ar. Thomas Horskeper a bowe.
Ar. Fraunces Wodwall a bowe and xij arrowes.
A. Cristofer Hund.

[265.] **COLTON.**

George Smyth counstabyll.
A. George Smyth hors̃ and harnys for a man
Ar. John Smyth hors̃ and harnys for a man.
A. Richard Holdecar hors̃ harnys for a man.
Thomas Adams harnys complet for a man.
A. Richard Sheperd harnys for a man.
Edmond Norton hors̃ harnys for a man.
A. Heugh Averell harnys for a man and a byll.
A. John Mastre hors̃ harnys for a man and a byll.
Ar. Nycolas Buttleř a bowe with xxiiij arowes a bill and a payer splyntes.
Thomas Peshe.
A. Hugh Fowton a gesterne a bill and splyntes.
A. William Badeley a jake and harnys for a man.
A. Thomas Bywater a byll and splyntes.
A. John Swynerton hors̃ harnys for a man.
A. Robert Atkyns a byll.
Thomas Geffra a byll.
A. Richard Watson hors harnys for a man and a byll.
William Buttleř a payer of splyntes.
Ar. Thomas Butleř a bow and xij arrowes.
A. John a Dames a byll.
A. Thomas Wyggay hors harnys for a man and a byll.
Robert Hoffe a byll.
Hugh Demacke.

William Balle.
A. Raulfe Perton a byll.
Roger Gefferd.
A. Wilham Haryson a byll.
Thomas Hande a salet and a payer splentes.
William Batte a gestorne and a byll.
George a Leys a bowe and xij arowes.
John Molle.
A. John Holdacars.
A. Hugh Felipe.
John Pane.
A. Cristofer Bradbere a bill.
A. Roger Tawst a byll.
John Alcocke.
William Butler.
A. Richard Wyggay.
A. Jamys Butler.
A. Roger Holdacars.
John Tawsche.
William Tawsche.

CHARTLY AND STOWE.

William Glover Thomas Gretton Counstables of the same.
Rychard Gryme bayle ther a jesterne a salet a payer of splynts and a gorgett with bow and arrowes and sword.
Ar. William Gryme a sword and a dagger.
Richard Shererd senior a sword.
Richard Shererd junior.
William Shered.
Thomas Tothe a jacke a salet and a byll.
Henry Walton.
William Tothe.
A. William Webe a jacke a salet a byll and a sword.
A. John Bret a polle axe.
Thomas Dabney.

WESTON UPON TRENT.

George Boughey a jestorne a byll.
A. William Morton a jacke a gorget and splyntes a sword a dagger and salet.
A. Robert Hardeyn a jacke a sword and a byll.
A. Thomas More senior a salet and a byll.
William More and Thomas More junior.
William Chamber a gesterne salet splyntes and a polle axe.
A. Thomas Chamber a sword.
John ap Richard.
Robert Walker a jestorne splynts gorget and a polle axe and a cape of steele.
Robert Lowson.
Lewys Mathew a gestorne a salet a payer of splyntes a gorget and a bill.
John Mathewe his servannt.
Ar. Thomas Gratwiche a salet a bow xxiiij arrowes and a sword.

A. William Glover a jack a salet gorget poll axe sword and a horse.
John Whitbe bowe and arrowes.
A. John Rawlyns.
A. Robert Atkyns.
A. Thomas Boughey.

AMBERTON.

Ar. John Galan junior bowe and arrowes and a sword.
Ar. Richard Webe bowe and arrowes.
John Walker a jake a salet and a sword.
Richard Walker his sone.
Richard Harrys a sword.
Thomas Alyn.
A. John Alyn senior.
A. Jamys Alyn a byll.
A. John Coke a payer of splyntes and a salet.
A. William Caye a byll.
William Parkehall.
A. Richard Nabbes.
Ar. John Alyn junior a bowe and xij arros.

[269.]

DROYNGTON.

A. Radulph Lyon a jacke a salet a gorget a byll and a sword.
A. John Pakeman a salet a jake a gorget a byll and a sword.
Ar. Morgayn Caye a sword a dagger and a bowe with xij arrowes.
John Tothe a payer of splynts.
John Glover a byll.
John Bond.
Richard Phelip a payer of splyntes.
A. William Ashenhurst a sword and a salet.
A. Jamys Poyser a byll.
A. Morgayne Phelip a byll.
William Phelipe.
William Hodyeson.
Ar. Leonard Bradshaw bowe and vj arrowes.
Ar. Richard Glover a sword bowe and vj arrowes.
Thomas Bond a sword.
A. Thomas Hill.
A. Richard Stretton.

LEE.[1]

John Smyth.
A. John Parker a sword a jack a salet.
A. John Cheperd senior a payer splyntes.
John Chepherd junior.
A. Richard Smyth a byll.
A. Richard Toth a jake a salet and a sword.
John Smyth junior.
John Caye.
William Lane.

[1] This must be a very incomplete return for the large parish of Leigh.

HYXTON.

A. Anthonye Wolssley gent. harnys for a man.
A. John Lyegh.
A. John Gryme a sword.
A. Lewys Parton a salet and a byll.
Robert Harrys.
A. William Falowes a bill and a sword.
A. William Bernard a payer of splyntes.
A. William Glover a jake a salet a bill and a sword.
A. Thomas Grey.
A. Thomas Gretton a gestorne and a sword.
John Clarke al' John Hewster a salet a gorget and a bill.
John Hall } a jacke.
A. William Toth }
A. William Seabrudge a gestorne a byll a sword and splyntes.
A. Raulfe Wrygh a byll.
Arthur Caye.
A. Thomas Gryme a gestorne a salet gorgett and a horse splyntes and sword.
A. Morgayne Clarke al' Morgayne Heuster a sword.
Jamys Stretton.
Hugh Packeman a jacke a salet a gorget a byll and a sword.
John Webe.
A. William Kelynge.
A. William Slyght.
Thomas Yate.
Ar. William Yate bowe and xxiiij arrowes.
William Heth.
A. Richard Johnson a gestorne a salet a bill and a gorget.
Edward Grouffyn xij arrowes.
[271.] A. Richard Yat junior a sword and a bill.
A. Jamys Glover a byll.
A. Richard Couyse a byll.
Ar. Randall Hardeyn a sword.
A. John Glover.
A. Richard Glover.
A. John Hall.
Richard Hall.
Henry Newton.
A. Thomas Wythinhall.
A. John Graye.
A. Robert Ball a sword.
Ar. Thomas Gruffyn bowe and xij arrowes.
Ar. William Rydinge.
Richard Yat senior.

GRYNLEY.

A. Thomas Gruffyn a sword and a bill.
Ar. William Byland bowe and arrowes xij.
A. Peter Gyller a salet.
William Broune.
A. Roger Turner.
A. Thomas Philipe a byll.
Henry Robothon.
Thomas Gamble.

A. Robert Byland.
Thomas Gyllar̃.
A. John Hill.

BAGOTTES BROMLEY.

John Bate and William Hareden junior thridbarowes of the same toune.
Richard Walker harnys for a man.
Richard Lowne his servannt.
Edmond Hall a payer splynts.
Thomas Hall his sone.
A. Lawrence Baumaford a byll.
John Johnson a gestorne.
A. Richard Johnson his sone.
A. William Harve.
Nycolas Harve his servannt.
Thomas Badley a payer splyntes.
A. Richard Kyngston a gestorne.
William Sendall.
Roger Gerrerd a gestorne.
A. William Hareden senior a payer sylyntes.
Robert Hareden.
William Reyde bowe and arrowes.
Thomas Smyth a poll ax.
A. John Stele a byll.
A. Lewys Haredon a gestorne a sallet.
Richard Brount his servannt.
Thomas Brount servannt to Lewes.
[273.] A. Humfry Felkyn.
Robert Felkyn his sone.
A. Lewys Asshe a byll.
Richard Hareson a payer splyntes a byll.
Richard Key his servannt.
Thomas Alen a payer splyntes.
A. John Pyxele a gestorne and salet.
Ralph hys servannt.
A. Jamys Whytalghe a gestorne and a byll.
Richard Russell a gestorne a salet and a byll.
A. John Chedulton a gestorne salet and a byll.
William Lees.
A. Rychard Westeley a gestorne and a salet.
Richard Chedulton.
Jamys Sherrerd.
William Sherred a gestorne.
Thomas Lethy'n.
Nycolas Lethy'n his sone.
Robert Nayler and a payer splyntes.
A. William Nayler his sone.
A. Robert Almon̄ a gorget a payer splyntes.
John Almon̄.
Crystofer Balle.
Geffry Ball.
A. Thomas Crosse senior a byll.
Thomas Crosse his sone.
Trustane Spokys a byll a payer splyntes.
Richard Spokys his sone.

A. Robert Spokys his sone.
A. Richard Short.
A. Richard Clarke a polle axe.
Robert Harvy his servannt.
A. William Hareden the thridbarow a gestorne.
A. John Batt the third of a gestorne and a byll.

LAYTON IN PYRELL HUNDRED.

Henry Asbaston Counstabull.
A. Hary Asbastun Counstabill.
A. Hugh Stouke hors and harnys.
A. Jamys Sutton a bylman.
A. Humfry Parton a salet and a bill.
A. John Hall a bylman.
Ar. John Stouke a bowman.

BROGHTON

Richard Broght hors and harnys for a man.
Ar. John Broghton his sone a bowe.
Ar. John Ancell his servannt a bowe.

[275.]

RONTON.

John Harcourt Esquier hors harnys for a man.
Ar. John Harcourt his sone a bowe and xij arrowes.
Ar. Thomas Allerton.
Robert Palmer.
A. John Oclay.
Ar. John Weston a bowe.
John Kendall.
Jamys Rygby.
Robert Hodson.
Ar. Richard P'ke a bowe.
A. John Crosseley.

WOLSELEY.

John Wolseley Esquyer hors and harnys for a man.
A. Ralph Wolseley hors and harnys for a man.
Ar. John Hareden hors and harnys and a bowe and xxiiij arrows.
A. Edward Slyne harnys and a byll.
A. Hugh Twygg harnys with byll.
A. John Peyte hors harnys and a byll.
A. Thomas Bromly hors harnys and a byll.
A. Lewys Williams a salet.
John Felips.
Ar. John Alen a bowe.
A. John Bromly.
A. Geffery Kenrike.

MORTON.

William Aston gent. hors harnys complet for a man.
A. William Pwylson hors harnys and a bill.

A. Raulfe Skragge hors harnys and a bill.
John Key.
John Mylner.

LITELL HAYWOOD

A. Richard Wotton horsse a bowe and xij arrows.
Robert Wotton hors a jacke and salet.
A. Thomas Savell a payer splyntes and a sword.
Hugh Wade.
William Alyn a jacke and a byll.
Robert Werrall a hors and a salet.
A. George Snowe a jack and a byll.
A. Thomas Herderen a hors and a byll.
Thomas Williams a jacke and a salet.
William Hodgekyn.
A. Robert Whryt.
Richard Werrall.
Raulfe Shyrbroke a byll.

COLWYCHE.

John Burgez Counstabill ther.
A. Edward Colwiche hors harnes and a bowe.
Raulfe Payte a jacke a skulle and a sword.
A. John Pendulton a byll.
Ar. Stevyn Dorant a bow.
Lawrence Bold a jacke and a salet.
A. Thomas Eyton.
Harry Yate a hors and a bowe and xij arrowes.
Jamys Goodyn.
John Pole.
A. John Burgez a horse and a byll.
A. Robert Pounder hors harnys for a man.
A. William Syddall a gestorne salet and splyntes.

BYSSHETON.

A. John Barbor gent. hors harnys for a man.
Ar. Thomas Alyn hors harnys and a bowe.
A. Thomas Norrys hors harnys and a byll.
A. John Haslynton hors harnys and a byll.
William Baker a jacke.
Richard Baker.
A. Raulf Mylner a hors.
A. Jamys Wryght a salet and and a bill.
A. Richard Bate a payee splyntes.
A. Richard Lowatte a jacke and a salet.
A. Raulfe Russheton a payer splyntes and byll.
William Bylond a bowe and vj arrowes.
John Wryght vj arrowes.
Edward Stotte a payer of splyntes.
Thomas Roche vj arrowes.
Ar. Ewyn Wynstanley a bowe and vj arrowes.

John Phelips a payer splynts and a byll.
A. William Lees a sword a byll and a gorget.
A. William Stretton.
A. Nycolas Lea a bowe and vj arrowes.
A. Antony Haslynton.
A. John Haslynton.
A. Antony Mylner.
A. Antony Burgez.
A. John Omersle hors harnys comple with a byll.
Ar. Robert Alyn hors harnys with a bowe and xxiiij arrows.
Ar. Ralph Lathom hors harnys with a bowe and xxiiij arrows.
A. John Byrdall harnys complet with a byll.
A. Hugh Bold.
A. Hugh Lathom.
Thomas Rawlyns.
Samson Wattwod.
Raulf Bold.
278.] A. Edward Walter.
A. Richard Gallymore.
Robert Burston.
A. Thomas Molle a byll.
A. Nycolas Wryghte.
A. Robert Porter.
Richard Glover.
A. John Roche.
A. John Harvy junior.
A. John Wall.

SONDON.

A. John Asche harnys complet and a byll.
A. Thomas Fox a gestorne a bowe and xij arros.
A. John Starke harnys complet and a byll.
A. Roger Bold harnys complet and a byll.
A. Roger Asbury harnys complet and a byll.
Humfry Whatwood.
Thomas Lathum.
Thomas Cawell.
A. William Shelly.
Ar. Antony Robyns harnys complete with bowe and xxiiij arros.
William Woldryche.
John Beche.
John Harve Senior.
John Grenes.
A. William Warde harnys complet with a byll.
Richard Marell.
A. Ralph Smyth hors harnys complete with a byll.
Hugh Horne.
A. Raulfe Bold a gestorne a salet and a byll.
A. Richard Bold.
Thomas Beeche.
A. Hugh Morrey hors harnys complet with a byll.
Ralph Grotwich.
William Porter a sword.
A. John Luys a jestorne salet and byll.
John Nexson.
A. Richard Bold hors harnys complet with a byll.

Thomas Grotwich.
William Wolderyche.
Richard Omersley hors harnys complet with a byll.

[279.] **NOWTON.**

William Walker Constabill.
William Walker a gestorne and a salet.
A. Humfrey Cotton gent. horse harnes for a man.
Lewys Alsope his servannt.
Thomas Clarke a bill.
A. Nycolas his sone.
Geffery Fraunces a gestorne and a salet.
Crystofer Key.
William Hareden.
A. Humfrey Walker a gestorne a salet and a payer splyntes.
William Perys.
A. Richard Trafford a byll.
A. Thomas Wryt a byll.
A. Richard Bassewyche.
A. William Osborne.
A. Thomas Ball.
A. Jamys Bat a payer splyntes.
A. John Hatton.
A. William Key a byll.
Lewys Inaskere.
A. Ralph Lowne.
A. Thomas Stathum.
A. John Gratford.
Thomas Walker a byll.
Richard Tatton.
Ar. John Lambe bowe and xij arros.
Roger Pulleson.
Ar. William Trafford bowe and xxiiij arros.
William Alsope.

ADBASTON.

A. John Braddok gent. hors harnys all maner with a bowe.

FLOSBROKE.

William Smart thridbarowe ther.
A. William Smart a byll.
A. John Harrseley a jacke.
A. Richard Chawner a byll.
A. William Wokys a hors.
John Fowden a byll.
A. Roger Yat a payer splyntes.

ELLERTON GRAUNGE.

A. Thomas Hanly a byll.

[280.] **OFFELEY.**

Richard Fowler and John Kanke counstabills.
A. John Kanke a gestorne.
A. Robert Grenyer a byll.
Ar. Thomas Saunder a bowe xij arrowes a payer splyntes and hors.
Ar. Godfre Grene a gestorne a payer splyntes and salet.
A. John Hyll a sword a gestorne and a salet.
Ar. William Hill a bowe and xij arros.
Thomas Hyll.
A. Humfry Leke a gestorne and a byll.
Roger Leke.
Humfry Machyn.
A. William Heynys a byll.
A. John Leke.
William Leyoley.
Robert Kanke.
A. Roger Okurst.
Thomas Machyn.
Ar. Fraunces Saunders a bowe and xij arros.
George Bancroft.
Ar. Edmond Saunders a bowe and xij arros.
Phelip Wellys.
A. Humfry Kanke a byll.
A. Hewe Wood a byll.
Olyver Markland.
Thomas Alcoke.
Davy Echell a gestorne.
A. Ralph Nayler a byll.
Raynold Saunders.
Edmond Colle.
A. Humfry Selvester.
Ar. Jamys Geselen a horse a gestorne a salet.
Ralph Selicote.
Ar. George Hakyn a bow and xxiiij arros.
A. Harry Cowper a byll a payer splyntes.
A. Richard Phelip.
A. William Madley a payer splynts.
Humfrey P'ton a horse.
Thomas Heycoke a byll.
A. William Charynton a gestorne and a salet.
A. Robert Buttler a hors a gestorne a salet and a polleaxe.
A. Robert Lowwe a byll and a salet.
A. Thomas Bell a gestorne.
John Tagg.
A. Ralffe Grene.
Fraunces Gervys.
A. John Trygg.
Richard Helth a gestorne a salet and a payer splyntes.

[281.] **DODYNGTON.**

John Coks counstabill ther.
John Coks harnys complet.
Ralfe Clementę a gestorne a byll and gorget.
A. Stephen a Boden a gestorne salet splyntes and a byll.
A. Roger Tabot.

A. John Walter a salet.
Robert Newton.
A. John Whitmore junior.
John Alport.
A. George Cox.
Robert Cox.
Roger a Boden.
A. John Payne.
A. Robert Sutton a sallet and splynt.
A. John Sutton.
Ar. John Cradoke a bowe and byll.
Nycolas Sutton.

TUNSTALL.

John Gesling thridborowe.
A. Ralfe Grene horse harnys for a man.
A. William Grene a gestorne and a byll.
A. John Grene a jake and a byll.
A. John Parker a byll.
John P'ton senior.
Thomas Salt a payer splyntes.
A. William Parker a byll.
A. Davyd Gold.
A. William Whittington.
A. John P'ton junior.
A. Thomas Frende.
Ar. Robert Gold.
A. John Gesling a cote and a byll.

BROMLYHURST.

Ralph Cowper, John Arnold, thrydbarows there.
John Hare.
A. John Pyxeley a byll.
Ralfe Pyxeley his sone.
A. John Wodward horse and harnys.
Richard Bromly his servaunt.
Geffery Bankę.
A. Edmond Hall a salet and a bill.
William Myllys his servaunt.
A. William Jonson a jacke a salet a byll a payer splyntes.
John Arnold a payer splynts.
Ralfe Copper a gestorne.
Nycolas Harue a salet a payer splyntes.
[282.] A. Thomas Hyron a gestorne a salet and a byll.
A. Richard Yat his servaunt.
A. John Arnold junior.
Richard Phelip a gestorne.
Thomas Budworth a gestorne.
A. Robert Budworth hys servaunt.
A. Richard Harve a byll.
Ralph Harve his servaunt.
A. Richard Brat his servaunt.
Thomas Dymmocke.
A. Richard Edward servaunt to the seyd Thomas.

Roger Hyron.
A. Robert Browne a gestorne a payer splynts and a salet and bill.
Ar. Richard Hawe of the Wod Crosse.
William Snape.
Roger Robothum servaunt to Johanne Westwod.
A. Richard Kempe a gestorne and a salet.
A. William Harve a byll a payer of splyntes a salet.
William Harve his sone.
Ar. Edmond Wakeleyn a gestorne a salet a bowe and xij arros.
Rouland Wakeleyn.
John Salford senior a payer splyntes and a bill.
Ar. John Salford his sone.
Ar. John Smyth.
Perys Le.

MYLLEMESE.

A. William Stedman harnys for a horse.
A. John Stedman harnys for a man.
A. Thomas Barne.
A. Richard Mathewe.
A. Thomas Hassall harnys for a man.
A. Crystofer Hytchecoke.
A. William Heth harnys for a man.
A. John Braddoke a jacke and a byll.
A. Thomas Gretwolder hernys for a man.
John Key.
Thomas Willascrafe.
William Heth.
Richard Gretwolder.

[283.] **RONTON.**

A. Thomas Moorse counstabyll harnys for a man.
John Petye gentillman harnys for a man.
John Petye his sone.
John Bradley his servaunt.
William Alsope a gestorne.
Ar. Richard Alsope his sone.
Thomas Alsope his sone.
Ar. Richard Barnes bowe and xxiiij arros.
A. John Abbot.
William Johnson a byll.
A. Richard Cowper hernys for a man.
A. Jeffrey Hand a gesterne and a byll.
A. Robert Huntbache harnys for a man.
John Powylle a bylle.
A. Olyver Mose harnys for a man.
A. Edmond Boden harnys for a man.
Martyn his sone.
A. Henry Addeson a bowe and xxiiij arros a gestorne.
A. William Talbot hernys for a man.
Richard Peersall.
A. Henry Coke harnys for a man.
A. Robert Grene a cote a salet and a byll.
Robert Grene his sone.

John Hodson a byll.
Richard Hodson his son.
A. Alysaunder Conyngham a byll.
William Carter a byll.
A. Rawfe Potte a byll and a cot.
William Rylaye.
A. Rawfe Starkey a cote a hors and a byll.
A. Richard his son.
A. Olyver Cowper a byll.
Ar. William Cooke a byll.
A. Thomas Lowe a byll.
Robert Alyn.
John Burne.

THE GRAUNGE UPON THE HEYTH.

Bower of the Graunge
Robert Hand his servannt
Robert Sutton his servannt
Thomas Hand
} servaunts to Sir John Harcourt.

[284.]

CAWYTON.

A. Rawfe Salt harnys for his owne body.
A. Leonard his son.
A. William Dowens.
A. Hugh Dowens.
Thomas Halfehed.
Ar. Jamys his sone.
Leonard his sone.
A. John Parker harnys for a man.
A. Roger his sone.
A. Robert his sone.

BROMLY ABBOTTS.

John Clarke junior William Bentle counstabylls.
Ar. John Clarke junior.
A. William Bentle a hors.
John Clarke senior hors harnys for a man.
A. Hugh Clarke his sone.
Hugh Hill his servannt.
John Foster his servannt.
John Bardell a gestorne and a salet.
John Bardell his sone.
A. Richard Couper hors harnys for a man.
A. Nycolas Westeley his servaunt.
Robert Alyn.
A. John Byngeley.
A. Hugh Russell.
A. Thomas Couper junior.
Robert Medulton.
A. John Weyle.
A. Richard Bardell hors harnys for a man.
William Robtes a byll.

A. Nycolas Myddulton.
A. Hugh Hasullhurst.
Ar. Hugh Masse.
A. John Godwyn a byll a payer of splyntes.
A. William Rygbe.
Richard Mersey.
Richard Russell.
A. William Porter a byll and splyntes.
Nycolas Dune.
Thomas Pyxeley junior.
Thomas Littylowre.
A. Lewes Harve.
Ar. Edward Enysowre hors harnys for a man.
A. Rafe Hall his servaunt.
Ar. Robert Ellaston a sheffe of arros.
A. Robert Worthyngton a byll.
A. Robert Wheledon.
Robert Fenton.
William Laycetor.
A. Thomas Pyxeley senior a byll.
A. William Barlowe.
A. William Dekynson a byll.
A. John Hynkeley a bowe.
A. Robert Chamber a byll and a salet.
Ar. John Beland bowe and arros vj.
Thomas Couper senior a salet.
A. Raffe his sone.
William Holyhed.
A. Robert Clarke a byll.
A. John Banke a salet and a byll.
Ar. George Watke bowe and arros vj.
Harry Litillowre his servaunt.
A. William Jonson.
Thomas Turnor.
Thomas Hobson.
A. William Sherrard his servaunt.
Peter Mersey.
William Smyth a byll.
. . . bowe and arros xxiiij.
. . . ynton.
A. Richard Pereson.
Harry Short.
A. William Hinkeley a byll.
A. Thomas Lawton a byll.
A. Richard Alethorne a byll.
A. Thomas Yorke.
A. William Budworth a byll.
Robert Wylson.
John Hogeson.
A. Richard Wollaston.
Roger Wollaston his sone.
A. John Harve senior a payer splyntes.
Richard Pyxeley.
John Bowrder.
Thomas Lowne.
John Harve junior.
John Westele a byll.
William Ellaston.

John Pereson.
John Wordell.
A. Ralfe Harve a sword.
A. Richard Sochworke a payer aman (almain) revette a sword and a byll.
A. Robert Harve syngilman.
A. William Stubbes syngilman.
Thomas Alsop.
William Hyron.
A. Thomas Wolseston.
Robert Woleston his sone.

Ex^r p Thomam Pyctoo.

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